



THE
ENTOMOLOGIST'S
WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER

FOR

1858-9.



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LONDON :

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TO
HENRY DOUBLEDAY, ESQ.,

AUTHOR OF

‘A SYNONYMIC LIST OF BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA,’

AND EVER READY TO ASSIST WITH SPECIMENS AND INFORMATION

ALL WHO SEEK HIS ASSISTANCE, ’

THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED

BY AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 105.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.]



Leucania Vitellina. (See p 2.)

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Not long ago we had a letter from a grown-up individual, though a young entomologist, enquiring if the Entomological Society of London was still in existence, and, if so, whether it was possible to be present at one of the Meetings.

Now we certainly were much surprised at being asked such a question, for we thought every one of our readers must know all about the Entomological Society; but here was an adult individual, with certainly an average amount of intelligence, gravely propounding the problem, Is the Entomological Society of London still in existence? Almost reminding us of one of our schoolboy themes, "Whether there is such a thing as a Kraken." Of course, as we were then great believers in the marvellous, we proved to our satisfaction that there was a Kraken, and in like manner we

hope to be able to convince our readers that there still is an Entomological Society of London.

Prior to 1748 there existed in London a Society of Aurelians (as entomologists were then called), which held its meetings at the Swan Tavern, in 'Change Alley. The fate of this Society was both ludicrous and melancholy: "On the 25th of March, 1847, a great fire broke out in Cornhill, in which the Swan Tavern was burnt down, together with the Society's valuable collection of insects, books, &c., and all their regalia. The Society was then sitting; yet so sudden and so rapid was the impetuous course of the fire that the flames beat against the windows before they could well get out of the room, many of them leaving their hats and canes. Their loss so much disheartened them that, although they several times met for that purpose, they never could collect so many together as would be sufficient to form a Society."

A new Society was, however, established before 1776, under the same title of the Society of Aurelians; of its precise duration History is uncertain, but in 1780 another Society sprang up, as the Society of Entomologists of London, and lived two years. In 1801 a new Society was started called the Aurelian Society: this continued in existence for several years, and, in 1806, adopted the title of the Entomological Society of London, and, in 1812, it published a volume of 'Transactions'—a volume of especial interest to the Lepidopterist, from the original descriptions it contains of several Nocturæ and Geometræ: this appears, however, to have been an expiring effort of the Society, which shortly afterwards became defunct, and is now only known as the *old* Entomological Society of London.

The existing Entomological Society dates but from 1833: however, we must return to this subject again, as space forbids more at present. Our readers will bear in mind, however, that the Entomological Society of London is *still* in existence, and meets on Monday next, at 8 p.m., at 12, Bedford Row, Holborn.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Mr. STANTON will be "at home" on Wednesday next, October 6th, at 6 p.m., as usual.

LEUCANIA VITELLINA.

Our wood-cut this week represents the species of *Leucania* taken, two years ago, near Brighton, by Mr. Cooke. A fine specimen, taken by Mr. Boucard, is in the collection of the British Museum; and, if we are not mistaken, specimens may be seen in a collection in the West of England, which were sent from Yorkshire as *Eupèria fulvago*; perhaps other collections possess it under the same name.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. G. C.—*C-album* is commoner than usual this year.

F. B. W. W.—Your beetle is common,—*Cassida Viridis* (the green tortoise beetle).

H. A.—The larva in the stems of *Solanum dulcamara* is no doubt *Gelechia costella*; it also mines the leaves and explores the interior of the fruit.

Several interesting communications necessarily stand over, for want of space.

CAPTURES.

Pieris Daplidice, *Argynnis Lathonia*, &c.—A splendid specimen of *Pieris Daplidice* was taken here, on the 13th inst., by Master C. Viggers, and is now in my possession. Below are a few of my captures since I last wrote you :—

Colias Edusa (26),
 „ „ pale variety (1),
 „ *Hyale* (6),
Argynnis Lathonia (5),
Sphinx Convolvuli (1),
Thecla Betulæ (7),
Cynthia Cardui (12),
Polyommatus Adonis (5),
 „ *Corydon* (6),
Melitæa Athalia (7),
Nemeophila Lueina (2).

Acherontia Atropos are making their appearance, three being in my breeding-cage this evening.—A. RUSSELL, *Ashford*; Sept. 17.

Vanessa Antiopa.—This has twice been seen near here; once by a friend of mine, who struck at it, but missed it; the other by a little girl.—WILLIAM LAYCOCK, *Bath Street, Sheffield*; Sept. 19.

Vanessa Antiopa in *Westmoreland*.—I succeeded in capturing this beautiful insect, on the 19th inst., in the flower-garden here, feeding on the *Ageratum*. On the 17th I saw, but did not capture, a fine specimen of *Colias Hyale*. Neither of these insects, as far as I can learn, was ever seen in this neighbourhood before.—DAVID LESLIE, *Gardener, Appleby Castle, Westmoreland*; Sept. 20.

Vanessa Antiopa in *Scotland*.—Yesterday forenoon I observed in the fields, at Edrom, near Dunse, a splendid specimen of the Camberwell Beauty, an insect which is, as far as my knowledge extends, pretty rare in England, and as yet hardly known as an inhabitant of Scotland. Unfortunately, not having a net with me at the time, I was unable to secure it, but had the mortification of seeing it,

after alighting and allowing me to approach within two yards, fly high among some trees, where I lost sight of it.—R. H. TRAQUAIR, 30, *Clarence Street, Edinburgh*; Sept. 17.

Colias Edusa.—In taking a walk yesterday I saw, and took, a fine specimen of this insect, and saw another, but did not succeed in taking it. I also saw a fine specimen of *Grapta C-Album*, but was unable to take it.—MATTHEW HILL, *Little Eaton, near Derby*; Sept. 9.

Colias Edusa at *Macclesfield*.—I captured on Wednesday, the 8th inst., a very fine specimen of *Colias Edusa* at Macclesfield. When I saw it I was in raptures of joy, for I had never seen one on the wing before. I have been to the same locality again, but to no purpose.—D. G. GOODALL, 2, *Gates, Macclesfield*; September 14.

Colias Edusa seen near *Perth*.—To-day I went out on an entomological ramble, and write to tell of my captures, but more especially of what I saw. First I went to Kinnoull Hill, and took the larva of *D. Coryli*, and a great variety of *Geometrina* larva. I then crossed over to Muirhall, which overlooks the Carse of Gowrie, one of the most fertile spots of Scotland, both in an agricultural and entomological point of view (the larvæ of *A. Atropos* has been taken there this year). At Muirhall I took more *Coryli*, &c., and being rather tired sat down to enjoy a pipe. The place where I took up my position is near a marshy place, where *Argynnis Aglaia* and *Selene*, *Polyommatus Artaxerxes* and *Alsus*, *C. Porcellus*, &c., may be taken. While calmly enjoying the “weed” my attention was attracted to a butterfly, which I at first thought was a faded *Aglaia*; but no, it was too late for that, and besides its flight was peculiar: this put me on the *qui vive*, and as it passed within two yards (oh, that I had had my net!) I caught a glance of orange wings with black borders. “Corpo di Baecho, *Edusa*!” and

after it I rushed; but the yellow beauty kept on its way, without deigning to come to earth, and after tantalizing me for some time disappeared over some trees towards the fields. You may imagine how I hunted about to obtain a glimpse of another, but all in vain. I then thought there must surely be some clover near, and set off to look. On nearing the border of the wood (there was a strong breeze) I smelt clover, and sure enough there were two large fields: plenty of *Atalanta*, *Coppers*, &c., but, alas! no *Edusa*; however, I shall be at it again, and hope I may yet live to tell of another Perthshire *Edusa*.—FRANCIS B. W. WHITE, *Athole Place, Perth*; Sept. 16.

Edusa, Stellatarum and Atropos at Newark.—*Colias Edusa* has frequently been seen in clover-fields and on roadsides; some dozen or fourteen have been captured in this parish: I am not aware that it has been taken here on any former occasion. *Macroglossa Stellatarum* may be seen quite common in every flower-garden throughout the day. From sixty to seventy larvæ and pupæ of *Acherontia Atropos* have been taken, a satisfactory proportion of which are ensconced in my rearing-cages: potato gathering is at its height, and the pupæ continue to come in daily: we have, at this moment, the insect alive in three stages, namely, larva, pupa and imago, three of the latter having just emerged: on being "poked" they run off, uttering a succession of squeaks, resembling those of a bat when disturbed. —GEORGE GASCOYNE, *Newark*; Sept. 18.

Edusa in Lincolnshire.—If you are not quite tired of chronicling captures of *Colias Edusa*, I have just heard of its being taken on the Wolds of Lincolnshire, which I never remember to have heard of before. —A. M. ALINGTON, *Llwyngwern, Machynlleth, North Wales*; September 17.

Thecla Betula.—This is a pretty good locality for *T. Betula*, but the incessant rain last month prevented my looking

for them while fresh from the chrysalis. Consequently when (on Wednesday last) I took four or five, they were very much worn. There were several about the tops of the trees, but they wouldn't come down to be boxed.—IBID.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—I had the pleasure of receiving a good living specimen of this insect this morning, from a boy who captured it close by here, about a quarter of an hour previously. A few drops of methylated chloroform killed it almost instantaneously.—R. W. WRIGHT, 4, Gloucester Terrace, Victoria Park Road, N.E.; Sept. 20.

Acherontia Atropos.—On the 15th of this month I bred a fine specimen of this insect, from pupa taken at Woodford, about the middle of August. —J. P. THOMAS, 2, Catharine Street, Strand, London, W.C.; Sept. 16.

A pick up.—I picked up a fine male specimen of *Agrotis Saucia* off the pavement opposite Camberwell Park: as it was near a door, and, from the appearance of its body, I presume it must have had a slight squeeze.—F. O. STANDISH, 2, Alfred Cottages, Warner Road, Camberwell; Sept. 11.

Lithocolletis sylbella.—It is but a few days since I bred this pretty species from maple mines, which must be the second brood; and from the number of mines collected, most of which contained an empty pupa, it must be a common species near here.—IBID.

A Trip to Sherwood Forest.—I and Mr. T. Grace went to the above forest on the 4th inst., and remained until the 11th inst. We sugared each night, and were very successful. We were domiciled at Edwinstowe, a very pleasant little village, about half-a-mile from the forest. We had the pleasure of capturing the following insects:—

- V. Antiopa (1),
- C. Diluta (5),
- C. Graminis (common),
- C. Cytherea,

L. Testacea (common),
 L. Cespitis (1),
 A. Saucia (2),
 E. Fulvago (22),
 P. Meticulosa (very common),
 H. Protea (common),
 G. Libatrix,
 A. Pyramidea (of which we took upwards of 100 in good condition).

We shall be glad to hear from any one who wants *E. Fulvago* or *A. Pyramidea*, as we have them for exchange.—JUNIOUS WILSON, 149, *Kirkgate, Wakefield*; and THOMAS GRACE, 18, *Kirkgate, Wakefield*; September 14.

Captures near Daventry, Northamptonshire.—I have caught, in the above neighbourhood, this season, within the last eight or ten weeks, the following species:—

Thecla W-album (2).

Grapta C-album. As many as I chose to catch,—all of which, however, are now disposed of.

Vanessa Polyehloros (in abundance).

Cynthia Cardui (several).

Argynnis Paphia.

Thecla Quereus (in abundance).

Speieia Apiformis (1). In the evening, before sunset, at rest upon an oak-leaf.

Sphinx Ligustri.

Smerinthus Tiliæ.

Macroglossa Stellatarum.

Miltochrysta miniata.

O. Sambucaria.

C. Margaritaria.

Perieallia Syringaria.

Cleora Bajularia.

Bradyepetes Amataria (in abundance),

Zerene Albicollata.

„ *Rubiginata.*

C. Thymiaria.

Ennomos Flexula.

Lithosia Griseola.

Gnophria Rubricollis.

I also observed *Colias Edusa* on the wing twice, the first time it has been seen in that neighbourhood. The larvæ of *A. Atropos* were very abundant. I had

one larva of *S. Ocellatus*, which went to earth, but has died in the pupa state. Since I have come down here I have had three pupæ given me of *A. Atropos*, which are quite lively. I have also seen several *C. Edusa*.—REV. G. C. GREEN, *Parsonage, Hamworthy, near Poole, Dorset*; Sept. 8.

Captures near Sheffield.—I found two beautiful specimens of *Xanthia Gilvago* (male and female) in my breeding-cage, on the 16th inst. During the last fourteen days I have taken the following species at sugar:—

Cymatophora Diluta,

Agrotis Suffusa (common),

Noctua Glareosa,

„ *Xanthographa* (common),

Anthoeelis Rufina (common),

Xanthia Cerago,

„ *Flavago,*

„ *Aurago* (3),

„ *Gilvago* (3).

One of the females of *Glareosa* has deposited from fifty to sixty eggs. Will any of the readers of the 'Intelligencer' be kind enough to inform me what they feed on?—JAMES BATTY, 133, *South Street, Park, Sheffield*; Sept. 20.

OBSERVATIONS.

Eupithecia.—Lovers of this interesting group should now devote their time to the collecting of the larva; I have collected from off plants, without exaggerating, some ten or twelve dozen larvæ (of course many are of one species). I should think I have ten or twelve species, although I doubt much whether the different species of the *Eupithecia* can be separated from the larva, as some are so very variable; others are decidedly different although feeding on the same plant.—F. O. STANDISH, 2, *Alfred Cottages, Warner Road, Camberwell*; Sept. 11.

Acherontia Atropos.—I beg to inform you that the larvæ of this insect have been more than usually rife in this locality during the present season. The first caterpillars I heard of were at Felmersham, where eleven of the "monsters," as they were termed, were discovered feeding on a tea-tree (*Lycium barbarum*) that grew round a cottage-door. Unfortunately the good dame of the cottage had killed them all just before I called upon her. One other caterpillar of the same species, but of a "beautiful brown" colour, had also been found, but liberated before I was aware of its capture. I need not say how much I was disappointed on learning these events. Some days afterwards another one was found, which was safely forwarded to me. Since then I have received eight caterpillars, all of which were found feeding upon potatoes. These were found nearly all in pairs. One, which had been found in a neighbour's garden, was brought to me by a young girl (girls are my best assistants in collecting). I concluded another one would be found near the same spot, and, on a little research, I was not disappointed. Nearly all were full-grown when I received them; those that were not ate most voraciously until they ceased feeding. I deposited them in flower-pots, filled three parts with earth, in which they speedily buried themselves. Two of the caterpillars were too far advanced towards their pupa-state to burrow in the earth, so they underwent their change upon the surface. After gradually fading in colour, and their skin becoming dry and shrivelled, they, in a few days, cast it off, and appeared in their chrysalis form, enveloped in a transparent covering of a bright yellow colour, through which the thoracic segments were visible. Shortly the abdomen, or more particularly the posterior segments, assumed a pinkish red, and gradually the whole membranous skin of the insects thickened, hardened and deepened in

colour, till it reached a logwood-brown. During the first day they seemed to be very susceptible of the air, for whenever they were exposed they appeared to be uneasy, but when closed over they became quite still. In from three to four days they had changed exteriorly to their perfect pupa state. Amongst the caterpillars there was a variation of tints. The ground-colour of some was a rather light yellow, while the prevailing hue of others was greenish blue. Some were adorned with tricoloured stripes, violet, blue and lilac, which met in arrow-like points on the back, with lively yellow spaces between. Others had the green bands, as described by some entomologists. The two pupæ, up to the present date, are very healthy. Last year I was very unfortunate with my pupæ of *Sphinxes* and *Smerinthi*: I unfortunately damped with water the earth in which they had undergone their change, and when I had occasion to examine them in the summer I discovered they were all dead, the pupæ-cases being hard and spotted with white mould. For the future I purpose leaving the earth in the boxes in its natural condition, as it appears dangerous to the insects to irrigate.—W. B. GRAHAM, *Sharnbrook, Beds*; Sept. 14.

EXCHANGE.

European Lepidoptera.—I can dispose of Continental specimens of nearly all the British species (and of many an unlimited number), either at the low prices quoted in my 'Verzeichniss' or in exchange for Exotic Lepidoptera, or for the following British species, of which I am in want:—Nos. 91, 97, 98, 201, 230, 246, 247, 311, 327, 345, 353, 404, 422. I can also furnish the Continental species which do not occur in England. Of the British species which I can supply largely, I may mention Nos. 3, 4, 68, 88, 89, 92, 94, 95,

96, 109, 112, 115, 116, 117, 120, 121, 122, 123, 125, 127, 131, 134, 170, 188, 203, 207, 210, 212, 215, 228, 242, 265, 276, 295, 315, 325, 339, 375, 377, 378, 380, 383, 387, 391, 392, 394, 395, 398, 408, 421, 442, 443, 445, 446, 447, 449, 450, 453, 454, 457, 458, 463, 464, 471, 475 and 494. I should be glad to obtain a correspondent amongst British Micro-Lepidopterists: I am very rich in this group. Messrs. Birchall and Kenderdine have received Lepidoptera from me, and both will testify that they were pleased with the insects I sent them.—DR. HER-
RICH-SCHÄFFER, *Ratisbon, Bavaria.*

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have a few duplicates of the following, as numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual':—2, 15, 25, 26, 33, 36, 37, 45, 54, 60, 64, 65, 74, 101, 135, 184, 366, 470. As my wants are rather numerous, applicants had better write stating what they have to spare, and I will do the best I can for them, and as I wish to represent as many genera as I can, if it is only one specimen, they would oblige.—JAMES BRYANT, 16, *Edward Street, Shepherd's Walk, London; Sept. 20.*

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have in duplicate *Hepialus Velleda* and *Polia Chi* (in abundance), with which I shall be happy to exchange with any gentleman for any of the following, as numbered in the 'Manual':—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 12, 15, 17, 29, 34, 39, 40, 42, 45, 46, 50, 54, 55, 57, 60, 66, 67, 73, 75, 85, 86, any of the *Trochilium*, 108, 136, 145, 164, 204, 205, 211, 253, 254, 256, 297, 329, 403, 440, 478, and 491.—MATTHEW HILL, *Little Eaton, near Derby; September 9.*

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—As I have a great many fine duplicates of

Aporia Cratægi,
Arge Galathea,
Hipparchia Hyperanthus,
Vanessa Cardui,
,, *Polychloros*,
Argynnis Paphia,
,, *Adippe*,

Argynnis Selene,
,, *Euphrosyne*,
Melitæa Athalia,

I shall be happy to send them to any one in want of them for a good pair of any of the following:—

Leucophasia Sinapis,
Ercbia Cassiope,
Grapta C-album,
Thecla Betulæ,
,, *Pruni*,
Polyommatus Arion,
,, *Acis*,
,, *Ægon* (if good only),
Thanaos Tages,
Pamphila Actæon,

and 67, 70, 76, 86, 89, 90, 91, any *Trochilium* except *Tipuliforme* and *Cynipiforme*, 106, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 122, 124, 125, 133, 134, 143, *Lithosia* any, 157, 161, 162, 166, 170, 178, 180, 181, 186, 188, 192, 194, 198, 203 (as numbered in the 'Manual'), also

Epione Apicaria,
,, *Advenaria*,
Ellopiæ Fasciaria,
Eurymene Dolobraria,
Pericallia Syringaria,
Selenia Lunaria,
,, *Illustraria*,
Ennomos (any),
Nyssia (both),
Amphidasis Prodrumaria,
Cleora Viduaria,
,, *Glabrata*,

any *Eupithecia* except *Centaureata*, *Abbreviata* and *Rectangulata*, and any of the *Pyalidina*. Applicants will please write first, saying what they can spare, and what they would like for exchange.—HENRY RAMSAY COX, 4, *Brockley Lane, Lewisham High Road, Deptford, S.E.; Sept. 7.*

Exchange.—I have duplicates of *Papilio Machaon*, bred by myself in Cambridgeshire, which I shall be happy to exchange for either *Colias Hyale*, *Apatura Iris* or *Polyommatus Arion*. My speci-

mens are in good order, and I shall wish to know when any specimens offered me in exchange were caught, or how procured. I have also duplicates of

M. Artemis,	S. Apiformis (1),
M. Euphrosyne,	S. Pavonia-minor,
H. Semele,	G. Quercifolia,
T. Quercus,	P. Fuliginosa,
P. Adonis,	E. Russula,
P. Egon,	H. Dominula,
A. Loti,	C. Jacobææ.

My wants are

N. Lucina,	L. Sibylla,
M. Athalia,	E. Cassiope,
M. Ciuxia,	Blandina,
A. Adippe,	C. Davus.

All my specimens were either caught or bred. I have no boxes.—REV. G. C. GREEN, *Parsonage, Hamworthy, near Poole, Dorset*; Sept. 8.

Stock exhausted.—Having had so many applications, my stock of *C. Davus*, *P. Festuæ*, *L. Complanula* and *E. Russula*, is quite exhausted.—J. DANIELS, *Lately Common, near Leigh, Lancashire*; Sept. 14.

MISCELLANEA.

A Schoolboy's Thoughtlessness.—Last July there appeared in the 'Intelligencer' a notice (signed "A. H. Pearson, Harrow") offering to send a specimen of *Z. Æsculi*, on receipt of an omnibus box of insects. Being in want of *Æsculi*, I sent off such a box, which reached its destination safely, for in a day or two I had a letter from Mr. Pearson to say I was too late for the first batch, and asking me to wait till some more specimens could be caught. I waited some weeks till I wanted my box, and then wrote to ask for it: this letter reached a Mr. A. H. Pearson, also an Harrowian, but not the right one, for he writes back to say he has nothing to do with insects, and that I never sent him a box.

"I think there be two Pearsons in the field."

If the original one sees this, will he be kind enough to take the hint, and look

up his correspondents' boxes that are lying by him? I do *not* want the specimens I sent to be returned, and would not have asked for my box in this way if the postman had not failed in his search.—I. H., *Exeter*.

Lost, an Address.—Having lost the address of Mr. E. Rhodes, I should feel obliged if he would forward it to me, as I have a box waiting for him.—J. P. THOMAS, 2, *Catharine Street, Strand, London, W.C.*; Sept. 16.

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SYNONYMIC LIST of BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA, TO THE END OF THE NOCTUÆ, for interchange amongst Collectors. Price 1s. 3d. per dozen, or 4s. 6d. for 50 (post free). I have a number of these now on hand, which I shall be glad to forward on application.—H. T. STANTON.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 106.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.]

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE present Entomological Society of London was founded in 1833, a preliminary meeting being held on the 3rd of May, in that year, and "the first General Meeting was held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James' Street, on the 22nd of May, 1833; J. F. Stephens, Esq., in the chair." At the next meeting of the Society, held at the Society's rooms, 17, Old Bond Street, November 4th, 1833, the By-Laws of the Society were read and adopted, and thenceforward the Society has regularly met on the first Monday of each Month at 8 p.m., the Annual General Meeting or Anniversary Meeting being held on the fourth Monday in January.

The first President of the Society was J. G. Children, Esq., whose term of office expired in January, 1835. The Rev. F. W. Hope then occupied the chair till January, 1837, when he was succeeded by James Francis Stephens, Esq. In 1839 Mr. Hope was again elected President, and was succeeded, in 1841, by W. Wilson Saunders, Esq. In 1843 Mr. Saunders vacated the chair, and was succeeded by Mr. Newport, our great physiologist; and, in 1845, Mr. Hope,

for the third time, was elected President. In 1847 Mr. Hope left the Society, and was succeeded in the Presidential Chair by William Spence, Esq.

The Society had retained its vitality all these years, but still there was a degree of languor and lassitude creeping over the frame, which did not escape the observant eye of Mr. Saunders, who suggested, as a means of infusing new blood into the system, that a new class of Members, termed Subscribers, should be admitted who should be exempt from the admission fee of £2 2s. In Mr. Spence he found a warm coadjutor, and the proposal was happily and most successfully carried out. Mr. Spence, in his Anniversary Address, in 1849, thus alludes to the subject:—

"The most important event in the history of our Society during the past year, has been the passing of a new By-Law, suggested by Mr. Saunders, establishing, under the denomination of *Subscribers*, a new class of Members, who, without any admission-fee, and paying only the usual annual contribution of one guinea, are entitled to all the privileges of Members, except those of voting at the Meetings, and possessing any share in the insects, books and other property of the Society.

"This alteration of our laws, though made only within the last two months,

has already procured us several Subscribers not likely to have joined us as Members, and there is every prospect that, if actively carried out, it will prove the source of a considerable increase of income, and of a consequent extension of our means of promoting the interests of Entomology.

"The active carrying out of this new law, to which I allude, depends on the individual exertions of the Members. If each Member zealously employs his influence with his acquaintance among the five or six hundred British entomologists who have not yet joined our ranks, strongly pointing out to them both the advantages which would result to themselves and the Science from the connexion, there can be no doubt that the appeal would be very numerously responded to; and even by those British entomologists not personally known to any of us, if, as has been suggested, a circular were drawn up in the name of the Society, with the President's signature, and generally transmitted to them."

Thus opened the year 1849.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of F. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church St., Shoreditch; A. W. Hackett, 3, East Road, City Road.

At SHEFFIELD, of Charles K. Jarvis, Periodical and News Agent, Post Office, Barker's Pool.

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N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B. G.—The larvæ you mention are probably *Acronycta Rumicis*.

H. S.—Your larva is one of the sawflies; it is not Lepidopterous.

F. B. W. W.—Your grass-leaf miner is Dipterous.

W. Q. C.—The Eastern Counties are not rich in entomologists; we know of none near you who are far advanced. The first volume of the 'Manual' is complete, and seven numbers of Vol. II. are now published.

E. M. H.—The occurrence you mention is the ordinary mode of proceeding with the dragonflies.

J. F.—Your *Atropos* may be expected daily.

Pressure of matter again compels us to delay the publication of many very interesting communications.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Vanessa Antiopa.—A fine specimen of this insect was captured here yesterday, and presented to me alive: it appeared as though just emerged from the pupa.—ANTHONY MASON, *Grange, Newton-in-Cartmel*; Sept. 25.

Colias Edusa.—On the 18th inst., whilst collecting larvæ of *Smerinthus Ocellatus* on Chat Moss, I succeeded in taking a male specimen of *Edusa*, in good condition,—the only one that has been taken here, to my knowledge.—J. DANIELS, *Lately Common, near Leigh, Lancashire*; Sept. 22.

Edusa and *Atropos* in *Northamptonshire*.—I have taken several very fine male specimens of *Colias Edusa* and one of the pale female variety. I have succeeded in rearing two fine specimens of *Acherontia Atropos*, following the directions given in the 'Intelligencer,' (No. 54, p. 13): the larvæ are rather abundant.—ARTHUR HENSMAN, *Spring Hill, Northampton*; Sept. 21.

Deilephila Euphorbiæ.—In the month of June a little child brought me a box containing, as he said, "a butterfly." I, not recognizing the species, enquired, "Where did you catch it?" "Grandfather caught it on the beach," was the reply. The species being beautiful, and new to me, I set some store on it, and those who are better acquainted with the Sphingidæ than myself have since informed me that the "butterfly" is *Deilephila Euphorbiæ*: its occurrence on the Dorsetshire coast will no doubt prove of interest to the readers of the 'Intelligencer.'—MRS. PAYNE, *Chickerell, near Weymouth*; Sept. 21.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—This afternoon I saw our cat playing with a large moth; on taking it from her it turned out to be *Sphinx Convolvuli*, in very bad condition, after being so roughly treated by

puss.—RICHARD HARRISON, 1, *South Place, Upper Grange Road, Bermondsey*; Sept. 22.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—A fine male specimen of this insect was brought to me this morning by a friend, who found it on the knocker of his street-door. This is not the first *Convolvuli* that I have found on a knocker.—WM. MACHIN, 35, *William Street, Globe Fields, Mile End*; Sept. 23.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—I have captured six of this species in gardens, and seen eleven others. *Agrotis Saucia* is very common in an orchard near here.—TALPA, *Exeter*; Sept. 24.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—A very fine male specimen of this insect was taken at rest on the sail of a barge, and is now in my collection.—R. EDOX, "*The Fox*," *Mildmay Road, Kingsland*; Sept. 25.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—A fine specimen of this insect was captured at rest on the ground in Goldsmith's Row, Hackney Road, by a member of the Haggerstone Entomological Society, on the morning of the 23rd instant.—C. HEALY, 4, *Bath Place, Haggerstone, N.E.*; Sept. 25.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—My gardener and I have caught twenty-six of these beautiful insects hovering over the Petunias, in my garden, during last week.—H. R. MADDEN, M.D., *Brighton*; Sept. 27.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—On the night of the 24th inst. I captured a specimen of this insect. It was taken in a grocer's shop, attracted thither, I suppose, by the light.—HENRY LEWCOCK, *Castle Street, Farnham, Surrey*; Sept. 27.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—This insect was captured in my garden this evening, at dusk, on a bed of Petunias.—REV. W. WHALL, *Thurning, near Oundle*; Sept. 27.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—I have had the pleasure of capturing, during the past week, ten beautiful specimens of this insect, hovering principally over the flowers of the Petunia; they also appear partial

to the flowers of scarlet Geranium and Verbena.—GEORGE HARDING, jun., *Staple-ton, near Bristol; Sept. 27.*

Sphinx Convolvuli.—On the evening of the 26th inst. I had the pleasure of capturing this insect, hovering over the blossoms of the Petunia.—R. H. FREM-LIN, *Wateringbury; Sept. 28.*

Sphinx Convolvuli.—The day before yesterday I took, on palings, a tolerable specimen of this insect.—REV. E. HORTON, *Wick, Worcester; Sept. 28.*

Sphinx Convolvuli.—A beautiful specimen was brought me on the 21st inst. For two seasons I have killed nearly all my insects with chloroform, and find it the most speedy and efficacious way.—W. B. GRAHAM, *Sharnbrook, Beds; Sept. 28.*

Sphinx Convolvuli.—I have now in my possession a female *Sphinx Convolvuli*, which I took to-day at Thorne, near here.—CHARLES ROBERTS, *Elm Street, Wakefield; Sept. 28.*

Sphinx Convolvuli.—Two captures of this insect have been made here during the past week, one of which, a very perfect specimen, is in my possession.—H. J. STUBBS, *Henley-on-Thames; Sept. 28.*

Sphinx Convolvuli.—I had a specimen of this species brought me this morning by a tradesman in the town, who found it on his shutters. Unfortunately it had rubbed its fore wings considerably, but the body and hind wings are perfect.—J. F. MOON, *Ryde; Sept. 28.*

Sphinx Convolvuli.—This has been nearly as plentiful as it was here in 1846, five specimens of it having been taken in our garden during the past week, some of them after 10 P. M., Petunias and scarlet geraniums being the chief objects of attraction. In this interval of twelve years I have only met with one other, in 1856. On the 24th of this month two specimens of *Cynthia Cardui* (an insect which I have not observed in this neighbourhood for several years) made their appearance on heliotrope.—FREDERICK WALKER, *Southgate, N.; Sept. 29.*

Sphinx Convolvuli at Putney.—Last week I had brought me a specimen of this insect; it was found dead in a flower-bed on Putney Hill; its head was rather mutilated, having apparently been bitten by a mouse, but the wings were in a tolerably good condition. About three weeks ago I had brought me, from the same garden, a fine larva of *Acherontia Atropos*; it turned in as soon as I put it in my breeding-cage: it has not yet made its appearance as a moth.—J. STEVENS, *Upper Richmond Road, Wandsworth; Sept. 29.*

Acherontia Atropos bred.—Yesterday I had the pleasure of breeding a fine specimen of *A. Atropos*. I took the full-fed larva on the 14th of July; it went down on the 17th, and on the 13th of August I took it up a fine chrysalis, so that it had been in that state about forty days, which I think is quick work. A friend of mine (J. Mounser, of Charlton Wharf) captured a specimen of the same insect yesterday, in good condition, on the stern rail of H.M.S. Edgar, lying on the slip in the Dockyard.—JOHN POTTER, *37, St. Mary St., Woolwich; Sept. 21.*

Acherontia Atropos.—On the 20th inst. R. S. Stedman, Esq., surgeon, of this place, had an *Acherontia Atropos* brought him, but not a very large one: it was the first I have seen this season. Last month I took three specimens of *Catocala Nupta*; I am informed they have been plentiful in this part.—W. B. GRAHAM, *Sharnbrook, Beds; Sept. 28.*

Acherontia Atropos.—On the 20th inst. a perfect male of this insect was brought to me by a lamplighter.—J. F. MOON, *Ryde; Sept. 28.*

Synia Musculosa.—On the 15th of August I visited Brighton, for the purpose of taking *Colias Edusa* and *Hyale*, when I met with an insect, at rest on a flower, which was quite a stranger to me: by the aid of the 'Manual' I made it out to be *S. Musculosa*, and I am since informed by my friend Mr. Bond it is a

very fine specimen of that insect.—W. H. ALLCHIN, 7, *Pembridge Villas, Bayswater*; Sept. 28.

Captures at Light.—Since the commencement of this month I have taken the following insects at light:—

Agrotis Saucia,
Hydræcia Micææa,
Nonagria Fulva,
Xanthia Citrigo,
Ennomos Fuscantaria,
 „ *Tiliaria*,
Camptogramma Fluviala.

The last mentioned I have taken in April, July, August and September; thus adding another to Mr. Gregson's list of months in which it has been taken. I have also taken *Triphæna Fimbria* and *Timandra Imitaria* this month; surely they must have mistaken the time of year.—C. G. BARRETT, 37, *Park Street, Mile End*; Sept. 23.

Captures near Torquay.—I have taken the following species at Torquay during the last four weeks:—

Stilbia Anomala,
Caradrina Exigua,
Agrotis Saucia,
Heliophobus Hispidus,
Epunda Liehenea,
Pyrausta Cespitalis,
Mecyna Asinalis,
Ennomos Erosaria,
 „ *Fuseantaria*,
Camptogramma Gemmaria,
Dosithea Immutaria.

—EDMUND SQUIRE NORCOMBE, 5, *Salutary Mount, Heavitree*; Sept. 22.

COLEOPTERA.

Beetles at Lee.—On the afternoon of the 12th inst. Dr. Power called on me, and proposed an excursion to the favourite hunting-ground known as “the sallow pit,” in the fields at Lee. The pond, the beloved retreat of water-beetles, is no more,—the heat has been too much for it, and its fluids have evaporated. It might have been thought that the Hydra-

dephaga had gone off to “fresh fields and pastures new,” and so doubtless some of them have, but others, of a clannish nature, still hold on to the place of their nativity, their last refuge being a little hole containing about a pailful of water and a foot of mud. This reservoir, hidden by *Sparganium*, was accidentally discovered by a boy, who, while rushing away from some angry bees whose nest he had wantonly destroyed, put one of his legs into it as far as the knee; when he drew it out of the Stygian compound his equanimity was considerably disturbed as well as a quantity of earburetted hydrogen. But the scent that disgusted him delighted us two beetle-hunters; as his face fell our hopes rose, and our expectations were not disappointed, for out of the muddy hole four dips of the net brought about two dozen of *Colymbetes Grapii*. It was impossible to clean them, so they went, dirty as they were, into the prison ready for them, where they looked like veritable bottle imps. The other beetles fished out were few and of common species, so that the *élite Grapii* had had it all their own way in their elysium until they were so rudely intruded upon. By the time the net had been four times examined there was not light enough to distinguish any more of the black hexapods on so dark a ground, and although doubtless many more remained in the hole they got only a terrible fright. Just when the discovery of their retreat was made, we had become aware that the warm and still air was full of flying creatures rejoicing in the twilight; those that were caught were chiefly *Hydrobii* and *Philhydri*, but there were also a few good *Staphylinidæ*. To close this inverted story, I may say that we began our researches by hunting among the *débris* on the ground, and were rewarded with *Stenus solutus*, *S. impressus* and *Anchomenus gracilis*. When winter and water return, and the beetles are concentrated in the tufts of grass, we hope to get more

of these interesting species. — J. W. DOUGLAS, *Lee*; *Sept.* 18.

OBSERVATIONS.

Eggs of Agrotis Puta.—Can you give me any information as to the habits or food-plant of *Agrotis Puta*? [No.] I took a pair *in cop.* last week, and the female is now laying. I should very much like to rear some of the larvæ. If any gentlemen would like to have a try I shall have pleasure in sending them eggs as long as my stock lasts.—S. BINGHAM, *Bank, Newnham*; *Oct.* 4.

Agrotis Sancia bred.—During a short visit to my friend Mr. Winter, of Ranworth, at the latter end of August, a little girl brought me a light brown pupa, which her father had dug from the garden. I believed at the time it was only *H. Brassicæ*, being about the same size: however, into the pupa-box it went, and after being at home a few days it changed to nearly black; and now there has emerged from the supposed *Brassicæ* pupa a very fine and perfect *A. Sancia*. The weather was unfavourable during my stay, but I succeeded in capturing a number of species, including *Lithosia Muscerda*, *Hypenodes Albistrigalis* and *Costæstrigalis*, *Catocala Nupta*, &c., &c. Would you or any collector please to inform me whether *E. Cribrum* lives in the larva or pupa state during the winter, as I have nine larvæ now feeding? Insects are now coming freely to sugar in the bushes: I took one *A. Sancia* on Friday night.—THOMAS HAGUE, "*Dog and Partridge*," *Staleybridge*; *Sept.* 27.

Parisiana and Boseana.—I am now breeding *L. Parisiana* from larvæ which I could not distinguish from those which produced *L. Boseana* last June, collected also from the same elm trees. Yet those now bred are of uniform appearance, as those bred in June were all unmistakable

and unvarying *Boseana*. I will endeavour to prove, by breeding from the egg, either the identity (which I suspect) or the distinctness of the two species.—REV. E. HORTON, *Wick, Worcester*; *Sept.* 24.

Peronea Potentillana.—This supposed new species is abundant in my garden, flying freely for an hour before dusk; after that time it may be taken at rest on the strawberry-leaves by means of a lantern; in the day-time it may be obtained by disturbing the strawberry-leaves, or bushes near them. With all due deference to Mr. Gregson, I place these insects in my collection as *Comparana*, and defy anybody to separate the varieties. A few years ago I bred *Comparana*, from larvæ feeding on *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, on the Moors,—locality and plant more likely to produce a new species than the garden strawberry; these specimens were very large, and of a rich dark reddish brown colour. Mr. E. Shepherd considered them varieties, and his collection of *Peronea* is, I presume, the best in England. This so-called *Potentillana* will not be over for some days, and I shall be glad if the London entomologists will look after it, and report progress in the '*Intelligencer*.'—R. S. EDLESTON, *Bowdon*; *Sept.* 25.

Dryops femorata.—This beetle, of a light brown colour, with a long, narrow, soft body and long antennæ, is frequently found by Lepidopterists on ivy blossoms at this season, and is usually thrown away. I should be much obliged to any one who may meet with specimens if he will send them to me.—J. W. DOUGLAS, 6, *Kingswood Place, Lee, London, S.E.*; *Sept.* 28.

EXCHANGE.

Agrotis Saucia in Duplicate.—I have taken a number of fine specimens of *Agrotis Saucia*, and have duplicates. Among my desiderata are,—

Thecla Betulæ, Apatura Iris,
 „ Pruni, Erebia Cassiope,
 All the Clear-wings (with the exception
 of *Cynipiforme*, *Tipuliforme* and
Bembeciforme),

E. Cribrum, C. Templi,
 L. Muscerda, A. Ripæ,
 L. Asellus, T. Retusa,
 N. Trepida, X. Croceago,
 Dodonæa, &c., &c.

— GEORGE HARDING, jun., *Stapleton*,
near Bristol; Sept. 27.

Duplicate Coleoptera.—For the sake of junior entomologists, I send a list of some of my duplicates of Coleoptera, which I shall have much pleasure in distributing to any who may value them as desiderata. Of some I have large series, of others few; some are good, others very bad; some carded, others pinned. Should they be acceptable, I will send you, perhaps, a future list of Hydrocantharidæ. For the next few days I shall be from home; and on this account, as well as on account of many engagements, I must ask any applicants kindly to allow me time in replying to their communications.

Cicindela sylvatica and others,
 Odacantha Melanura,
 Dromius quadrillum,
 „ glabratus, and others,
 Lamprias chlorocephalus,
 Tarus (both species),
 Brachinus crepitans,
 Dyschirius thoracicus,
 „ æneus,
 Carabus glabratus,
 „ clathratus and others,
 Calosoma inquisitor,
 Nebria (both species),
 Helobia,
 Leistus,
 Licinus (both species),
 Panagæus crux-major,
 Callistus lunatus,
 Anchomenus oblongus,
 Agonum scitulus,
 „ Micans,

Agonum piceum,
 „ picipes,
 Olistophus rotundatus,
 Synuchus vivalis,
 Calathus micropterus (and all but
 nubigena),
 Pogonus Burrrellii,
 Pæcilus dimidiatus,
 Omaseus aterrimus,
 „ Anthracinus,
 „ Orinomum,
 Argutor minor,
 Steropus Æthiops,
 Miscodera Arctica,
 Broschus Cephalotes,
 Stomis pumicatus,
 Patrobus rufipes,
 Pterostichus oblongopunctatus,
 Feronia picea,
 Amara tibialis,
 Bradytus fulvus, and others,
 Curtonotus (both species),
 Harpalus serripes,
 „ tardus,
 „ anxius,
 „ rubripes,
 „ honestus,
 Anisodactylus (both species),
 Ophonus,
 Stenolophus Skrimshiranus,
 „ vespertinus,
 Trechus minutus,
 „ meridianus,
 „ fulvus,
 „ similis,
 „ cognatus,
 „ placidus,
 Blemus pallidus,
 „ micros,
 Epaphius Secalis,
 Lymnæum nigropiceum,
 Cillenum laterale,
 Tachys scutellare,
 „ obtusus,
 Philocthus,
 Oeys melanocephalus,
 Peryphus,
 Notaphus Ehippium,
 Lophæ Pæcila,

Lopha assimilis,
 „ *Gilvipes*,
 „ *Clarkii*, &c.,
Bembidum obliquum,
Elaphrus Laponicus, and all others,
Blethisa multipunctata,
Pelophila borealis.

—REV. HAMLET CLARK, 33 A, *Red Lion Square, London, W.C.*

NOTICE.—In May, 1857, Mr. Stainton received an anonymous present of a microscope; now this is to give notice that the said microscope has been claimed by GEORGE WHITFIELD, of 3, *Wellington Street, Goswell Road, London*, and that it will be handed over to him in five weeks from this date, unless some other person shall before then establish a claim to the same.

October 7th, 1858.

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Vespiforme	Micra Ostrina
C. Celerio	A. Sulphurea
Nerii	E. Venustula
D. Euphorbiæ	P. Smaragdaria
Livornica	E. Alniaria
Lineata	M. Alternaria
D. Pulchella	T. Corticaria
G. Ilieifolia	P. Fuliginaria
L. Asellus	A. Præformaria
P. Siemla	E. Mæniaria
C. Bieuspis	A. Viretaria
N. Tritophus	P. Gemmaria
N. Chaonia	E. Bifasciaria
A. Alni	Unifasciaria
C. Ocularis	A. Pantaria
C. Alsines	C. Rotundaria
Exigua	Eup. Expallidaria
Hyd. Caliginosa	Irrignaria
N. Arundinicola	Consignaria
T. Subseque	Pimpinellaria
N. Ditrapezium	Egenaria
Sobrina	Helveticaria
C. Agathina	D. Rusticaria
P. Leucophæa	Rubricaria
T. Retusa	Inornaria
C. Gnaphalii	T. Prataria
G. Erythrocephala	S. Nivearia
C. Perspicillaris	Aspilates Saccharia

N.B. No dealer in insects need apply.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 107.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.]

THE FAUNA OF MARLBOROUGH.

IN our No. 86, of May 22, 1858 (vol. iv. p. 57), we called attention to the prize that had been offered by Dr. Temple, the Head Master of Rugby, "for the best collections of dried wild flowers and plants growing within four miles of the School." The result of this attempt to obtain an insight into the Flora of Rugby will soon be known, as the collections are "to be sent in on the 19th of October, at first lesson;" but we then felt that, independently of the direct benefit resulting from Dr. Temple's proposal, such an announcement could not fail indirectly to have even a wider beneficial effect. If the Head Master of Rugby does not deem it beneath him to offer premiums for collections of wild plants, what Master of any other School need be afraid to follow in his wake? Nay, why should prizes be only awarded to the followers of the vegetable kingdom? Surely animal life is as well worthy of being studied.

But already the result we had thought of has come to pass, and we have lately received from one of the authorities at Marlborough College the following announcement of a Prize to be given there

for the best collection of Moths and Butterflies taken near Marlborough:—

"A Prize will be given next year by the Master and Mr. Preston for the best collection of Moths and Butterflies taken in the vicinity of Marlborough (*i.e.* within a radius of three miles from the College), under the following conditions:—

"1. Each candidate must be prepared to certify that every specimen in his collection was captured or bred by himself.

"2. With each collection must be sent a book of references, stating the locality and date of capture of each specimen in that collection, as well as any other remarks worth recording.

"3. If possible a male and female specimen of each species must be sent in, and of the butterflies a third specimen exhibiting the under side.

"4. In every case extra marks will be given for the names of the species.

"5. The collections must be sent in on the 29th September, 1859.

"Two Prizes will be given, should the number or merit of the collections sent in make it desirable.

"The total value of the Prize or Prizes will be not less than £5."

This announcement is one of the most cheering we have read for some time. We remember with what surprise we heard, some years ago, that a Prize was to be given at *Oxford* for the best Essay on the Vertebrata and the Invertebrata of Christchurch Meadows;

we think it is not yet three years ago, yet in that interval what a stride have the Natural Sciences, the Sciences of Observation, taken not only in public estimation, but in the estimation of those connected with our great seats of learning, and in the estimation of the Head Masters of Schools. Such signs of progress are most encouraging.

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All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. F. M.—Larvæ of *Lasiocampa Trifolii* will no doubt fast during the winter.

H. Z.—Your insect is no doubt the female of *Didymata*.

C. D. S.—We do not use chloroform; a drop on a piece of cotton-wool placed beside the insect to be operated on is, we believe, the usual process. *Rubi* hibernates, and must be kept out of doors through the winter; it will soon cease eating, but will not change till after we have seen the new Reform Bill.

W. G. R.—We are still overflowing with matter, so that a list of your Rhopalocera and Sphingina, if of general interest, would be delayed some time. Sugar as soon as you can, and try if it is too late.

J. H.—Your larvæ will probably not eat much in the winter, though they will scarcely assume the pupa state till spring: they are probably *Ephippiphora scutulana*.

THE 'ANNUAL.'—We beg to return our sincere thanks to those correspondents who have sent us notices of captures of rare insects for insertion in the forthcoming 'Annual'; these notices we hope to publish in our own pages during the winter; for the 'Annual' we are obliged to economise space, as a consolidated list of all the British entomologists (now become a matter of necessity) will occupy many more pages than has hitherto been devoted to the lists of entomologists. For the last two years the "rare British species captured in" has been little more

than a recapitulation of what had already appeared in the 'Intelligencer,' and we now propose to omit this chapter altogether. Dr. Hagen's paper on the Phryganidæ is much longer than either of his previous contributions.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Vanessa Antiopa.—I beg to announce another capture, at Wakefield, of this insect, which is now in my possession.—CHARLES ROBERTS, *Elm Street, Wakefield*; Oct. 5.

Colias Edasa at Darlington.—A few *Edusas* have been seen here, and three captured.—J. SANG, *Darlington*; Sept. 28.

Deilephila Galii.—A large female specimen of this insect was brought alive, on the 3rd of September to F. M. D'Alquen, Esq., of 8, Montpelier Terrace. He has kindly added it to my collection.—J. N. WINTER, 28, *Montpelier Road, Brighton*; Sept. 24.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—On the 23rd of September I had a fine male specimen of this insect brought me by a friend, taken flying over Petunias.—J. BOLT, *Broad Street, Bristol*; Oct. 1.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—Three specimens of this insect have been captured near Hackney; two are now in the possession of Mr. Hemmings, but unfortunately, not being captured by an entomologist, they are not in very good condition. The third is in very good condition, and is in the possession of Mr. Siggins. — H. ARIS, 7, *Corporation Row, Clerkenwell, E.C.*; Oct. 2.

Psyche Fusca not yet extinct at Hornsey.—While searching in the small portion that yet remains of Hornsey Wood for Micro larvæ, I found a larva of this insect on hazel.—IBID.

Acherontia Atropos.—I am in possession of thirty of the pupæ of this insect,

which have been found in the potato fields in this neighbourhood: I believe 200 have been found around here.—JABEZ FORINGTON, *East Stockwith, Gainsbro', Lincolnshire*.

A gross of Atropos.—My friend Mr. Matthewman and I have had the good fortune to obtain upwards of one hundred and fifty *A. Atropos*, larvæ and pupæ. On the 30th ult. two of the perfect insects made their appearance, and two more on the 1st inst.—RICHARD HOBSON, *Selby, Yorkshire*; Oct. 4.

Heliothis Armigera.—On the morning of the 29th of September, I was fortunate enough to take a specimen of *Heliothis Armigera*, and the capture was in this wise. I was out shooting, and crossing a meadow, when I observed in the distance a light-coloured Noctua, flying low and swiftly over the long grass, still reeking with the heavy autumnal dew. Advancing towards it I at once perceived it to be a *Heliothis* of some sort or other, so took off a light cap I had on my head, and started on the pursuit. Several times the moth seemed about to leave the meadow, when I should have lost all chance of it; but after a hot chase I was at length able to get near enough to strike at it and knock it down with my cap. A search of all my pockets produced no pill-box, so I emptied a shot-charger, and killing the moth which was fluttering under my cap, put it in this receptacle. My specimen is certainly a little damaged in one of the hind wings, owing to this rough mode of capture; but, nevertheless, it will be with great satisfaction that I shall induct my "Armiger" into the knightly stall which awaits him in my cabinet.—MURRAY A. MATHEWS, *Raleigh, near Barnstaple*; October 4.

Camptogramma Gemmaria at Ivy.—On the 15th of September I took a fine female of this little rarity on an ivy-blossom. During the last week I have beaten from ivy *A. Sancia*, *X. Semibrunnea*, and many

commoner species.—JOHN BOLT, *Broad Street, Bristol*; Oct. 1.

Pupa Digging.—After some very hard days' work, I succeeded in digging up five pupæ of *Xanthia Gilvago* and about twenty of *Cirrædia Xerampelina*.—REV. J. GREENE, *Cubley Rectory, Doveridge, Derby*; Sept. 25.

Entomological Notes from Deal, and List of Captures.—Walking along the beach, a few days back, I observed a strange-looking object making to land from the French coast; it fell on the shingle, quite exhausted, and was soon made a prisoner,—a warning to all hostile Frenchmen: it proved to be a fine *Locusta migratorius*. Sugar has produced—

Aporophyla Australis,
Epunda Lutulenta,
Anchocelis Lunosa,
Calocampa Vetusta.

I had the pleasure of taking a fine *Camptogramma Gemmaria* at sugar. As this will be the last of my "Notes" from this coast for some time, my observations on the season lead to the conclusion that it has been good for butterflies and many of the full-bodied moths, a bad season for the Tortrices and Tineidæ, in consequence of the dryness of the weather; for Coleoptera and Hymenoptera very bad. I do not know if such has been the general rule at other places.—H. J. HARDING, "*Noah's Ark*," *Peter Street, Deal, Kent*.

Captures near Norwich.—I took a fine specimen of *Sphinx Convolvuli*, fluttering over a Delphinium in my garden on the 25th of September. I have also captured three specimens of *Colias Edusa* during the same month.—W. QUINCEY CUBITT, *Ivy Farm, Neateshead, Norwich*; Oct. 4.

Captures at West Wickham.—During the past season I have been fortunate in taking the following species:—

D. Uliginosana (2). July 26.
H. Fimbriana (1). April 20 and 28.
C. Rotundaria (1). August 2.
C. Upopana (3). May 23.

M. Notataria (8). July 11 and 25.

R. Turionana (6).

—W. H. LATCHFORD, *Pleasant Row, Islington*; Oct. 8.

COLEOPTERA.

Wimbledon.—Since my last notice I have taken the following additional species of Geodephaga in this locality:—

Anchomenus sex-punctatus,
Leistus spinibarbis,
Calathus piccus,
Dyschirius globosus,
Anisodactylus binotatus,
Pterostichus strenuus,
Bembidium obtusum,
„ *assimile*,
„ *flavipes*.

The first species of these was under moss in the "moist hollows on Wimbledon Common," but it was only after long and hard work (stimulated by occasional *débris* of the object of chase) that I succeeded in capturing an example of this burnished locomotive gen.—E. C. RYE, 284, *King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.*

Captures in Lincolnshire.—I have taken the following insects in South Lincolnshire, in the month of September:—

Dyschirius æneus (1),
Leistus rufescens (20),
Panagæus erux-major (3),
Badister unipustulatus (2),
„ *peltatus* (12),
Calathus piccus (10),
Anchomenus livens (2),
Stenolophus Skrimshiranus (50),
Bembidium lunatum (20),
„ *saxatile* (1),
„ *fumigatum* (50),
„ *assimile* (30),
„ *normannum* (30).

—W. K. B.

OBSERVATIONS.

Colias Edusa in the North of Ireland.
—Captures of *Colias Edusa* are includ-

triously reported from almost every part of England,—even in Scotland it has been seen (Intel. No. 105), but from Ireland we hear nothing of it. May I be allowed to fill up the blank? During a brief sojourn in the North, I was twice delighted with a sight of this yellow gem. On the 16th ult. I observed in a clover-field, near Rathfinland, County Down, a fine, fresh-looking specimen, and sighed in vain for my net, which unfortunately I had left behind, so little did I suspect the proximity of this lovely insect. It soon vanished from my admiring gaze. Unwilling to hasten from the spot, I lingered on, and soon another presented itself. The temptation was too great: hat in hand, I darted after it. The clover was soon abandoned, gaps were cleared and hedges broken through with astonishing rapidity, until at last, *miserabile visu!* my winged tempter soared triumphantly away,—far beyond the reach of pursuit. Doubtless many collectors in Ireland have, during the past season, taken, as well as seen, *Edusa*. Why then are they so silent?—JAMES LEATHEM, *Warcham, Dorset*; Oct. 5.

Flight of Antiopa.—I saw *V. Antiopa* on the wing to-day: apparently it was a fine one; it crossed the road as I was driving from Brough to Appleby, and, after hovering about some thistles at the side, it went over the hedge, and I saw no more of it. What a conspicuous object it was! No one who has once seen it could ever make a mistake about it a second time; its flight was slower than that of *Atalanta*; it seemed to float through the air.—T. H. ALLIS, *York*; September 26.

Late Larvæ of Vanessa Atalanta.—Whilst out larva collecting, in company with my friend Mr. H. Reynolds, I was surprised to find the larvæ of *V. Atalanta*, from scarcely a week old to full fed, and one pupa. Is it not very late for them? I always thought that the imago hibernated, and laid its eggs in the spring;

but this would seem to point to a second brood, unless it is the warm summer we have had, which would also account for the second brood of *C. Cardui*.—H. W. KILLINGBACK, 10, *Oldham Place, Coppice Row*; Sept. 20.

Duration of the Pupa-state of Acherontia Atropos.—On the 22nd inst. I had a fine specimen of *A. Atropos* make its appearance, having only been in pupa seven weeks and two days.—W. LAYCOCK, *Bath Street, Sheffield*; Sept. 27.

Duration of the Pupa-state of Acherontia Atropos.—The full-fed larva was brought to me on the 19th of August; it changed into a pupa, above the earth, on the 21st of August, and the perfect moth appeared on the 3rd of October.—W. ROGERS, *Durdan's Cottage, Epsom*; October 5.

Acherontia Atropos successfully forced.—I have succeeded in rearing all my pupæ (nine in number) of *A. Atropos*, obtained in this neighbourhood: four were males and five females. The females were without eggs. The plan I adopted was to keep them between two layers of wet moss, in a temperature varying from 72° to 80°. They assumed the perfect state between the 10th and 25th of September.—W. GROVES, 12, *Morden Place, Lewisham Road, Greenwich, S.E.*

Agrotis Saucia bred.—On the 30th of last month I bred a beautiful specimen of *Agrotis Saucia*. The larva was beaten from a large dock at the beginning of June. As far as I can recollect, the larva was dull green with yellow spiracles; dorsal line bluish green; head and legs brown. I have already bred two specimens of *A. Atropos*.—G. F. MATHEWS, *Raleigh House, near Barnstaple*; Oct. 3.

Xanthia Gilvago.—I see from the 'Intelligencer' that the Rev. Joseph Greene claims to have had the honour of being the first to have bred the above insect in this country, but unfortunately he does not know from whence he obtained the

pupæ. Myself and Mr. W. Green had the pleasure of taking several larvæ in May, which we fed up, and have now sixteen perfect insects. I am glad to say we know well where the larvæ can be obtained, and shall take care to secure a good stock next spring.—W. H. SMITH, *Eccleshall New Road, Sheffield.*

Larva of Eupithecia Helveticaria.—This must be distinct from *E. Arcenthata*, if Guenée's description of the larva of the latter is correct. In the larva of *Helveticaria* the pale yellowish white subdorsal line is particularly prominent.—A. WILSON, 18, *Young St., Edinburgh*; Sept. 29.

Coleophora Leucapennella.—As the food-plant of this insect is *Silene nutans* (the Nottingham catchfly), and that plant is not of general distribution, Mr. Inchbald has sent me a note of some of the habitats of the plant. "All the specimens I have seen are from Nottingham; in a Flora of Yorkshire I have by me I see I have written 'Conisbro' in the margin, but whether I have had the plant from a garden or from an apparently wild habitat does not appear. One thing is quite certain,—it grows exclusively on the limestone, and wherever we have the magnesian limestone there *S. nutans* may be looked for, whether really wild or only escaped from a garden." This may be of use to some of the Northern Micro-Lepidopterists. *Silene nutans*, it should be remembered, is the food-plant of *Dianthæcia albinacula*, an insect generally considered rare in this country.—H. T. STANTON; Sept. 24.

EXCHANGE.

Papilio Machaon wanted.—I have one fine specimen of *L. Sinapis*, also pupæ of *C. Elpenor* and *S. Ocellatus*, which I should be glad to exchange for three fine specimens of *P. Machaon* for my cabinet. I have also good specimens of *A. Selene*

and *V. Polychloros*, which I should be glad to exchange for *A. Aglaia* or *P. Agestis*. Applicants will please write first stating the number they want.—HENRY BURNS, 31, *Ingleby St., Spring Hill, Birmingham*; Sept. 23.

Duplicates of Melitæa Cinxia.—I have some perfect specimens of *M. Cinxia*, which I shall be glad to exchange for any of the following insects, in good condition:—

<i>L. Sinapis</i> ,	<i>E. Cassiope</i> ,
<i>C. Edusa</i> , v. <i>Helice</i> ,	<i>S. Paniscus</i> ,
<i>T. Betulæ</i> ,	<i>P. Actæon</i> ,
<i>Pruni</i> ,	<i>T. Cynipiforme</i> ,
<i>W-album</i> ,	<i>Formicæforme</i> ,
<i>P. Artaxerxes</i> ,	<i>Culiciforme</i> ,
<i>A. Iris</i> ,	<i>E. Bembeciformis</i> ,
<i>Lithosia</i> , any except <i>Miniata</i> , <i>Complanula</i> and <i>Rubricollis</i> ,	
<i>P. Urticæ</i> ,	<i>G. Quercifolia</i> ,
<i>L. Monacha</i> ,	<i>E. Versicolor</i> ,
<i>O. Fascelina</i> ,	<i>H. Velleda</i> ,
<i>Gonostigma</i> ,	<i>C. Furcula</i> ,
<i>C. Castrensis</i> ,	<i>P. Cassinea</i> ,
<i>T. Cratægi</i> ,	
<i>Notodonta</i> , any except <i>Dictæa</i> , <i>Camelina</i> and <i>Ziezæa</i> ,	
<i>C. Promissa</i> ,	<i>C. Sponsa</i> .

Any of the above in the pupa-state will be equally acceptable.—SIDNEY COOPER, *Stone Bridge, Tottenham*; Sept. 23.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—I shall be extremely obliged for a specimen of this insect for the cabinet of the Entomological Club. I have a perfect male specimen of *Endromis versicolor* to give away.—EDWARD NEWMAN, 9, *Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate*; Oct. 9.

Nonagria Crassicornis.—I have some fine specimens of this insect, which I shall be glad to exchange for other species in good condition. My wants are very numerous, both in Bombycæ and Noctnæ; and of the butterflies I shall be glad of any of the following:—

<i>C. Hyale</i> ,	<i>T. Betulæ</i> ,
<i>E. Cassiope</i> ,	<i>Pruni</i> ,
<i>Blandina</i> (Scotch),	<i>P. Artaxerxes</i> ,

C. Davus, Actæon,
M. Athalia, S. Paniscus.

I have also a few duplicates of

N. Typhæ,	C. Reclusa,
C. Edusa,	N. Plecta,
C. Cardui,	Bella,
A. Galathea,	T. Gothica,
H. Semele,	P. Meticulosa,
P. Corydon,	H. Chenopodii,
Ægon,	E. Multistrigaria,
M. Stellatarum,	B. Hirtaria,
T. Cynipiforme,	E. Flammealis.

—W. H. ALLCHIN, 7, *Pembridge Villas, Bayswater*; Sept. 28.

Duplicates.—I have some good specimens of *Gortyna Flavago* from pupæ, also a few of *G. Piniperda*, *H. Arbuti*, &c. I shall be glad to hear from persons wanting specimens. — J. STEELE, *High Street, Congleton*; Sept. 29.

Duplicates.—I have a few duplicates of *T. Quercus* and *P. Corydon*, which I should be glad to exchange for *C. Davus*, *T. Pruni*, *T. W-album* or *L. Sibylla*. — G. LEWCOCK, 69, *High Street, Chatham*; October 5.

Exchange. — Having several duplicates of

C. Edusa,	H. Semele,
V. Cardui,	P. Ægon,
P. Corydon,	C. Elpenor,
Adonis,	M. Stellatarum,
P. Comma,	

and one specimen of *C. Hyale* to spare, I should be glad to hear from any one who can spare

A. Cratægi,	C. Davus,
A. Aglaia,	N. Lucina,
M. Athalia,	P. Artaxerxes,
Cinxia,	C. Nupta.

E. Cassiope,
—P. FRANCIS, 1, *Essex Court, Temple*.

Exchange.—I have a pair of bred specimens of *Halias Chlorana*, which I shall be happy to exchange for fine specimens of any of the following:—

C. Hyale,	L. Sibylla,
L. Sinapis,	G. C-album,
A. Iris,	

Applicants are requested to write before sending boxes. — A. C. RIDDLE, 68, *Finchley New Road, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.*

Exchange.—I obtained a fine female *C. Dispar*, and as I still want a male, I shall be glad to exchange some rare things for it, if any entomologist having a duplicate would forward his marked list. — E. S. NORCOMBE, 5, *Salutary Mount, Heavitree*; Sept. 22.

Exchange.—If any gentleman is in want of *Cymatophora Diluta* or *C-Nigrum* I shall be most happy to supply them, in exchange for any of the Hair-streaks, except *Quereus*. — E. W. TAYLOR, 75, *London Wall*; Sept. 14.

Exchange. Can any entomologist furnish me with good specimens of

Aporia Cratægi,
Vanessa C-album,
Chærocampa Porcellus.

I can give in exchange,—

Papilio Machaon,
Nemeobius Lucina,
Steropes Paniscus,
Chærocampa Elpenor,—

All in good condition. Boxes to be addressed to, — H. DANIELL, 13, *Bedford Row, Barnsbury St., Islington, London*.

Exchange. — Having fine duplicate specimens of

C. Cardui,	N. Plantaginis,
V. Polychloros,	T. Cratægi,
G. C-album,	X. Gilvago,
P. Monacha,	

I shall be glad to exchange them for

A. Cratægi,	T. Betulæ,
L. Sinapis,	Pruni,
E. Cassiope,	W-album,
C. Davus,	P. Adonis,
L. Sibylla,	E. Versicolora,
M. Cinxia,	

As I only want sufficient to make up my series, gentlemen had better write first, and those with whom I can exchange shall receive their insects within a week of the date of their letter. — E. TEARLE, *Gainsborough*.

Exchange.—I have a fine specimen of *Grapta Calbum*, which I shall be glad to exchange for *Vanessa Polychloros*.—CHARLES EDMUND HUSKINGS, *Cromwell Rectory, near Newark, Notts.*

Exchange.—As I have a good many fine duplicates of

Colias Edusa,
Hipparchia Semele,
 „ *Hyperanthus*,
Cynthia Cardui,
Vanessa Polychloros,
Thecla Rubi (bad),
Polyommatus Corydon,
 „ *Adonis*,
 „ *Ægon*,

Thymele Alveolus,
Pamphila Comma,

I should be glad to exchange any of them for any of the following:—

Aporia Cratægi,
Leucophasia Sinapis,
Arge Galathea,
Erebia Cassiope,
Cœnonympha Davus,
Limnitis Sibylla,
Nemeobius Lucina,
Thecla Betulæ,

„ *W-album*,
Polyommatus Argiolus,

„ *Alsus*,
 „ *Arion*,
 „ *Agestis*,
 „ *Artaxerxes*,

I have also a beautiful specimen of *S. Tiliæ*, which I should like to exchange for *A. Atropos*. All my specimens were taken this year, and are in very good condition.—A. FRANCIS-PENNELL, *Woodlands, Weybridge, Surrey.*

Stock exhausted.—My stock of *A. Cratægi*, *M. Athalia*, *A. Paphia*, *A. Adippe*, *V. Polychloros* and *C. Cardui* is quite exhausted, so that those who have not heard from me will please take this as an acknowledgment of their letter.—HENRY RAMSAY COX, 4, *Brockley Lane, Deptford, S.E.*; Oct. 8.

Duplicates.—I have good specimens,

from pupæ, of *Gortyna Flarago*, also a few of *T. Piniperda* and *H. Arbuti*. I shall be glad to hear from any one in want of them.—JOSEPH SIEELE, *High Street, Congleton*; Oct. 8.

Cicindela Maritima.—Any one having this insect to spare, and who would be willing to exchange it for *Lepidoptera*, will oblige me, as I have friends in want of it. Any other local species also will be of use. Gentlemen had better write first, stating what they will expect in return.—J. P. THOMAS, 2, *Catharine Street, Strand, London, W.C.*; Sept. 16.

Duplicates.—I have a few duplicates of *Cicindela Germanica* and *Cleonis nebulosus*, and shall be glad to exchange them for *Carabus clathratus* or any of *Tarus* (except *Axillaris* and *Basalis*); I have also *Sirex juvenens*, and will exchange a pair for a male of *Colias Hyale*. I have duplicates of *Æstrus Ovis*, and should wish to possess *Æstrus Bovis* in exchange.—A. COOPER, R.A., 19, *New Millman Street*.

HENRY ROGERS, *Freshwater, Isle of Wight*, has the following Insects, in fine condition, for sale:—

<i>Agrotis lunigera</i>	. . .	5s.
„ <i>saucia</i>	. . .	2s.
„ <i>obelisca</i>	. . .	1s.
„ <i>corticea</i>	. . .	6d.
<i>Acontia luctuosa</i>	. . .	2s.
<i>Pterophorus spilodactylus</i>		2s.
<i>Melitæa Cinxia</i>	. . .	6d.

And some others at equally moderate prices.

CLOTH COVERS for binding either Volume of the 'INTELLIGENCER,' price 1s., or by post 1s. 2d., can be had of E. Newman, 9, *Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, N.E.*

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 108.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.]

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

TEN years ago matters, indeed, looked serious, and it was quite time that some steps were taken to improve the position of the Society, for it had then an annual expenditure exceeding its income, and, as a natural consequence, it was in debt, owing in round numbers about one hundred and fifty pounds,—a sum considerably in excess of an ordinary year's income.

In addition to the proposal for a new class of Members termed Subscribers (which it was hoped would attract to the Society many eminent provincial entomologists who had not then joined the Society), it was suggested that several of the existing Members should compound for their future payments, and thus raise a fund with the view of clearing the Society from debt, and an urgent appeal was made to the then Members to complete their sets of the 'Transactions.'

These two suggestions both took effect; some nine Members at once compounded, thus raising a sum of £94 10s., and in the year 1850 the sale of 'Transactions' reached the almost fabulous amount of £98 10s. 7d. The year 1850 witnessed also an

addition of eighteen to the number of Members and Subscribers to the Society. The result of such efforts was manifest; in January, 1851, the Society was able to show a favourable balance sheet, and *published it*.

From that time the course of the Society has proceeded steadily onwards, and the balance in favour of the Society last Christmas was upwards of seventy-five pounds. Since then a large sum has been received from the proceeds of the sale of the Society's Exotic insects.

Now, seeing that the Society is in so flourishing a financial condition, and seeing that at the present day entomologists are increasing so rapidly in numbers, what is there to prevent an almost unlimited expansion of the Entomological Society of London? WANT OF SPACE.

Though the funds of the Society are elastic, the walls of their meeting-room are not so. Hence, given the square feet contained in that meeting-room, and given the average diameter of an entomologist, it is not difficult to calculate the greatest possible number that can be *contained* within that space; we say nothing about being *accommodated* there, for the Meetings have long been so crowded that comfort

or accommodation could scarcely be expected.

More space is wanted; and as we want more space to explain our further views, we must resume the subject next week.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham.

At BIRMINGHAM, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street.

At BRIGHTON, of John Taylor, News Agent, Stationer, &c., 86, North Lane.

At CHELTENHAM, of C. Andrew, 129, High Street.

At DARLINGTON, of M. Simonson, News Agent, Bondgate.

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At ROTHERHAM, of H. Carr, Bookseller, Bridge Street.

At SHEFFIELD, of Charles K. Jarvis, Periodical and News Agent, Post Office, Barker's Pool.

At YORK, of Robert Sumter, 23, Stonegate.

N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to Mr. H. T. STANTON, Mountfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SCHOOLBOY'S THOUGHTLESSNESS.—

Under this heading appeared some remarks in our No. 105, p. 8 (October 2nd), on the conduct of a Mr. Pearson; for some time past mysterious letters on the subject had reached us from various quarters, and lately we have received such information as leads to the conclusion that the conduct imputed to Mr. Pearson is really to be referred to another person, and that Mr. Pearson is an innocent and much injured individual. Those who have corresponded with Mr. Pearson are therefore requested to suspend their judgments concerning his apparently strange behaviour till a full explanation is given of the entire mystery, which we hope will appear in an early number.

J. H. D.—Keep the *L. Quercus* larvæ in a cage out of doors.

J. E.—*Cardui* has been generally abundant this year.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Vauesia Antiopa at Weybridge.—A specimen of this splendid insect was taken here on Wednesday, and another was seen on the following day.—A. FRANCIS-PENNELL, Woodlands, Weybridge; Oct. 9.

Colias Hyale and *Sphinx Convolvuli*.—One of the boys at this school caught a good specimen of *Hyale* here on the 8th inst.; and we succeeded in taking two specimens, in good condition, of *Convolvuli*, on a Petunia bed, besides seeing four or five other specimens.—F. TAYLOR and J. COURTAULD, Hove House, Brighton; October 9.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—I had great pleasure in saving this beautiful insect from a watery grave, in the middle of Sep-

tember, as I was dipping water from a tank in the green-house, where I found it. I need not inform you that it had indulged in a good wash, and a great portion of its beauty was gone, and from the battered state of its wings it might be called *var. obtusa*. A friend of mine, Mr. W. H. Gower, has had the pleasure of seeing *Vanessa Antiopa* on the wing, on the 8th of September, and to his great disgust it escaped him.—G. H. SHEPHERD, 1, *Stafford Place, Fairfield, Kingston-on-Thames*; Oct. 5.

Acherontia Atropos in the City of London.—A friend of mine captured a fine male specimen of the above species in Fenchurch Street, on Saturday, the 9th inst.—H. REYNOLDS, 22, *Three-Colt Street, Old Ford, Bow*; Oct. 11.

Captures near Exeter.—Amongst my captures this season are the following:—

Sphinx Convolvuli (13). Some in good condition, some bad, the majority of them females, which were the first to appear.

D. Livornica. Taken at rest.

A. Saucia. Very common at sugar from the 31st of August to the present date. I have also bred several fine specimens of this insect.

A. Agathina. Beaten at night from a willow bed.

N. Depuncta. At sugar.

T. Retusa. At sugar, and also bred from larvæ taken on the willow.

Epunda Nigra. At sugar.

I have this year again bred *X. Petrificata* from larvæ found feeding on the apple tree. The larvæ of *H. Pisi* I have taken feeding on dock, and (in a clover field) on clover. Larvæ of *L. Rubi* are very common in the stubble-fields, feeding upon clover. I have just heard that a specimen of *D. Galii* has been taken at Kingsbridge.—H. DORVILLE, *Alphington, near Exeter*; Oct. 9.

Diptera, Hymenoptera and Coleoptera near Lewes.—The following list of insects belonging to these respective orders will

show some of my best captures (as far as I could satisfactorily determine their names correctly) this season in this district; time ranging from March 22nd to August 31; locality embracing "the Downs," woods, marsh and coast.

DIPTERA.

April.	<i>Eristalis intricarius</i> .	Not rare.
"	<i>Criorhina asilica</i> .	Common.
"	<i>Cheilosia albitarsus</i> .	Not common.
May.	<i>Syrphus corollæ</i> .	Common.
"	" <i>mellinus</i> .	Rare.
"	" <i>luniger</i> .	Common.
June.	<i>Xylota sylvarum</i> .	Rare.
"	<i>Volucella pellucens</i> .	Rare.
"	" <i>inflata</i> .	Rare.
"	<i>Chrysotoxum arcuatum</i> .	Rare.
"	<i>Cheilosia funeralis</i> .	Common.
"	<i>Eristalis æneus</i> .	Rare.
"	" <i>floralis</i> .	Rare.
"	<i>Stratiomys chamæleon</i> .	Very rare.
"	" <i>longicornis</i> .	Rare.
"	" <i>tigrina</i> .	Frequent.
"	" <i>viridula</i> .	Common.
July.	<i>Nemotelus uliginosus</i> .	Not uncommon.
"	" <i>pantherinus</i> .	Less common.
"	<i>Bombylus minor</i> .	Very rare.
"	<i>Beris clavipes</i> .	Rare.
"	" <i>chalybeata</i> .	Rare.
"	<i>Tachina grossa</i> .	Rare.
"	" <i>ferox</i> .	Common.
"	" <i>ursina</i> .	Common.
"	<i>Conops rufipes</i> .	Rare.
"	<i>Chrysops cæcutiens</i> .	Rare.
"	" <i>relictus</i> .	Rare.

HYMENOPTERA.

April.	<i>Halictus Xanthopus</i> , ♂, ♀.	Common.
"	" <i>4-notatus</i> , ♀.	Rare.
"	<i>Nomada borealis</i> .	Local.
"	<i>Andrena Eximia</i> , ♀.	Very rare.
"	" <i>chrysoscelus</i> , ♂, ♀.	Not uncommon.
"	" <i>minutus</i> , ♂, ♀.	Common.

April.	<i>Anthophora retusa</i> (Haworthana), ♂, ♀. Common.	April.	<i>Stenolophus vespertinus</i> . Not rare; local.
"	<i>Andrena picipes</i> ? ♀. (1).	"	<i>Stomis puniceatus</i> . Rare.
May.	" <i>labiata</i> , ♂, ♀. Not rare.	"	<i>Bembidium flavipes</i> . Rare.
"	" <i>cineraria</i> , ♂, ♀. Com- mon, but local.	"	" <i>5-striatum</i> . Rare.
"	" <i>thoracica</i> , ♀. Not rare.	"	" <i>rufescens</i> . Rare.
"	" <i>helvola</i> , ♀. Not rare.	"	<i>Dromius foveolus</i> . Not uncom- mon.
"	<i>Osmia bicolor</i> , ♂, ♀. Common, in the shells of <i>Helix</i> .	"	<i>Anchomenus livens</i> . (3).
"	" <i>aurulenta</i> , ♂, ♀. Com- mon, but local, in the shells of <i>Helix</i> .	"	<i>Ochthebius æratus</i> . Rare.
"	" <i>pilicornis</i> , ♀. (1).	"	" <i>exaratus</i> . Not rare.
June.	<i>Halictus longulus</i> , ♀. Not rare; very local.	"	" <i>margipallens</i> . Not rare.
"	<i>Prosopis annularis</i> , ♂, ♀. Rare.	"	<i>Hydræna testacea</i> . Rare.
"	" <i>dilatata</i> , ♂. Very rare.	"	<i>Apion striatum</i> . Common.
"	" <i>commune</i> , ♀. Rare.	"	" <i>immine</i> . Rare.
"	<i>Stelis aterrima</i> , ♀. Rare.	May.	<i>Haltica mercurialis</i> . Common.
"	<i>Cælixys simplex</i> , ♂, ♀. Com- mon.	"	<i>Meligethes Dulcamaræ</i> . Not un- common.
"	<i>Chelostoma florissomne</i> , ♂, ♀. Common.	"	<i>Grypidius Equiseti</i> . Somewhat rare.
"	<i>Megachile maritima</i> , ♀. Rare.	"	<i>Lagria hirta</i> . Not common.
"	<i>Anthidium manicatum</i> , ♂, ♀. Common.	"	<i>Nedys assinilis</i> . Not uncom- mon.
"	<i>Anthophora furecata</i> , ♀. Rare.	"	<i>Rhinonchus tibialis</i> . Not rare.
"	<i>Nomada varia</i> , ♂, ♀. Not un- common, but local.	"	<i>Malachius viridis</i> . Common.
"	" <i>Germanica</i> . Rare.	June.	<i>Apion earduorum</i> . Rare.
"	" <i>furva</i> . Common.	"	" <i>pisi</i> . Rare.
July.	<i>Panurgus Banksianus</i> , ♀. Com- mon; local.	"	" <i>ænea</i> . Common.
"	<i>Bombus Collinus</i> , ♂. Rare.	"	" <i>loti</i> . Rare.
May	<i>Apathus rupestris</i> , ♂, ♀. Com- & July. mon.	"	" <i>flavipes</i> . Common.
"	" <i>vestalis</i> , ♂, ♀. Common.	July.	" <i>Lathyri</i> . Not uncommon.

COLEOPTERA.

March.	<i>Tarus axillaris</i> . Not uncommon.
"	<i>Licinus depressus</i> . Not uncom- mon.
"	<i>Bryaxis fossulatus</i> . Rare in moss.
"	<i>Corynetes violaceus</i> . Not rare.
April.	<i>Lebia chlorocephala</i> . Not un- common.
"	<i>Stenolophus Skrimshiranus</i> . Not rare; local.

Several other species remain unknown, but when correctly and satisfactorily named will form an additional list. The want of a good standard work on the British Coleoptera generally has long been felt; and I hope the day is not far distant when we shall have one similar to the advanced works on the orders of Entomology now published annually.—
W. C. UNWIN, *St. Ann's, Lewes*; *Sept.* 18.

OBSERVATIONS.

Acherontia Atropos.—This fine insect being now "in season," in its three stages of larva, pupa and imago, I will, if permitted, make a few remarks in reply to queries which have, from time to time, appeared in the pages of the 'Intelligencer.' The time of its duration in the pupa state varies exceedingly, from a few weeks to as many months: I have had some experience with them in former years, and am enabled to state that if the larva is found full fed, by about the middle of July the imago will, under favourable circumstances, be produced in September or October. Those larvæ which are found in the latter months pass the whole winter and spring in the pupa state, and unless they perish in that state (which is frequently the case), the perfect insect will appear early in the summer, say in June or July, and from this brood proceed the larvæ, which are now being found daily. In reply to the enquiry at p. 196 of the 'Intelligencer' (No. 103), as to the noise made by the dark-coloured variety of the larva, I beg to say that in the year 1846 I had three or four of this beautiful and singular variety, having white markings on the anterior segments, and white stripes on the sides, in place of the blue or purple ones: none of these, however, produced the noise mentioned by your correspondent, but I had a beautiful green one which made this singular noise very distinctly, and which occasioned the cottagers who found it to remark, not inaptly, that it "snapped its teeth at them;" and sometimes the noise was repeated in quick succession, as stated by your correspondent. In the year before mentioned I had about fifteen of the larvæ, all of which were taken on a large tea tree (*Lycium barbarum*), growing in the front of the Hotel at Beachley, on the river Severn, near Chepstow. These

larvæ varied much in colour; one was of a most beautiful yellow, others of different tints of green, and three or four of brown or bistre colour. Although they were carefully attended to, many of them died either in the larva or pupa state, as is well known to be the case by most persons who have endeavoured to rear them to maturity. I have specimens of the perfect insect produced in July, August, September and October. It appears to prefer resting in large mansions, &c.: I possess a fine specimen taken in Troy House, near Monmouth, one of the seats of the Duke of Beaufort; another in a large church at Newport; another in a railway station, &c. Perhaps no class of men have a better opportunity (if they would but use it) of observing or collecting insects than gardeners and agriculturists; yet I have always found them to be the most ignorant on the subject. A gardener once brought me the larva of *Arctia Caja*, which he called "a very great curiosity;" another, the chrysalis of *Pieris Brassicæ*, as the "most curious grub that ever he seed," &c.; and about a week since I saw a very fine larva of *Atropos*, found by a highly respectable man, in his garden near this place, who had not the least idea what it was, and enquired if it was a locust! —THOMAS PARRY, Bank, Merthyr.

Dasycampa Rubiginea and *Ennomos Fuscantaria*.—In the course of last month I bred four specimens of *D. rubiginea*, from eggs laid in a pill-box by a female, taken at salmons near Marlow, last spring. The larva, when full fed, is remarkably cylindrical, and tapering towards the head; the colour is a dark olivaceous-brown (not a yellowish brown); the hair is exceedingly fine, and shines like gold in the sun, and is confined to the sides, reminding one of the larva of *A. megacephala*, so that it appears almost a naked larva; the blackish spots on the back appear, at first sight, circular, but on examination are more nearly square,

and are composed of two *rhombi*, divided by the dorsal line. The larvæ fed on the leaf of the Orleans plum, and were curiously concealed during the day-time among the leaves; so that, though I had them in a glass cylinder, I could seldom find more than one visible at a time. In regard to this species feeding on the plum, a very fresh specimen of the insect was taken near this place, on the bole of a damson tree, at sugar, and another specimen in an orchard, which facts are suggestive. The eggs appeared to hatch too early for the oak to be their common food. The perfect insect seldom appears here much before the end of October or beginning of November. I have also bred seven specimens of *E. fuscantaria* from the egg, all males,—a circumstance which has occurred in another instance known to me, and which seems to indicate that the female is really rarer in this species. The larvæ fed upon ash, but some of them were much earlier than others, the eggs hatching very late, and at considerable intervals. The markings described in the 'Manual' as belonging to this larva are by no means distinct, but almost obliterated, so that the appearance of the larva is that of a plain green looper, attenuated towards the head. The pupa is also green, suspended in a leaf, like that of *E. angularia*, and assuming purplish tints two days before it emerges. *Query*.—May not the rarity of the two above species be partly attributable to the appearance of the perfect insect being extended over a longer time than usual, and taking place at intervals? — REV. B. SMITH, *Marlow; October 5.*

A Spider with a Parasite. — One day last May I found a spider with an apodal larva attached to its side, and feeding on it: some time after the spider died, and the larva spun up. On looking in the box I found it had come out: it is a small, obtuse Hymenopterous insect; body shining black. What is the name,

and is it common?—F. B. W. WHITE, *Athole Place, Perth; Oct. 1.*

EXCHANGE.

Suffolk Insects for Exchange.—I have not had a great deal of time for Entomology this year, but as a man's doings in the insect way are public property, you may think it worth while giving me a corner. At home I have done little or nothing; but, during a three weeks' journey on our coast, I was lucky enough to get some twenty or more specimens of *L. abjecta* at sugar: I was rather late in the day for it, but "better late than never," in a case like this. As seems the case everywhere this year, *C. Edusa* and *V. Cardui* were abundant, and in fine condition. I did not see *Hyalc.* I also got *H. dipsacea*, flying among the clover flowers during the hot sunshine, and one specimen of *S. sticticalis*. *M. furuncula*, in perfect swarms on the sea walls; and amongst other things, at sugar, *A. saucia*, *Tritici*, *valligera*, *puta*, *L. lithargyrea*, and hosts of common things. I will retract all that I have ever said against sugaring; suffice it to say that here at home I have never done anything with it. I have been so lucky as to breed two beautiful specimens of *A. Atropos*, male and female; one was brought here just on the point of emerging, the other I have forced in a stove-house, in rather more than a week's time. I have dug some few pupæ of *N. dodonea* this autumn, and one of *C. ocellaris*. I have specimens of the following in duplicate:—

- P. Arion* (4),
- P. Plmnigera* (2),
- T. W-album* (bred),
- N. Dodonea* (bred),
- L. Abjecta*,
- H. Marginata* (bred),
- D. Carpophaga* (bred),
- P. Dysodea* (bred),
- H. Atriplicis* (bred),

besides many commoner things. I will exchange the above, so far as they will go, for any of the following, *in fine condition* :—

T. Formicæformis,	A. Auricoma,
Culiciformis,	Euphorbiæ,
Iehneumoniformis,	L. Furva,
E. Cribrum,	O. Neglecta,
L. Aureola,	T. Retusa,
Z. Arundinis,	X. Gilvago,
S. Fagi (especially ♀),	Croceago,
N. Carmelita,	C. Absinthii,
Dietæoides,	A. Melanopa.
A. Alni.	

Applicants will be so good as to write before they send any boxes. — REV. HERBERT BREE, *Woolverstone, Ipswich*; September 30.

Butterflies wanted.—In consequence of having very lately begun to take in the 'Intelligencer,' we have not yet been successful enough to secure *C. Edusa*, *C. Cardui* or any other of the local butterflies, which we understand have been unusually plentiful this year in the South. Any gentleman, therefore, who may have duplicates to dispose of will greatly oblige us by forwarding a few, in return for which we shall be happy to give any of the following, if he is not already possessed of them :—

S. Pavonia,	L. Quercus,
A. Villica,	A. Ulmata.

—J. HOLLENRAKE, *care of T. Mellor, Skircoat Green, near Halifax*; Oct. 8.

Stock exhausted.—Owing to a great number of applicants, my stock of *Hepialus Velleda* is completely worked out. I have still a number of *Polia Chi* on hand, which I shall be happy to send to any gentleman in exchange for any of the following, as numbered in the 'Manual,' 1, 3, 4, 11, 12, 15, 21, 36, 37, 41, any of *Thecla*, 59, 60, 64, 65, 66, 70, 73, 75, 136, 146, 204, 205.—MATTHEW HILL, *Little Eaton, near Derby*; October 11.

CRUELTY OF THE WASP.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I see by the 'Intelligencer,' of the 18th of September, that you have been imposed upon: your kind-heartedness has induced you to publish that sentimental trash called "A Word for the Wasp." I will unmask the impostor to you. You don't know his wickedness, his innate cruelty of disposition, or his unprincipled, thievish propensities: hear his character from a humble bee. Only the other day a friend of mine,—a timid, inoffensive neighbour, Mrs. Museum,—told me that half a dozen of those freebooters, the wasps, entered her dwelling, which is situated in the field opposite the entrance to my abode, and the villains not only devoured a great part of her honey, but, having satisfied themselves, off they went and told several of their reckless companions, in consequence of which she was plundered of most of her stores.

Now, sir, not only do these wretches plunder us, but they actually plunder the homes of their weaker brethren, when they find them unable to defend themselves. Last spring, not far from my own family residence, were three wasps' nests; the one nearest to my house contained a numerous and powerful family: I saw them enter the nest nearest to them, and actually carry off the poor young ones, dragging them out of their cradles; they served the nest furthest off in the same way. What they did with the poor things which they kidnapped I don't know; but I know their murderous propensities. Now this, sir, is a *fact*,—I saw it myself: you have my private address, and I can, if necessary, give you further particulars.

Another trait in the characters of these Sepoys is that no sooner do these poor, harmless things, belonging to a respectable family called Diptera, make their

appearance than the natural savageness of these creatures develops itself, for the poor Dipteras are slaughtered by dozens; and I read with astonishment that their advocate unblushingly acknowledges to this fact, and treats it as if it were a capital joke, begging at the same time for these wasps a portion of the fruits of your gardens. Another friend of mine, Mrs. Mellifica, also suffers repeatedly from the depredations of these well-known thieves.

Another plea put in to conciliate favour and excite pity is their affection for their young. Why, sir, these improvident creatures every year crowd their nests with young, until they find at last they can no longer support them: the creatures then actually drag the young wasps out of their beds, carry them off to a distance, and abandon them to their fate.

I wonder the wasp defender did not sound the trumpet loudly about their wonderful skill in building the cradles for their young: to my mind they are angular, uncomfortable-looking things. Why don't they make them cylindrical? In my opinion they would be much more comfortable; but the fellows have no invention, they always make the same sharp-angled beds,—I think they call them hexagonal cells: they are built in the same way, no doubt, as my friend Mrs. Mellifica's honey-pots; so, you see; there is no originality in their hexagonal cells,—my friend has always had hers constructed in the same form.

I hope you now see somewhat into the character of the impostors, and how totally undeserving they are of your endeavours to excite commiseration in their behalf.

HUMBLE BEE.

CLOTH COVERS for binding either Volume of the 'INTELLIGENCER,' price 1s., or by post 1s. 2d., can be had of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, N.E.

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HENRY ROGERS, *Freshwater, Isle of Wight*, has the following Insects, in fine condition, for sale:—

<i>Agrotis lunigera</i>	5s.
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„ <i>obelisca</i>	1s.
„ <i>corticea</i>	6d.
<i>Acontia luctuosa</i>	2s.
<i>Pterophorus spilodactylus</i>	2s.
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And some others at equally moderate prices.

Important Collection of British Lepidoptera.

MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to announce that he has received instructions from the Executors of the late **GEORGE BROWNELL, Esq.**, of Liverpool, to Sell by Auction, early in November next, his **IMPORTANT COLLECTION of BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA**, formed with very great care. It contains Series of most of the **RARE SPECIES**, in the finest possible condition, all well authenticated and mostly named, together with two first rate 60-Drawer **MAHOGANY CABINETS** of **STANDISH'S** best make, and a smaller one.

Catalogues are preparing, and will be ready for distribution a fortnight before the Sale. (See future number of the 'Intelligencer'.)

38, King Street, Covent Garden;
October, 1858.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 109.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.]

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the present day, when sanitary science is so much studied, it seems scarcely credible that fifty human beings should be permitted to shut themselves up for two hours, once a month, in a small room, the atmosphere of which would infallibly become highly vitiated if twenty persons were confined in it for the same length of time. If any one thinks we draw an exaggerated picture, let him enter the Meeting-room of the Entomological Society of London, some evening towards the close of the Meeting; the heat and the oppressive atmosphere will certainly strike him as most unhealthy; the moisture is condensed in streams on the windows, and not unfrequently we have seen the windows frantically opened (when the external atmosphere was not peculiarly genial), from the intense desire on the part of the unhappy inmates to breathe a purer, fresher atmosphere, and to obtain for their lungs a fresh supply of oxygen. Many intelligent Members of the Society are unable to attend the Meetings on account of the crowded state of the rooms and the oppressiveness of the vitiated atmosphere: a

head-ache is a serious matter to some constitutions. Can nothing be done to remedy this evil?

The Entomological Society is continually electing new Members, and it is palpable that, if these Members are expected to avail themselves of the privilege of attending the Meetings, some provision must be made for their accommodation, and, as we observed last week, the existing Meeting-room of the Society does not *accommodate* (*i. e.* render comfortable) those who habitually attend.

Why, we have repeatedly seen one of our greatest entomologists *standing in a remote corner* of the Meeting-room, because, having arrived late, every seat is occupied, and there is scarcely standing space, except in the two corners beside the fire-place.

What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and so it is not the special province of any one to call attention to the necessity which exists of the Society having a larger Meeting-room.

The Meeting-room ought to be *at least three times the size of the present one*: of course there would be additional expense, but it is an expense which must be incurred, and which would be remunerative. The Ento-

mological Societies of Oxford and Cambridge will be sending annually to London an increasing supply of young entomologists; these will no doubt swell the list of Members of the London Society, and so contribute to its funds. The number of young entomologists living in the immediate vicinity of London, and who may be expected in a year or two to swell our ranks, is very great, and if they are all to be compressed into the existing Meeting-room, the result will be truly frightful.

The Society has funds, surplus funds; the Society wants, and must have, space; it has outgrown its case, and, like a *Coleophora* larva, must have a new one of larger dimensions.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

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N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to Mr. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Mr. STANTON will be "at home" on on Wednesday next, November 3rd, at 6 P.M., as usual.

EXCHANGE.—The pressure of matter is still so great that we must in future charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents therefore will please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COCKING. — A correspondent writes that he sent a box of insects and a letter, in August, to a gentleman (?) of this name, and has since sent other three or four letters to the same person, but has received no answer and no box. An explanation will oblige.

W. T.—The larvæ of *Syringaria* will no doubt hibernate small; keep them out of doors during the winter.

J. F. M.—Your insect is *Eremobia ochroleuca*; we cannot vouch for the nativity of the dealer's insects.

W. N. F., Bath.—We cannot recognise the larva from your description, unless it be *Aeronyctu Psi*.

H. T. T.—1. The larvæ require to have their insides squeezed out, and must then be inflated by means of a straw and dried (whilst kept inflated) over a lamp; pupæ require only to be dried. 2. To the end of the Noctua, 4d. 3. *Geotrupes stercorarius*.

ACHERONTIA ATROPOS AND SPHINX CONVULVULI.—We have a fearful pile of notices of these insects; we cannot insert any more, unless there be something unusual in their mode of occurrence, or the locality be very peculiar.

J. B.—Your *Coleophora* larva is probably *Lineolea*, feeding on *Ballota nigra*.

MINNIE.—The "curious creature" is the larva of the cockchafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*).

Correspondents who are disappointed in not seeing their communications in print are reminded that we have still a considerable accumulation of arrears, which we expect gradually to overtake.

ERRATUM.—In 'Intelligencer,' No. 107, p. 21, line 9, for *Rathfinland* read *Rathfriland*.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Vanessa Antiopa.—The other day I saw a specimen of this insect on the wing, but not having a net was unable to take it.—S. W. SMITH, jun., *Beumont Villa, Northampton*; Oct. 12.

Vanessa Antiopa.—A specimen was caught in the garden here lately, and

another was chased but escaped.—A. ANDERSON, *Oxenford Castle, Dalkeith*; October 16.

Grapta C-album at *Dulwich*!—On the 12th inst. my son took a specimen of this insect near the mill-pond, Dulwich Common: it was the first specimen I ever saw in a living state.—C. WOOD, *Dulwich Common*; Oct. 18.

Grapta C-album at *Weybridge*!—I took to-day a fresh and perfect specimen of *C-album*, and am assured by a collector who has lived here ten years that he never saw it here before.—A. FRANCIS-PENNELL, *Woodlands, Weybridge*; Oct. 16.

[Can *G. C-album* be returning to the vicinity of the Metropolis?]

Acherontia Atropos at *Light*.—I have just received a fine male specimen of this insect, taken at a gas-lamp last night, at upper Clapton, near Hackney.—THOMAS HALL, *Naturalist, 75, London Wall, City*; Oct. 13.

Deilephila Galii at *Southport*.—My friend Mrs. Davis took a splendid specimen of this species on the Petunias, whilst on the look out for *Sphinx Convolvuli*, last month; it now adorns her cabinet.—C. S. GREESON; Oct. 15.

Acherontia Atropos.—A most beautiful specimen of the perfect insect was brought to me on the 13th inst., which had been found at rest in a joiner's yard in this town.—THOMAS GALLIERS, 3, *Brenton Street, Liverpool*; Oct. 15.

Leucania Vitellina.—A specimen of this insect was taken at Brighton, at sugar, last autumn.—H. T. STANTON; October 23.

Agrotis Saucia.—I have taken this at sugar, in Dulwich Wood. A friend of mine has taken two of *Sphinx Convolvuli* in a green-house at Dulwich: I have heard of the capture of another, taken in a conservatory near the same neighbourhood.—F. O. STANDISH, 2, *Alfred Cottages, Warner Road, Camberwell, S.*; October 7.

A new *British Noctua*.—I am happy

to inform you that, on the 18th ultimo, I took a beautiful specimen of *Xanthia Ocellaris*, at sugar. Several entomologists saw it alive, and one saw me take it. I have also taken eight fine specimens of *H. Armigera*.—LEWIS TIDEY, 16, *Crown Gardens, Brighton*; Oct. 21.

A new British Noctua.—On the 21st ultimo I captured a most beautiful *Xanthia*, apparently quite new to us; it has since been proved to be a fine female *X. Ocellaris*.—HENRY PRATT, 35, *Duke Street, Brighton*; Oct. 21.

Captures in Ireland during 1858.—

Colias Edusa. Frequent along the Southern coast.

Luperina Cæspitis. On the sand-hills Mahahide, in August. Not previously recorded as Irish.

Xylophasia Sublustris. Galway; end of June; abundant at sugar.

Noctua Ditrapezium. Several specimens at sugar; end of June; Galway. New to Irish list.

Xylina Petrificata. Several at ivy near Tullamore; October.

Dasyampa Rubiginea. Ditto; ditto.

Siona Dealbaria. Six specimens near Dublin; July. Not previously taken in Ireland.

Hypona Crassalis. Frequent in woods; Kerry; June.

Hydrelia Bankiana. Taken freely near Killarney.—E. BIRCHALL, *Dublin*.

Captures at Sugar.—From the silence of your correspondents about sugaring I suppose no one is doing anything in that line, except Mr. Harding. I have lately taken at sugar:—

Anthocelis Rufina (12). Fine.

„ *Litura* (2).

Cerastis Spadicea (1). Fine.

Xanthia Ferruginea (6). „

Calocampa Exoleta (4). „

Miselia Oxyacanthæ (4). „

Agriopis Aprilina (14). „

Phlogophora Meticulosa (1) Fine.

Is it not rather early for *Spadicea* and *Exoleta*? Our “sugar” is very simple,—

only treacle and a drop of the “cratur;” I have tried a variety of recipes, and find this answers as well as any. Some collectors here have had *Arctia Cuja* in pupa three weeks and more,—a double brood, I suppose? This season I bred two *H. Picata*, but cannot remember the larvæ; birch, I suspect, is the food: the pupa is reddish brown, in a cocoon. On the 30th of last June I took a specimen of *Cleora Viduaria*, as figured in Westwood; this makes another locality for this local insect. Perth seems a good locale for moths,—one of the best, I should say, in Britain; *P. Artaxerxes* is abundant all about here; upwards of twelve specimens of *S. Convolvuli* have been taken in 1846, &c., here; *C. Porcellus* is common; *S. Bembeciformis*, *N. Dromedarius*, *S. Ligustri*, *S. Piniperda*, *C. Vestusta*, *C. Tristata*, *C. Obliquaria* and a host of other good insects are common here. Besides Dunkeld and Bridge of Earn, *Fidonia Limbaria* is found about three miles north-east of Perth. Can you inform me whereabouts at Dunkeld or Bridge of Earn this local insect occurs?—F. B. W. WHITE, *Athole Place, Perth*; October 1.

COLEOPTERA.

Entomological Notes from Southport.—The following notes, collected from my journal, during two years' collecting in this locality, are intended to give a short account of the local and rare Coleoptera inhabiting the district. Perhaps, at some future time, they may be turned to account by entomologists travelling northward, who may be induced to turn aside and reap the harvest of the sand. The principal collecting-ground in the neighbourhood is the sand-hills, a spot abounding in all orders, Lepidoptera excepted, of which very few species can be obtained. I speak of diurnal Lepidoptera, as, not having tried sugar, &c., I can say nothing to its nocturnal visitants. The moss, a large and very

miserable tract of land, not bearing a single tree, and intersected with ditches rivalling Styx in blackness, is rather barren of insects. At the end of April and the beginning of May, however, *Elaphrus cupreus*, *Phædon betulæ* and *Bembidium guttula* are common on the ditch-sides. I have also taken specimens of *Pæcilus cupreus*, var. *versicolor*, under sods on the roads; the dark variety is nearly as plentiful as the common *cupreus*, and might no doubt be found in numbers, if well looked for. Towards the end of April, especially if the sun shines brightly, *Cicindela hybrida* appears on the sand-hills, affording much amusement in the capture; now flying over the hills, now taking short flights and runs in the hollows, and ever ready to receive its captor with its strong mandibles. Stray specimens of *Sitona lineata*, *Otiorynchus ovatus*, *Phytonomus nigrirostris* and *arator* may now be taken, either crawling up the hill-sides or under the rubbish on them. The bright and long-wished-for month of May arrives, and suddenly we start into a whole mine of riches: first, and most beautiful, comes *Carabus nitens*, glittering like a jewel in the damp slacks, and attracting the attention of the most cursory beholder: this year they have been very plentiful, and non-entomological gentlemen have paid daily visits to their haunts for the purpose of capturing this beautiful beetle. *Cleonus sulcirostris* now stalks along, as if "monarch of all he surveys," now and then stopping, as if to take an observation. The hill-sides now swarm with *Sitona lineata*, *Phytonomus nigrirostris* and *arator*; *Phylan gibbus* and *Sitona fusca* are now not uncommon; *Opatrum tibiale* quite sprinkles the hill-sides; and *Psammophilus sulcicollis* and *Sarrotrium muticum* are now found; the former is far from rare, the latter comes "few and far between." In the "slacks," which are damp pieces of ground between the hills, *Byrrhus fuscus* may be found sticking on

to the moss. On the willows may now be taken *Phyllobius uniformis*, *oblongus* and *argentatus*: *Orchestes avellanæ* is also not uncommon, but care is needed in bottling it, as the slightest touch to the bough causes it to jump no one knows where. *Cicindela hybrida* is now in the height of its glory: on bright, sunny days he eludes your utmost attempts to take him, even with a net. During the early part of the month of June the insects remain in the hills, and in the hotter days there is the more chance of discovering *S. muticum*. On one particular hill I took last year three specimens of *Notoxus inonoceros*, but this year, although my brother has searched well, he has not found a single specimen. As the month advances old familiar forms disappear, the last that remains being *Cicindela hybrida*. In July fresh visitors appear, and now let us turn to the shore: here under the sea-weed is found in abundance *Bembidium pallidipenne*, also a few specimens of *Stenolophus vespertinus*, *B. lampros* and *guttula*. In the hills now *Anomala Frischii* is abundant flying about; the local *Hoplia argentea* is common, sitting on the sand near Ainsdale. This year I took a specimen of *C. nitens*, towards the end of July, but this appears to have been one that had either come out late, or had escaped death; from the 10th to the 25th I took many specimens of *Bembidium pallipes* under grass in the slacks. September comes, and then a few autumnal specimens of *Cicindela hybrida*, *Sitona hispidula*, *Haltica flava* and *concinna* may be taken, but not anything worth taking a long walk for. Some light specimens of *Cleonus sulcirostris*, the remains of the spring brood, may be seen crawling in solitary grandeur up the hill-sides before hibernating. If we now take a walk into the adjoining parish of Searisbrick, at the end of this month, we shall perhaps obtain *Salpingus plauirostris*, *Crioceris cyanella*, *Dromius 4-maculatus* and *agilis*, under lichen and bark of

trees, especially the syeamore. In October and the winter months specimens of *Calathus mollis*, *Opatrum tibiale*, *Dromius linearis* and *foveolus* may be obtained on the sand-hills; the former is very abundant, creeping from all places; of the others *D. linearis* is common, of *O. tibiale* only a few specimens have been taken. In conclusion, let me hope that some readers, desirous of adding *P. sulcicollis*, *O. tibiale*, &c., to their collections by their own hands, will pay a visit to Southport in the month of May; I can safely promise that they will not go away unrewarded.—R. TYLER, jun.

OBSERVATIONS.

Food of Hyphenia Crassalis.—According to my experience the larva of *H. Crassalis* feeds on the bilberry, and I have bred many dozens of that beautiful species. I much question the correctness of Treitschke's assertion that this larva feeds on heath.—F. O. STANDISH, 2, Alfred Cottages, Warner Road, Camberwell.

Bedellia somnulentella.—The larvæ of this species were plentiful at Greenhithe, on *Convolvulus arvensis* (small bind-weed). I also observed them, on the 2nd inst., on the same plant, in Hamilton Road, Norwood.—CHARLES HEALY, 4, Bath Place, Haggerstone, N.E.; Oct. 15.

EXCHANGE.

A Locust for a Death's Head.—I have a specimen of the locust, which I captured last summer at Southampton, and which I should be very glad, if possible, to exchange for a specimen of *A. Atropos*. As that insect is so abundant this year, perhaps some one will be able to assist me.—F. H. FAWKES, Upton Park, Slough, Bucks; October 14.

Exchange.—I shall be happy to exchange any of the following duplicates,

viz., 15, 20, 87, 137, 168, 188, 214, 233, 257, 289, 290, 299, 300, 303, 304, 306, 307, 309, 310, 312, 320, 334, 337, 351, 354, 357, 358, 360, 361, 363, 364, 368, 369, 370, 373, 374, 376, 384, 385, 403, 408, 417, 424, 432, 439, 440, 441, 446, 447, 450, 451, 454, 464, 483, 485, 486, for any of the undermentioned, viz., 38, 43, 44, 48, 49, 52, 63, 75, 77, 86, 88, 89, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 102, 103, 108, 109, 111, 112, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 128, 131, 132, 134, 140, 149, 161, 174, 182, 187, 378, 414, 449, 463, 467, 469. Persons wishing to exchange will be kind enough to write before sending their boxes. All my duplicates are in very good condition.—J. B. RYDER, 15, Navy Row, Morice Town, Devonport; Oct. 11.

Stock exhausted.—My *C. Elpenor* are now distributed, except a few which I have promised, to whom I know not, having mislaid their notes and forgotten their addresses; if those gentlemen will once more favour me with their addresses it will much oblige. Those correspondents whom I have not answered will, I hope, seeing the cause, not feel themselves slighted, for if my stock had been eight hundred, instead of nearly two hundred, I could barely have supplied the demand. Such a flood of correspondence quite alarmed my little home, eight or ten letters arriving each day,—untiring, uneasing,—more in one week than in all my life before! but time hath an end, and so with my correspondence. I will thank those gentlemen who can make it convenient to return my boxes, having sent all away; I very much need some now, and shall feel a pleasure in viewing their old faces again.—ROBERT BURNS, 63, Edmund St., Birmingham; Oct. 13.

EXAMINATIONS IN ENTOMOLOGY.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—There was such a variety of thought and opinion among your cor-

respondents last year with regard to Entomological Examinations, that, as you have re-opened the subject, I wish to offer a few remarks upon it. If the Examination is intended simply as an inducement to young collectors to be industrious in the pursuit and accurate in their knowledge, it is comparatively immaterial how it is conducted, for it will be only of ephemeral interest; but if it is intended to be of permanent value,—if it is meant to convey the impression that the person passing it really possesses some fair amount of entomological knowledge, it must be severe, and severe to an extent to which, if I mistake not, very few of those who welcomed the idea will be disposed to agree. It will be perfectly absurd to have an Examination which may be “crammed for” in three weeks.

As regards age, I do not think any limit can be fixed. Knowledge, and knowledge alone, must be the test; for Entomology is no recognized part of education; it is not a thing which anybody is expected to know, or even has the opportunity of knowing; and so any limitation as to age would, in all probability, exclude all those who are most likely to benefit by the Examination.

I may form too low an estimate of the entomological knowledge now in the country, but my opinion is that there are not fifty people in Great Britain who could pass an Examination in Entomology,—presenting more difficulty than a paper requiring an enumeration of the principal Latin and Greek authors, divided into prose, poetry, the drama, and a knowledge of 'Horace's Odes would present to a student of the Classics.

How many of your readers could answer satisfactorily such a paper as this?—

Define an insect.

Show how it differs from Spiders, Entomostraca, Entozoa and Annelides.

Name the different orders into which

insects are divided, and describe three of them accurately.

Give some notice of the different modes of classification that have been adopted, mentioning particularly what parts of the insect each classifier thought most important or most persistent.

It is a common notion that if men and animals could jump in the same proportion as grasshoppers and fleas they would be able to clear houses and hills without difficulty. Examine this idea, and give your opinion as to its truth or falsity.

Or to one who had “taken in” Lepidoptera:—

Define a Lepidopteron.

Mention and describe some insects which resemble Lepidoptera, and some Lepidoptera which resemble other insects, and point out the difference.

Mention any peculiarities connected with *Stenopteryx hybridalis*.

Describe the genus (say *Cabera*) so as to separate it from all others.

Describe each species in it, with egg, larva, pupa, food-plant, time of appearance, and habit: also the synonymy, with the names of the principal authors who have described it, and the date of their works.

Give the place of the genus *Fumea* in the scheme of classification adopted by Doubleday, Guenée, Stainton and Stephens; and the reasons for each.

Will any say these would be too severe? I do not think they would be half severe enough. In what other branch of human learning would so slight an Examination be deemed sufficient? The truth is that Entomology is still in embryo, and the amount of general knowledge on the subject is *nil*; and it seems to me that if a system of Examination is started which shall

give to the public the idea that a fair acquaintance with the Science may be acquired in a few weeks, and to the students the idea that they know something, when, in reality, they know nothing, so far from doing good, it will only serve to add to that amount of superficial knowledge and self-conceit engendered thereby, which is the bane of the present age.

Yours respectfully,

September 28.

THOMAS BOYD.

Deptford Institution.

ON WEDNESDAY, November 10, Mr. STAINTON will deliver a LECTURE on ENTOMOLOGY, at the above Institution, commencing at 8 P.M.

What are Insects?—Parts of Insects—Breathing of Insects—Different Orders of Insects—Beetles or Coleoptera—The “Black Beetle” not a Beetle—The Dor-beetle, Cockchafer and Ladybird—Grasshoppers, or Orthoptera—Bees and Wasps, or Hymenoptera—Ichneumon flies—Dragonflies, or Neuroptera—Caddis-flies—Variety in the different Groups—Butterflies and Moths, or Lepidoptera—Bugs, or Hemiptera—Flies, or Diptera—Transformations of Insects—Changes undergone by the White Butterfly; by the Tiger Moth; by the Clothes Moth; by the Privet Hawk Moth—Caterpillars of Beetles; of Ichneumon Flies; of Sawflies; of House-flies; of Grasshoppers and Cockroaches—Recapitulation—Advantages of the Study of Entomology—“No time” a false excuse.

Admission to Non-Members 6d. each.

HENRY ROGERS, *Freshwater, Isle of Wight*, has the following Insects, in fine condition, for sale:—

<i>Agrotis lunigera</i>	5s.
„ <i>saucia</i>	2s.
„ <i>obelisea</i>	1s.
„ <i>corticea</i>	6d.
<i>Acontia luctuosa</i>	2s.
<i>Pterophorus spilodactylus</i>	2s.
<i>Melitæa Cinxia</i>	6d.

And some others at equally moderate prices.

GEORGE KING, of 85, Lower Union Street, Torquay, has a number of Insects to sell at most reasonable prices.

Leucophasia Sinapis and *Colias Edusa* at 6d. each; *Sphinx Convolvuli* from 2s. to 6s. each; *Heliophobus hispidus* (twenty-six dozen) at 2s. 6d. each; *Agrotis saucia* (twenty-two dozen) at 2s. each; *Stilbia anomala* at 2s. each; *Epunda Lichenea* at 1s. each, &c.

G. KING begs to state that he has a few Insects to exchange for specimens for his Cabinet, his chief wants being Tortrices and Tineæ.

FOR SALE.—A CABINET containing 26 Drawers, 15 inches by 12 inches, in two Tiers, corked and glazed. The doors are of rosewood paneled; the back and sides of stained deal (being made for a recess): the above is of first-rate manufacture, and is made so that the sides can (if required) be easily covered with rosewood. Price £7 7s.

Apply to JOHN PORTER, jun., 8, East Street, Lewes.

Important Collection of British Lepidoptera.

MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to announce that he has received instructions from the Executors of the late GEORGE STAINTON, Esq., of Liverpool, to SELL BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, 9th November and following day, at half-past 12 precisely, the very IMPORTANT COLLECTION of BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA, formed with very great care. The Collection contains fine Series of most of the RARE SPECIES, in the finest possible condition, all well-authenticated and mostly named; together with two first-rate 60-DRAWER MANOGANY CABINETS (Standish's best make) and a smaller one. Also a small Collection of COLEOPTERA and LEPIDOPTERA, belonging to a Gentleman.

May be viewed on the day prior to and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had of Mr. J. C. STEVENS, 38, King Street, Covent Garden; if for the Country by enclosing two Stamps.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 110.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.]

ABERDEEN.

THE next Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is to take place at Aberdeen, the most northern University-town in the kingdom. The latitude of Aberdeen (nearly 57°) should afford a clue to the prevailing character of the papers to be read before the next Meeting of the British Association, for that body has never before met so near the North Pole.

In Section D, comprising Zoology, Botany, &c., the geographical distribution of animals and plants is a subject always of interest, and the naturalists of the North of Scotland will surely muster in force at Aberdeen to recount the riches of their country. As Scotchmen are not proverbial for going North, we must not expect too many of the scientific *élite* to muster at Aberdeen from Glasgow, Edinburgh or St. Andrews; but from Wick, Cromarty, Inverness and Banff no violence will be done to the prevailing austral movement in the assemblage from thence of every scientific man at Aberdeen, during the Meeting there of the British Association, under the Presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

Entomologists are now increasing rather rapidly on the East Coast of Scotland, and we surely are not expecting too much, when we anticipate that some of our readers North of the Forth will be able to interest and instruct those attending the Meetings of Section D by reading some Entomological Paper at the next Meeting of the British Association.

The papers, to be effective, should not be too learned; for, if so, the main effect is shown in wearying the audience, and inducing them first to yawn and then to leave the room, the rustling of the ladies' silk dresses in going away often causing a considerable interruption to the equable reading of the papers, besides impinging on the equanimity of authors, by wounding their self-love. Some gentlemen possess a happy knack of attracting an audience, and those who come into the room whilst their paper is in progress will generally wait patiently, because interested, till the paper is ended.

We throw out these general hints to the mass of our readers; but, if any individual is disposed to think seriously on the subject, and is anxious to qualify himself for serving on the General Committee of the Association

by bringing a Report before that august body, we shall be very happy to give him any assistance and advice in our power.

It is our intention to be present at the Meeting in Aberdeen next year, and we believe two or three distinguished entomologists will also be there.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham.

At BIRMINGHAM, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street.

At BRIGHTON, of John Taylor, News Agent, &c., 86, North Lane.

At CHELTENHAM, of C. Andrew, 129, High Street.

At DARLINGTON, of M. Simonson, News Agent, Bondgate.

At LEEDS, of J. Fox, Bookseller, &c., Boundary Terrace, Burley Road.

At MAIDSTONE, of Messrs. Nicholsons, Brothers, Printers and Stationers, 31, Mill Street.

At MIDDLETON, of John Fielding, Bookseller, Wood Street.

At OLDHAM, of John Holt, Bookseller, 6, George Street.

At ROTHERHAM, of H. Carr, Bookseller, Bridge Street.

At SHEFFIELD, of C. K. Jarvis, News Agent, Post Office, Barker's Pool.

At YORK, of Robert Sunter, 23, Stonegate.

N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to Mr. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The pressure of matter is still so great that we must in future charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents therefore will please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. R. C.—*Noctua umbrosa*.

C. H.—The *Coleophora* on bramble is *Paripennella*; it eats almost everything.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having left Radworth my address is now—WILLIAM WINTER, Aldeby, near Beccles; Oct. 26.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Deilephila Livornica.—A very fine specimen of this insect was caught in a hay-field at Taylor Hill, on the 9th of July, and is in my possession.—E. CARTER, Lockwood, near Huddersfield.

Chærocampa Nerii.—I had the pleasure of finding a fine female specimen of *Nerii* here to-day, resting on some heliotrope in our clergyman's garden. She has laid a number of eggs.—WILLIAM WINTER, Aldeby, Beccles; Oct. 26.

Captures at Louth.—I have this year captured twenty-one specimens of *Colias Edusa* and four of *Hyale*. A gentleman told me in my shop this morning that it is twenty-five years since the Clouded

Yellow was captured in Lincolnshire: I have been an entomologist about eight years, and I never saw it before. I have only seen one *Apatura Iris*, which I captured, but it is not a good one. I have also captured a fine specimen of the Camberwell Beauty; I captured it in Westgate, opposite the church, on the 21st of September; an account of it was published in the 'Lincolnshire Chronicle' of last week. — F. CLAYTON, *Westgate, Louth*; Sept. 27.

Singular if true.—A most splendid larva of the scarce Swallow-tail was found in the neighbourhood of Deal, and is now in the possession of G. Wilks, jun., Esq., of this place.—A. RUSSELL, *Ashford*; Oct. 8.

Coleophora paripennella.—I took five of this larva off bramble in the Lea Bridge Road, on the 24th inst.—CHAS. HEALY, 4, *Bath Place, Haggerstone*; Oct. 27.

Coleophora albitarsella.—I took two dozen of this larva at the same time and place as the above.—IBID.

Coleophora cæspitiella.—These larvæ are in great abundance at Snaresbrook, on the heads of young rushes, often as many as five or six on one head.—IBID.

Pterophorus Loewii.—Two specimens only have been taken this year: I took them on the wing at dusk, in the swamp at Crosby, whilst looking for *P. Angustata*.—C. S. GREGSON.

COLEOPTERA.

Wimbledon.—Since my last I have taken the following Coleoptera here:—

Synuchus vivalis,
Pterostichus minor,
 „ *vernalis*,
Ocypus compressus,
Lathrobium terminale,
 „ *brunnipes*,
Cryptobium fracticorne,
Stenus providus,
Hydroporus 12-pustulatus.

—E. C. RYE, 284, *King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.*; Oct. 14.

Bembidium pallipes.—My last addition to the Coleopterous Fauna of this district is *Bembidium pallipes*, having taken five specimens on Crosby sand hills, near the swamp, in tufts of grass.—C. S. GREGSON; *October 16*.

OBSERVATIONS.

Colias Edusa in Argyle.—As the most northern point in Britain where this species has been seen, perhaps it may be worth recording that a specimen was taken near Dunoon, by Mr. Charles Manners, on September 7th. Dunoon is ten miles north of Largs, in Ayrshire, at which latter place one was taken in 1852.—T. CHAPMAN, *Glasgow*; Oct. 22.

Barren Females of A. Atropos.—With respect to *Acherontia Atropos*, three females out of five were imperfect, and wishing, if possible, to turn them to some account, I tried to breed from them, but could not succeed, although I kept them in company with a fine healthy male for a week, when, out of curiosity, I dissected a female which died, and, to my surprise, there was not the slightest trace of ova to be found either in that one or the others.—G. KEEN, 1, *Manor Place, Walworth Road, Surrey*; Oct. 25.

Acherontia Atropos.—Of this insect I have bred twenty-six specimens, but although some are extremely large, on opening for stuffing I have not found any eggs, therefore suppose they must be all males. I have also had some brought to me, but they have turned out the same.—A. RUSSELL, *Ashford*; Oct. 8.

A new Nepticula.—There is a species of *Nepticula* now in the larva state in apple-leaves, which I have repeatedly met with and reared. It does not seem to be as yet described; a brief account of it may therefore be interesting, and I will therefore propose the name *Pomella*. The egg is deposited on the under side of

apple-leaves; the larva, when hatched, mines in the upper cuticle, and usually in the direction of the stem, forming a slender track, which turns pink, and betrays the presence of a larva in the leaf before it is visible to the naked eye; this track is frequently close to a rib; as the mine becomes wider it is orange-coloured, with irregular tracks of brownish excrement: it is never very conspicuous from above, but quite invisible on the under side; after a time the larva commonly doubles on its track, and forms a blotch, from which it emerges on the upper side to wander away and form its cocoon. The larva is very shining, orange-coloured, with dorsal vessel only slightly darker; head pale chestnut. The cocoon varies from dark chestnut to bright orange: it is slightly mussel-shaped, and always has a rim of much brighter hue round the upper end, which gives it a striking appearance; the pupa is protruded on the escape of the perfect insect. The imago expands about three lines, and is of the unicolorous group; the anterior wings cinereous, glossy, and with a purple hue, brightest towards the apex; the posterior wings of an uniform paler colour; head rufous with whitish eye-caps. In the perfect state it is closely allied to *Pygmaella*. It is double-brooded, appearing in May and August, the larva occurring in July, October and November; the July larva seems very scarce,—I observed them this July for the first time; the autumnal larvæ are by no means rare in the neighbourhood of Bristol.—P. H. VAUGHAN, Redland, Bristol; Oct. 29.

EXCHANGE.

Acherontia Atropos.—Having a fine bred specimen of this insect to spare, I should be happy to exchange it for a good specimen of *Sphinx Convolvuli*.—G. KEEN, 1, Manor Place, Walworth Road; Oct. 25.

Acherontia Atropos.—I have lively pupæ of this insect for exchange. Applicants had better write first, and those who do not receive any reply will please understand that I am not wanting what they offer. I had two fine fellows out on the 23rd inst., and this morning an imperfect one: this is the first "cripple" I have had this season, out of six which have emerged.—GEORGE GASCOYNE, Newark; Oct. 25.

Macroglossa Stellatarum.—I have several duplicates of this insect, in fine condition, to spare, and as my desiderata are rather numerous, almost any insect of equal value will be acceptable.—W. W. BURNAUD, 126, High St., Poole, Dorset; Oct. 22.

Lasiocampa Rubi.—I have larvæ of this insect to exchange for pupæ or larvæ of any of the following:—

C. Porcellus, E. Russula,
A. Villica, N. Plantaginis.

—R. H. FREMLIN, Watlingbury, Kent; October 18.

Lasiocampa Rubi.—I have a quantity of the larvæ of this insect now feeding upon oak, and should be glad to supply any one in want of it, on receipt of a box and return postage.—W. HUGH GOWER, Kingston-on-Thames; Oct. 18.

Fertile Eggs of Hypogymna Dispar.—If any of the readers of the 'Intelligencer' are in want of eggs of *H. Dispar*, I shall be most happy to supply them on receiving a postage stamp from each applicant.—JAMES BATTY, 133, South St., Park, Sheffield; Oct. 25.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have a number of fine duplicates of the following, as numbered in the Appendix to the 'Mammal'—15, 21, 34, 57, 173, 179, 181, 211, 226, 438, 479, which I shall be happy to exchange for any of the under-mentioned,—3, 4, 11, 38, 43, 52, 53, 70, 108, 119, 130, 133, 134, 140, 149, 150, 153, 172, 329, 355, 428, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 470, 471, 491, 492, 493. Applicants had better write stating what

they have to spare and what they want in return.—HENRY STEPHENSON, *Chorley Street, Bolton*; Oct. 19.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have duplicates, more or less, of the following:—2, 5 (unset), 10, 12, 15, 17, 18, 26, 29, 58, 64, 65, 135, 146, 184, 190, 208, 217, 224, 231, 262, 293, 297, 318, 366, 369, 370, 372, 373, 380, 381, 384, 410, 424, 491, 495, and

H. Thymiaria,	E. Porata,
E. Bipunctaria,	H. Rostralis,
H. Achatinata,	E. Mensuraria,
B. Amataria,	A. Scutulata,
A. Æscularia,	H. Pyralaria,
H. Fulvaria,	

which I shall be glad to send to any persons in want of them, on receipt of a box and return postage, or if they can send me any of the following, in good condition, I will pay one way:—41, 50, 62, 100, 108, 124, 125, 136, 138, 157, 159, 191, 195, 232, 271, 305, 342, 344, 350, 352, 365, 372, 407. In all cases parties will please write first, stating what they want, as, in most of the species, my stock of duplicates is very limited.—ROBERT M'LACHLAN, 1, *Park-road Terrace, Forest Hill, near London*; Oct. 16.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have the following insects, in fine condition, for exchange:—

T. W-album (bred),	C. Bifida (10 pupæ),
A. Lonicera	„ P. Chi,
L. Monacha	„ L. Petrarica,
T. Cratægi	„ M. Tristaria,
L. Connexa,	Z. Albicillaria.

My specimens are all in fine condition, having been either taken or bred this season, and are all well set. Parties had better write first stating what they have to spare. None but really fine specimens will be acceptable.—WILLIAM RODGERS (*late of Hudson's Terrace*), *Upper Wiston, Rotherham*; Oct. 18.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—During the past month I have taken four females of *C. Gemmaria* at light, and find I have

four males, taken at light last autumn. I have one or two duplicates, which, together with Nos. 3, 15, 25, 32, 33, 50, 58, 466, *A. Citraria* (♂ ♀), *A. Candidata*, *B. Lanealis*, &c., I shall be glad to exchange for any of the following:—9, 11, 20, 24, 28, 31, 35, 38, 41, 48, 52, 53, 62, 63, 66, 76, 77, 81, 85, 88, 89, 90, 91, *Trochilium* (any except 95 and 99), 108, 109, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120, 121, 125, 134, 138, 140, 143, 167, 182, 183, 186, 188, 192, 194, 195, 215, 490, 491, 492, 493, or any local *Geometræ* or *Pyalidæ*.—C. ROGERS, 11, *St. Andrew Street, Plymouth*.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—Having several duplicates of

C. Edusa,	H. Semele,
V. Cardui,	M. Stellatarum,
P. Adonis,	P. Comma,
Corydon,	

I should like to hear from any one in want of those insects who can spare,—

A. Galathea,	P. Argiolus,
L. Sinapis,	T. Betulæ,
E. Blandina,	P. Actæon,
L. Sibylla,	S. Paniscus.
P. Alsus,	

I have also a specimen of *C. Hyale*, which I shall be glad to exchange for *P. Machaon* or *A. Atropos*.—H. FRANCIS, *Byfleet Park, Cobham, Surrey*.

Duplicate Larvæ.—I have a quantity of larvæ of *A. Villia*, which I shall be glad to exchange for any of my desiderata, which are numerous. Applicants had better write first, stating what they have to spare.—C. ROGERS, 11, *St. Andrew Street, Plymouth*; Oct. 22.

Wanted to Purchase.—The following insects, as numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual,' viz., 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 19, 20, 21, 24, 28, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 69, 76, 77, 78, 87, 90, 91, 110, 115, 142, 148, 177, 178, 179, 188, 189, 203, 204, 205, 241, 305, 309, 329, 404, 428, 438, 439, 440, 461, 491, 492, 493, 497. Any collector having the

above to sell, and will write me (not call), with price of each, he will much oblige, and if he receives no answer by the 13th of November he may conclude his offer is not accepted.—H. T. TAVERNER, 7, *Saville Row, Mile End Road, E.*; Oct. 19.

Exchange.—If any gentleman has a fine pair of *A. Atropos* or *S. Convolvuli* that he is willing to exchange for a fine specimen of *E. Fuscantaria*, I shall be happy to hear from him.—J. H. TILLY, 3, *Bernard Street, Regent's Park North, London*; Oct. 18.

Two Entomologists Lost.—Can any one inform me of the address of the Rev. H. A. Stowell, late of Faversham, Kent? also of Mr. W. Langley, of Bp. Cosen's Hall, Durham? At the same time I beg to caution all against having any dealings with either of them, as they have had insects and boxes of me, and I can get no answer.—W. FARREN, *Cambridge*.

All gone.—I have received far more applications for *Sphinx Convolvuli* than I can even reply to, far less supply with specimens; so that those who do not hear from me may understand the reason for my silence.—HENRY R. MADDEN, *Brighton*; Sept. 26.

Stock exhausted.—My stock of duplicates of *C. Hyale* and *L. Sibylla* is quite exhausted; therefore I hope those gentlemen whose letters I am unable to answer will not think me wanting in courtesy.—W. P. HARRINGTON, 16, *High Street, Colechester*; Sept. 30.

Stock exhausted.—My stock of duplicates is quite exhausted: if I had had ten times as many of 101 I could not have supplied all. I hope those gentlemen who have not heard from me will not think me disrespectful, as it would have taken me a whole day to answer all.—JAMES BRYANT, 16, *Edward Street, Shepherd's Walk*; Oct. 25.

Stock exhausted.—I beg to inform those gentlemen whose letters respecting *Panisens* have not been answered that my stock is completely exhausted.—H.

DANIELL, 13, *Bedford Row, Barnsbury Street, Islington*; Oct. 23.

A WARNING TO THE CLUMSY AND CARELESS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I think it would be well if you were to give a word of advice to entomologists in general respecting the necessity of being a little more particular in setting their specimens, for what looks worse in your cabinet than a row of insects set in all manner of forms, some with their legs sticking upright, like a sentinel's bayonet, others with one wing up and one down; and (which is of much more importance) to keep their insects clear of mites, for I have had so many specimens sent me lately which have been more fit for the fire than to be placed in my cabinet, that I am getting quite tired of corresponding: many of my friends complain of the same thing, and I do not doubt but there are many others who can bear testimony to the same effect. I lately had a box of insects sent me from the country, upon opening which I found, to my disgust, that it contained some thousands of mites instead of the insects I had been so anxiously expecting. What was I to do with them? Why I burnt them, box and all, and made a note in my book of correspondence, so that I may guard against such careless collectors another time,—I call them "collectors," for I cannot reckon them amongst entomologists.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. LATCHFORD.

11, *Pleasant Row, Islington*;
October 18.

TO PUPA DIGGERS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—Now that the season is coming on for pupa digging, perhaps it might

interest your readers to know a method pursued by me for preserving pupæ from mould, with perfect success. The idea occurred to me some years ago that a healthy living plant growing amongst them would be all that would be required to keep the pupæ alive, thus preventing the formation of mould by absorbing as decomposed the animal and vegetable matter. Acting upon this I procured a small wooden box, bored with large holes in the bottom, in which I placed stones, gravel, pupæ and loam, the whole plentifully moistened; lastly, I sowed mustard and cress amongst the pupæ; the seed was not long in showing itself above the surface. Out of fifty pupæ thus treated, different species of Sphingidæ and Noctuæ, forty-nine came out perfect, and all the pupa-cases were free from mould. The plant, commonly termed mould, which infests pupæ has a strong affinity for the free matter, but a living Phænogamous plant has a still stronger affinity for the decomposed organisms, therefore it follows as a natural result that the one usurps the place of the other.

Yours truly,

C. O. GROOM.

13, Hova Villas, Cliftonville,
Brighton; Sept. 27.

PARASITIC WORMS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—On the 6th inst. I took a larva of I know not what, feeding on the ash, which, on examining the day after, I found at the bottom of my box, as if dead, with a living thread-like substance projecting from the tail, which on removing measured $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, with perfect shaped head and tapered tail, and continued to move, tying itself in knots, for an hour. I have since removed two more, and the larva appears to be more lively. I shall feel obliged if you will

inform me if the same is known as of common occurrence. I have preserved them, and when dry they appear perfectly transparent, resembling the "gut" used for fishing.

Yours, &c.,

A. RUSSELL.

Ashford; Oct. 8.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I had flattered myself that ichneumons were the only formidable enemies of the larva-breeding entomologist; but I was disagreeably surprised the other day by the appearance of four of the worms I enclose from a larva of *A. Betularia*, which they had of course quite destroyed. They are not unlike the worms found occasionally in water, which are said to destroy cattle that drink it. Since these appeared I have found another small leaf-rolling caterpillar (about three-quarters of an inch in length, common on oak and bramble), in which I could see one of these things coiled up through its transparent skin. In a day or two the worm came out, leaving nothing but the skin of the unhappy larva behind. I dare say they are not uncommon, but never having seen any notice of them in any work on Entomology I have taken the liberty of sending you a couple of them for inspection.

Yours truly,

ALAN M. ALINGTON.

Llwyngwern, Machynlleth.

[In reply to the above enquiries, we extract the following from Dallas' 'Natural History of the Animal Kingdom,' p. 92:—

"The Gordiaceæ, or Hair-worms, are at once distinguishable by the extraordinary length of their bodies, which frequently present a close resemblance to a horse hair. These animals live as parasites in the bodies of various species of insects, to which their size is often so

disproportionate that when the worm is coiled up within the cavity of an insect's body, scarcely any space is left for the internal organs of its unfortunate host. Dr. Baird has recently described a species of *Gordius* from *Carabus violaceus* (a beetle scarcely an inch in length), the worm being upwards of eleven inches."]

In the Press,

THE BRITISH TORTRICES.

BY S. J. WILKINSON.

This work will form one 8vo volume, uniform with the series of the 'Insecta Britannica,' and will contain descriptions of all the British species of Tortricina, with observations on their habits and localities.

Price to Subscribers, 18s.

Subscribers' names and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Mr. Stainton, and acknowledged in the columns of the 'Intelligencer.'

Subscribers' Names received up to Monday night, November 1st.

*Hunter, John

Marked thus * have paid their Subscriptions.

Now ready, price 3d., No. XXII. of

A MANUAL of BRITISH BUTTERFLIES and MOTHS. By H. T. STAINTON.

London: Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

HENRY ROGERS, *Freshwater, Isle of Wight*, has the following Insects, in fine condition, for sale:—

<i>Agrotis lunigera</i>	. . .	5s.
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And some others at equally moderate prices.

Deptford Institution.

ON WEDNESDAY, November 10, Mr. STAINTON will deliver a LECTURE on ENTOMOLOGY, at the above Institution, commencing at 8 P.M.

What are Insects?—Parts of Insects—Breathing of Insects—Different Orders of Insects—Beetles or Coleoptera—The "Black Beetle" not a Beetle—The Dor-beetle, Cockchafer and Ladybird—Grasshoppers, or Orthoptera—Bees and Wasps, or Hymenoptera—Ichneumon flies—Dragonflies, or Neuroptera—Caddis-flies—Variety in the different Groups—Butterflies and Moths, or Lepidoptera—Bugs, or Hemiptera—Flies, or Diptera—Transformations of Insects—Changes undergone by the White Butterfly; by the Tiger Moth; by the Clothes Moth; by the Privet Hawk Moth—Caterpillars of Beetles; of Ichneumon Flies; of Saw-flies; of House-flies; of Grasshoppers and Cockroaches—Recapitulation—Advantages of the Study of Entomology—"No time" a false excuse.

Admission to Non-Members 6d. each.

Important Collection of British Lepidoptera.

MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to announce that he has received instructions from the Executors of the late GEORGE BROWNELL, Esq., of Liverpool, to SELL by AUCTION, on Tuesday, 9th November, and following day, at half-past 12 precisely, the very IMPORTANT COLLECTION of BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA, formed with very great care. The Collection contains fine Series of most of the RARE SPECIES, in the finest possible condition, all well-authenticated and mostly named; together with two first-rate 60-DRAWER MAHOGANY CABINETS (Standish's best make) and a smaller one. Also a small Collection of COLEOPTERA and LEPIDOPTERA, belonging to a Gentleman.

May be viewed on the day prior to and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had of Mr. J. C. STEVENS, 38, King Street, Covent Garden; if for the Country by enclosing two Stamps.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, November 6, 1858.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 111.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.

CRUELTY OF IGNORANCE.

IN another column will be found a communication, from W. V., headed "A Story of a Death's Head Moth."

The circumstance which seems to have much perplexed our correspondent is very easily explained.

1. All insects, with hardly an exception, require whilst their wings are growing to hang them downwards (see the letters on the subject in the first volume of the 'Intelligencer,' pp. 60, 92, 117 and 156). A very small moth like a *Nepticula* may, and frequently does, grow its wings while in a horizontal position by throwing them over its back; but a Death's Head could not accomplish such a feat, and, in order to grow its wings properly, it must fix itself in a perpendicular position, and allow the wings meeting over the back to grow downwards, their own weight being completely neutralized in this position, or else rather favouring the process. Now a Death's Head under an *inverted bell-glass* finds itself placed in the very situation least suitable to it; it wants to crawl up the sides of its prison—it cannot; the glass affords no hold to its claws, and the oblique position of the walls of its cage renders the predicament even

more awkward; it crawls round and round in vain efforts to find a single place whence it can climb. Like Archimedes, no doubt, it loudly squeaked,

"Give me whereon to stand,"

concluding the sentence, however, with,

"and I will grow my wings."

2. All insects, soon after emerging from the pupa-state, eject from the anus some liquid,—the superfluous moisture they contain: the quantity of this varies in different species, according to size, &c., but in the Death's Head is about a teaspoonfull; the unhappy captive, in its frantic struggles to attain a footing, naturally threw out all its ballast in order to lighten the ship as much as possible, and thus, as it still continued its struggles, it trailed itself through the discharged liquid, and daubed the sides of its prison therewith.

All through that night,—that long and weary night,—whilst our correspondent was sleeping quietly in his bed, was this poor Death's Head suffering agonies, that those who have not "tried to grow their wings" can scarcely conceive. Well might the poor thing be "inert and exhausted" the next morning.

We believe our correspondent acted ignorantly, not meaning to be cruel, but we have seldom read a tale more harrowing to our feelings than that disclosed in his communication, and not wishing to expose him to the opprobrium of our readers, we have disguised his name.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham.

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N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The pressure of matter is still so great that we must in future charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata,— s. d.

Under half a column . . . 0 6

Above half a column, but under half a page . . . 1 0

Above half a page, but under a page 2 0

Correspondents therefore will please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. G. B.—Your communication having been compressed to less than half a column, you are entitled to another half column *gratis*; or shall we return you the 6d.?

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Vanessa Antiopa.—My friend Mr. Swift brought me, the other day, a fine specimen of this insect, taken in the green-house by the gardener: this is the second I have obtained this season.—ELIJAH CARTER, Lockwood, near Huddersfield; Nov. 2.

Deilephila Galii.—I beg to inform you that I caught a specimen of this insect, in the second week in August, on a Verbena bed in our garden: it is quite perfect, and is now in my collection.—C. WYATT, North Lodge, Worthing; November 3.

Deilephila Livornica.—I should like you to call the attention of the readers of the 'Intelligencer' to the fact that the specimen of *Deilephila*, recorded in the 'Intelligencer' of the 9th ult., proves to be *Livornica*, and not *Euphorbia* as there stated: the specimen is now in my

possession. The present seems *the* year for *Livornica*, the capture of two other specimens being recorded.—T. BLACKMORE, *The Hollies, Wandsworth, S.W.*; November 5.

Capture of Luperina Dumerilii.—During the past summer I have been fortunate enough to verify a hitherto rather doubtful British species, by capturing, in the South of England, two specimens of *Luperina Dumerilii*: another was also taken by Mr. Farren, who was with me.—A. F. SEALY, 70, *Trumpington Street, Cambridge*; Nov. 6.

Micra parva.—A specimen of this insect was taken here in June last; at the same time we took specimens of *Camptogramma gemmaria* in the marsh, when searching for *Leucania*.—W. D. CROUCH, *Uphill House, Weston-super-Mare*.

OBSERVATIONS.

Colias Edusa.—I addressed you under this head some time ago, informing you of my success in getting larvæ from the ova; since then (having fed them up) I have had the satisfaction of getting four beautiful males from the pupæ, and of large size,—in fact, larger than any I have yet captured: this, I think, sufficiently proves a third brood.—G. T. FEX, 39, *York Street, Plymouth*; Nov. 3.

A Story of a Death's Head Moth.—On the 30th of July I received from a friend in this neighbourhood a fine larva of the above-named insect, which, being duly provided with earth, "went down" the same day. Contrary to my usual habit, I neglected to put the customary covering of net over the box, not calculating upon the early resurrection of my lately entombed friend. What then was my astonishment last night, upon returning to my entomological "den," after a not very successful experiment with sugar, to perceive, on the introduction of a candle,

the apparition of a "grisly worme" of huge dimensions and formidable aspect, banded with black and yellow, and wholly destitute of alar appendages, slowly marching along the table towards the light! Had my sex been feminine I should have screamed, of course; as it was I confess to having been momentarily startled, but a second glance sufficed to satisfy me of the nature of my nocturnal visitor,—it was the Death's Head moth at whose obsequies I had assisted not quite two months before. I inverted a large bell-glass over him, or rather her, for it was a female, and left her for the night. On visiting my new acquaintance this morning, I found the wings but partially developed, the animal inert and exhausted, and all hopes of a fine specimen at an end. During the night the creature had discharged, apparently from its mouth, a large quantity of a whitish coloured fluid, with which the glass was coated all round as high as the feet could reach, from which it was evident that the enclosed insect had been engaged in pacing around the boundary of its prison, and exerting all its efforts to escape.—W. V.

Is Pupa-digging worth its Labour?—As pupa-digging is now in the ascendant,—as the winter months are coming on, and ivy-blossoms and sugar will soon be past,—an account of my pupa-digging may not prove uninteresting to those disciples of the Rev. J. Grecne who are about to try it for themselves. I have tried it for two seasons without taking anything out of the common; and having dug under various trees, both in moss and earth, I should give the preference to the oak: I have invariably found solitary trees to be the best, especially those with very soft root-grass and a dry, crumbly soil, or where the moss and grass are well mixed. The following is the result of two months' digging in Devonshire and Cornwall:—

Sphinx Ligustri (18),

Smerinthus Populi (11),
Euchelia Jacobææ (46),
Tæniocampa Stabilis }
 " *Gothica* } (about 40),
 " *Cruda* }
 " *Munda* }
Noctua Plecta
Biston Prodomaria (6),
 " *Betularia* (2),
Cerura Vinula (3),
Spilosoma Menthastris }
 " *Lubricepeda* } (6 or 8),
Cossus Ligniperda (1),

and about eighteen or twenty I do not know. I found *S. Ligustri* under ash and variegated holly; *Cerura Vinula*, *S. Populi*, *N. Plecta* and several very black and sharp-looking pupæ, at the roots of poplar; the *Tæniocampæ* and *P. Bucephala* at the roots of oak and elm; *E. Jacobææ*, at the roots of hawthorn; *Lubricepeda*, *Rumicis* and *Menthastris* in moss; also several medium-sized dark pupæ, in the roots of grass, and from the lichens growing on the walls of an old fortification; some under stones, which I take to be *Polyodon*; and one which, from the shape of its cocoon, I think is *C. Verbasci*. I also found at the roots of *A. cæspitosa* (in which I suppose they hibernate) the full-fed larvæ of *Fuliginosa*, and some very queer-looking larvæ, flesh-coloured, with a few scattered hairs, and the spiracles and head black; also some green ones, very like the former, but rather smaller. So that, after a great deal of hard work, I believe nothing of importance has turned up.—J. S. DELE, 126, *Navy Row*, *Morice Town*, *Devonport*.

Fidonia Limbaria.—"Can you inform me whereabouts at Dunkeld or Bridge of Earn this local insect occurs?" asks Mr. White. Yes, I can, but as he has already found it about three miles north-east of Perth,—I presume about Scone or the foot of the Sidlaw Hills,—why does he want the information? It cannot be for the purposes of Science,—is it that he

may collect so many gross? As I am opposed to the wholesale destruction of local insects, I must decline giving him a better guide than "within twenty miles" from the last cottage of the row before he reaches the Birnam Hotel, in the one instance, and from the Piteathly Wells, in the other; or, if he wishes a more "convenient" single starting-point, he may take the centre of the North Inch.—THE FINDER.

EXCHANGE.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have the following duplicates to spare:—

Cænonympha Davus,
Polyommatus Ægon,
Charoecampa Elpenor,
 " *Poreellus*,
Sesia Bombyliformis,
Hepialus Velleda,
Saturnia Pavouia-minor,
Acronycta Menyanthidis (not good),
Hypogymna Dispar (bred),
Stilpnotia Salicis (bred),
Heliophobus Popularis (♂),
Noctua Depuncta,
Tæniocampa Leucographa,
Epunda Nigra (not good),
 " *Lutulenta* (not good),
Xylocampa Lithorhiza,
Cloantha Solidaginis,
Calocampa Vetusta,
Plusia Interrogationis,
 " *Festucæ*,
Hydrelia Urcana (not good),
Amphysa Gerningiana,
Sericoris Micana,
Eupithecia Pumiliaria,
Harpalyce Galiaria,
Chlorochroma Æstivaria,
Alucita Polydaetylus,
Crambus Falsellus.

I am in want of the undermentioned:—

Thecla Betulæ,
 " *Pruni*,

Polyommatus Artaxerxes,
 „ Arion,
 Pamphila Actæon,
 Trochilium Cynipiforme,
 „ Vespiforme,
 „ Sphegiforme,
 „ Myopæforme,
 „ Culiciforme,
 „ Formicæforme,
 Lithosia Muscerda,
 „ Complana,
 Stauropus Fagi,
 Orgyia Gonostigma,
 Simyra Venosa,
 Cynatophora Ridens.

Persons desirous of exchanging had better write first, as I have not many of a sort, and am in want of many that I have not enumerated.—T. H. LANGCAKE, *Oxton, near Birkenhead; Oct. 25.*

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have duplicates of the following species:—

V. Polychloros,	X. Ferruginea,
A. Lonicæræ,	S. Satellitia,
D. Pudibunda,	M. Oxyacanthæ,
L. Complana,	C. Elinguaria,
C. Neustria,	H. Leucophæaria,
F. Nitidella,	L. Petraria,
B. Perla,	H. Chenopodiaria,
T. Cruda,	A. Emarginaria,
L. Testacea,	T. Punctularia,
H. Chenopodii,	P. Hippocastanaria
A. Lunosa,	(slightly worn),
A. Rufina,	P. Fimbrialis,
A. Pistacina,	H. Stratiotalis,

and a few specimens of many other species. I am in want of many local, and especially northern, species. Persons in want of the above will oblige by writing first, stating what they have to spare.—C. G. BARRETT, 37, *Park Street, Mile End, London, E.*

Duplicates.—I have a few duplicates of the following to spare:—

P. Machaon,	C. Edusa,
G. Rhamni,	H. Hyperanthus,
S. Lubricpeda,	C. Neustria,
O. Potatoria,	C. Cardui,
P. Linca,	P. Ægon,

M. Oxyacanthæ, P. Corydon,
 which I shall be glad to exchange for any of the under-mentioned:—

C. Hyale,	P. Adonis,
A. Cratægi,	Artaxerxes,
P. Daplidice,	Argiolus,
L. Sinapis,	Alsus,
E. Cassiope,	P. Actæon,
C. Davus,	Comma,
G. C-Album,	S. Tiliæ,*
A. Lathonia,	A. Atropos,*
M. Cinxia,	C. Elpenor,*
Athalia,	Porcellus,*
Artemis.	

Of those marked * either pupa or imago will be acceptable.—W. H. LATCHFORD, 11, *Pleasant Row, Islington; Oct. 18.*

Duplicates.—I have duplicates of the following:—

C. Edusa,	S. Ligustri,
A. Galathea,	N. Mundana,
E. Blandina,	C. Neustria,
L. Sibylla,	B. Perla,
C. Cardui,	A. Putris,
V. Polychloros,	C. Cytherea,
A. Selene,	A. Pistacina,
M. Athalia,	C. Spadicea,
Artemis,	M. Oxyacanthæ,
P. Corydon,	P. Stramentalis,

and a few of a great number of other species. Among my desiderata are those numbered in the 'Manual' as follows:—20, 28, 35, 43, 52, 62, 68, 77, 88, 90, 136, 146, 162, 170, 183, 187, 192, 194, 206, 209, 211, 215, 241, 245, 256, 268, 279, 309, 330, 365, 400, 411, any of the *Cucullia* but *Verbasci*, *Scrophulariæ* and *Umbratica*, 474, 475, 477, 482, and many others.—JOSEPH MERRIN, *Gloucester; October 25.*

Exchange.—I have a pair of *Acontia Luctuosa*, which I will exchange for a perfect pair of *Thecla Betula*.—HENRY RAMSAY COX, 4, *Brockley Lane, Deptford, S.E.; Oct. 26.*

Exchange.—Having fine duplicate specimens of *Colias Edusa* and *Cynthia Cardui*, I shall be glad to exchange them for any of the following:—

P. Machaon,	T. W-album,
A. Cratægi,	P. Argiolus,
A. Galathea,	Alsus,
H. Semele,	Corydon,
C. Davus,	Adonis,
G. C-album,	Ægon,
A. Paphia,	Artaxerxes,
Adippe,	T. Alveolus,
Euphrosyne,	T. Tages,
M. Cinxia,	S. Paniseus,
Artemis,	P. Linea,
N. Lucina,	Comma.

Being only a beginner, I have no better bait to offer. Boxes to be sent.—R. SHEPHERD, *The Cedars, Tunbridge, Kent*; October 19.

Duplicate Coleoptera.—I shall be happy to forward the following to any gentleman in want of them, who will send a box and return postage:—

Lucanus cervus,
Dytiscus marginalis,
Acilius fasciatus,
Ilybius obscurus,
Pristonychus terriicola,
Calathus melanocephalus,
Dorcus parallelipedus,
Sphæridium scarabæoides,
Creophilus maxillosus.

I should be glad of

Carabus nitens,
Brachinus crepitans,
„ scelopeta,
Dytiscus punctulatus,
Hydrous piceus,

if any one has them to spare.—W. J. HISCOKE, 1, *Castle Terrace, Richmond, S.W.*; Oct. 26.

Eggs for Lepidoptera.—I have a few eggs, which I should be glad to exchange for Lepidoptera. Most of them are common; the best probably are the cuckoo (2), kestrel (2), stonechat (4), butcher-bird (8) and reed warbler (2). I have besides these some hundred others: I will send a list of them on application. My collection may be said to be in embryo at present, most of the very few species I have being in the pupa-state,

consequently almost anything will prove acceptable. I should feel much indebted for any local or common species which are to be “quite given away,” whether in the pupa, imago or egg state. I collected about ten years ago, but in consequence of having determined to go abroad, I gave away my collection. Circumstances, however, prevented my leaving England, and finally fixed me in London, where I have not much time or opportunity for collecting; but the sight of an ‘Intelligencer,’ a short time since, awoke the old love, and I have begun again, and hope in time to be able to get together a good cabinet of insects, and give that assistance to my younger “brethren of the net” which I now seek for myself.—R. B. POSTANS, 12, *South Square, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.*

Oak-Galls.—If any collector of Hymenoptera would like English specimens of *Cynips Gallæ-tinctoriæ*, with the gall produced by it (the nut-gall of commerce) I shall be happy to send them. The gall has been exceedingly abundant on Wimbledon Common this year.—T. BLACKMORE, *The Hollies, Wandsworth, S.W.*; Nov. 5.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—After receiving upwards of thirty letters from correspondents expressing the greatest satisfaction at the insects they have received from me, it is rather provoking to be accused by one of your correspondents of keeping his box. As an explanation is requested, I most willingly give it.

Since my offer to exchange I have received about eighty applications for specimens; several (without previous correspondence) at once forwarded boxes and insects, most of which any schoolboy might take with his cap,—and indeed,

from their condition, this seems to have been the case. As to those I selected, I received many, which, instead of being as described, "fine and perfect specimens," were the most ragged rubbish possible,—many were valuable only on account of the weight of metal contained in the pins. Now, as the time I have to spare for entomological pursuits is very limited,—not more than two hours weekly (and larvæ must be fed and insects set),—one can easily understand that three dozen boxes were not packed and sent off by return of post; on the contrary, although every available half-hour has been occupied with them, four still remain in my possession.

But, as you say "a box," perhaps it will be as well to know which of the four is that box.

No. 1 I have only received during the past week, consequently it is not that.

No. 2 is waiting (as the esteemed owner well knows) for an insect that is at present in pupa: it is not that.

No. 3, box containing a miserable-looking Pyrale, with pin-holes through its scaleless and fringeless wings (described in the promissory note as "a fine bred specimen of *Stenia Punctalis*"); for this a long series of several species is requested, as the correspondent's series is "three rows of each insect."

No. 4, large box containing fragments of various species, several bodies and antennæ, not only broken off, but missing: these insects (which are entitled to respect on account of their venerable appearance and undoubted foreign origin) have been liberally anointed with some greasy liquid for destroying mites.

As it is evident one of the two last-named must be *the* box, I would ask if any one can justly blame me for leaving such trash to be the last attended to; such was my intention, which would not

have been altered if the owners had written every day for them. A friend, known (by name at least) to almost every entomologist in Britain, said he would have thrown the boxes in the fire or returned them unpaid, which perhaps would have been the best way to punish such insect destroyers.

Yours, &c.,

R. C. COCKING.

High Street, Peckham.

Since writing the above I beg to say that all the boxes I have received are now returned, without exception.

November 8.

R. C. C.

[One gentleman who had written to complain of Mr. Cocking's behaviour has since written to us, expressing himself *perfectly satisfied*; so that we trust Mr. Cocking is now perfectly free from any imputation.]

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I must say a few words on behalf of Mr. Cocking, who has been undeservedly attacked in your pages; though the remarks are true, the *query* was uncalled for previous to an explanation. The moment I had read the paragraph alluded to I perfectly understood its meaning; for Mr. Cocking, in reply to an application from me, stated that he was "bewildered with the living and dead rubbish" he had received from a large number of applicants, and that the insects I had sent him were among the very few fine specimens he had received, and of course he served me in like manner. I was much pleased and very well satisfied with the way in which I was treated by Mr. Cocking.

You know, Sir, it is no joke for a person to be entailed with the expense of returning boxes, and also answering a host of letters, because a lot of persons choose to write to you, calling *imperfect* things "fine," *broken* and *rotten* things

"unsullied," and *bad* things "good." I can assure you it is carried on to a frightful extent, the timid getting "done" out of postage stamps, but I always throw the rubbish on the fire on receipt: I believe I advised Mr. Cocking to do the same, and trust he followed my advice.

Yours truly,
J. J. READING.

11, *Ham Street, Plymouth,*
November 8.

FOR SALE.—A COLLECTION of BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA, also a copy of Stephens' 'Manual of British Beetles,' at 37, Freeling Street, Caledonian Road, after Seven in the evening.

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H. Caliginosa	2	6	"
L. Obsoleta	1	0	"
A. Saucia	1	6	"
H. Hispidus	2	0	"
H. Dipsacea	2	6	"

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Subscribers' Names received up to Monday night, November 8th.

*Hunter, John
Colquhoun, Hugh, M.D.
Boyd, Thomas
Spence, William, F.R.S. (2 copies)
*Gorham, H. S.
Bond, F.
*Wailes, George
Lighton, Rev. Sir C. R., Bart.
*Horton, Rev. E.

Marked thus * have paid their Subscriptions.

HERRICH-SCHÄFFER'S LISTS. —I have received a fresh supply of Herrich-Schäffer's 'EUROPEAN LEPIDOPTERA.' The List, 10d.; the Synonymic Catalogue, 7s. 6d.; both post free. Gentlemen who have previously applied and not received the Lists will oblige me by writing again.—EDWARD NEWMAN; 9, *Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, N.E.*

PUPA-DIGGING.—Under this title is reprinted, at the low price of TWOPENCE, the Rev. JOSEPH GREENE's truly useful Paper on this subject. Entomologists requiring it will please send two penny postage-stamps for each copy, and one penny stamp additional for postage. The penny for postage will be sufficient, however large the number of copies ordered.

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Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, November 13, 1858.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 112.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.]

J E D D O.

THE world has been much surprised lately to hear that the population of Jeddo equals that of London, and is far more civilized. Jeddo is the capital of Japan; but the Japanese empire has hitherto been always a sealed book to the rest of the world; contented with their own productions, the Japanese cared not for foreign commerce, and would have nothing to do with imports and exports.

At first this sounds very strange, but why should it be so? Japan is an island,—it is separated by nature from the rest of the world; its “products are in great variety; the chief are rice, potatoes, gourds, numerous fruits common in the South of Europe, hemp, cotton, ginger, tobacco, tea (in large quantity), oak, maple, iron-wood, cypress and fir timber, varnish, camphor, iron, lead, tin, copper, bullion, diamonds and other gems, coal, lime, sulphur, nitre, salt and amber, fish, coral, pearls, &c., &c.”

It is evident that Japan supplies all its own wants, and cares nothing for the products of other nations; perhaps

the manufactures may hardly be as good, or as cheap, as those made elsewhere,—perhaps Nangasaki shawls may be of inferior value to shawls manufactured at Paisley, and possibly the cutlery of Jeddo may be less serviceable than that of Sheffield,—but the Japanese are true patriots, and prefer a bad article of real Japanese manufacture, however costly, to a good article produced in a foreign country, however cheap.

One curious effect of this policy is to be seen in the Museums at Jeddo; they are exclusively confined to the productions of Japan, and hence the people—so highly civilized in other respects—are excessively ignorant of the forms which nature assumes in other countries, and the first of Japanese naturalists knows nothing of what is to be seen out of Japan.

This exclusiveness naturally produces very one-sided ideas, and the demand for specimens, which, though scarce in Japan, abound on the Chinese coast, causes them to sell for perfectly fabulous prices, as much as £4 having been paid for one specimen of *Cerura bicuspis*!

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

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N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The pressure of matter is still so great that we must in future charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but		
under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under		
a page	2	0

Correspondents therefore will please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Argynnis Lathonia.—On looking over my captures I find I have taken this insect: it was taken about three miles below Croydon, on the 2nd of August last. —R. HARRISON, *South Place, Upper Grange Road, Bermondsey*; Nov. 6.

Petasia Cassinea.—I this afternoon captured a fine male specimen of *Petasia Cassinea*, while at rest on some palings at Southgate: it had only just emerged from the pupa. Another escaped me, having missed boxing it, while it was fluttering about the lamp of my carriage on my return home.—J. W. A. EDWARDS, 69, *Camden-road Villas*; Nov. 12.

Cerastis erythrocephala.—In November, 1847, I had the pleasure of capturing the first British specimen of this insect. For eleven years have I worked hard for more specimens, but to no purpose; I have constantly sugared at the original locality, and tramped the country for miles round, but could find no more *C. erythrocephala*, until a few days ago, when I again met with the species. About the same time the Rev. J. Image also captured a specimen. These were in very fine condition.—H. COOKE, 8, *Pelham Terrace, Brighton*; November 11.

OBSERVATIONS.

Observations on Lepidoptera at Wootton-under-Edge.—For the first time in my life I have this season seen *Colias Edusa*; in August it was very plentiful, nor was it confined to any particular side

of the town, for I took it on all sides, and it occurred plentifully also in a village six miles south of the town: there are several entomologists in this neighbourhood, who have been collecting for many years, but I cannot find that any of them have ever seen it in this locality previous to this year, except one gentleman, who saw (I think he told me in 1842) a single specimen fly across his lawn: one gentleman wrote to tell me he had taken seventeen specimens, all males; I myself have taken about twenty males, and only two females, and might have taken as many more males, if I had wished: other people took the males in about the same proportion as myself. About twelve specimens of *Cynthia Cardui* have been taken this season: I have never seen but one taken here before (in 1854). *G. C-album* has been very common this year, but I have not killed many, on account of finding them much injured: on the 6th of this month I captured a fine specimen feasting on a bunch of grapes: I have taken nearly all of them in the afternoon, on a white net which was protecting some plums against a west wall, which always attracted them when they came into the garden, and I left it after the fruit was gone for this purpose. *Arge Galuthea* has been much commoner here than usual; I have never taken more than three or four in a season before this year, but even a greedy entomologist might have been glutted with it this season: it occurs on the next spur of the Cotswolds in hundreds. *Vanessa Polychloros* has occurred here, but it is always far from common. *Nemeobius Lucina* made its appearance as usual: this pretty little butterfly is extremely local; I never met with it but in one spot, and there it may always be found at the proper season, though it is never common. *Polyommatus Albus* has been unusually common. *P. Corydon*, which I have never failed to meet with, though anything but common

previously, I have not caught a glimpse of this year. *P. Alexis* and *Agestis* are always common, and so are the Fritillaries, *Argynnis Paphia*, *Adippe* and *Euphrosyne*. *Hipparchia Semele* never occurs on our hills, though it may always be taken in hundreds on Stinecombe Hill, three miles distant. I have taken a variety of *Pamphilus*, with two spots on the under side of each fore wing. *Thymele Alveolus* is sometimes common; *Thanaos Tages* and *Pamphila Sylvanus* very common, but *P. Linea* is very scarce,—I have only taken three specimens in five years, two of which I obtained this year. May I call your attention to a passage in your valuable work, the 'Manual,' which this locality seems to contradict? In vol. i. p. 64, it is stated that "In August, too, the second brood of *T. Tages* is of regular occurrence, and that of *T. Alveolus* is sometimes met with." Now I think, in this neighbourhood, that *T. Alveolus* is of "regular occurrence" in August, but that *T. Tages* never occurs in that month, though it is so common in the middle of May that you might, with great ease, capture a hundred a-day.

Two or three of the Sphinges have occurred here. Three larvæ of the Death's Head were taken in this parish, and promised to me, but two were accidentally destroyed, and the other I have in the chrysalis state. The larvæ of *S. Ligustri* have been common, feeding on a shrub which children call the "snowball tree," from its berries. I have taken above twenty of the larvæ of *Charocampa Elpenor*, and had several more brought to me, so that I suppose the perfect insect must have been common, but I have only seen one this year, and have never met with it before. *Macroglossa Stellatarum* has come to the Phlox in hundreds this season, on which it may be captured so easily that I have caught it in my hands: I noticed that those specimens which went to the Phlox

never went to the Verbenas and Petunias, and those that went to the Petunias never went to the Phlox. My brother told you, I believe, about *Plusia Orichalcea* occurring here; I had the pleasure of seeing it, for the first time, as I was watching a quantity of "Admirals" flying about the *Eupatoria cannabinum*; it was sunning itself on the same plant.—
C. M. PERKINS, *Wootton-under-Edge*;
October 13.

A Visit to Lulworth Cove.—On the 25th of August a party of four of us set off, early in the morning, from Wareham to West Lulworth, *alias* Lulworth Cove, *alias* the Burning Cliff, arriving there about 8.30 A.M. The day was cloudy, and *Actæon* only came out during the sunshine, but even these were very few; we only took twelve specimens altogether: they were confined to one small hollow in the cliff, grown over with long grass, thistles and furze; they got down into the long grass, and nothing but hot sunshine would bring them out. We caught also two specimens of a small dark Skipper that you think is a variety of *P. Actæon*, though it is much darker and rather differently marked: six specimens of this variety were taken *last June* at the back of the hotel at West Lulworth. Now, supposing this to be a variety of *P. Actæon*, can it be double-brooded?—
W. C. TURNER, 33, *Bermondsey Square*,
S.E.

Coleoptera at Brighton.—To an ineipient metropolitan Coleopterist, the grassy South Downs, teeming with natural beetle traps of chalk and flint, seem little short of a Geodephagous elysium. Imagination has, however, in my case, stolen a long march upon reality; since, after a week's hard work (which, if compulsory, would have been unendurable), to the destruction of nails and finger-ends, and the acquisition of a still-present dorsal necasiness through constant stooping, I have but the following to enumerate, except the most ordinary species, nearly all

of which were in very small numbers, and many only individually:—

Brachinus crepitans.

Tarus axillaris.

Dromius linearis.

Lebia chlorocephala.

Cyehrus rostratus.

Carabus catenulatus.

Leistus spinibarbis.

„ *ferrugineus.*

Licinus depressus.

Badister bipustulatus, all examples of which are quite dwarfs, compared with ordinary specimens from the London district, owing perhaps to the absence of congenial willow-stumps and marsh.

Olisthopus rotundatus.

Amara obsoleta.

„ *apricaria.*

Harpalus obseurus.

Zabrus piger, which, earlier in the season, must be abundant, as I found a dozen or so, more or less imperfect, in the roads; indeed the frequent occurrence of individuals "caught napping" by pedestrians, and left in an exploded state on the paths, fully bears witness to the propriety of its specific name.

Bembidium, *Anchomenus* and *Pterostichus* (save the vulgar forms, whereof *ad nauseam*) were not to be found.

It is at all times galling enough to find a *desideratum* defunct and dilapidated; my feelings may therefore be guessed when I turned up a positive handfull of fragmentary purple elytra and gory wings of *Chrysomela hæmoptera*, and soon afterwards a dozen soldered bodies of *Otiorynchus fuscipes*, too hard for penetration by Brachelytrous mandibles, however voracious, but bitten through at the thorax, and quite hollowed out, showing that "beetles at home" (as mentioned by Mr. Douglas) and "beetles abroad" have the same propensities. The frequent

presence of divers grim species of *Ocypus* fully accounts for the wholesale destruction in this instance: this genus is particularly abundant under stones on the Downs; *O. cupreus* the most common, with the omnipresent *olens*; also *O. ater* and *morio* (the last very plentiful); *Philonthus decorus* and *Quedius picipes* occurred here amongst hosts of their commoner brethren. Under stones with the above I found *Alophus triguttatus* in winter quarters, and was surprised to pick up *Blaps obtusa* in the fields, at some distance from any house. Fungi are very abundant on the hills, swarming with *Omalius rivulare* and *Olibrus geminus*; with the former was *Homalota trinotata* and one specimen of *Styphlus setiger*?—is not this a strange habitat for a weevil? On the 31st of October I saw four specimens of *Colias Edusa* on the wing, and caught two with my hat: the weather was delicious; small *Libellulæ* and swarms of *Eristalis*, *Sarcophaga* and *Vespa* were buzzing about, as active and abundant as in summer, besides hosts of large chirping grasshoppers on the sunny cliffs, and flights of *Aphodius contaminatus*.—E. C. RYE, 284, *King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.*; Nov. 10.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange.—I have a few of the following for exchange:—

P. Machaon (2),	S. Salicis,
C. Edusa,	C. Jacobææ,
C. Cardui,	C. Cytherea,
P. Statices,	H. Chenopodii,

and shall be glad to exchange for any of the under-mentioned:—

A. Cratægi,	P. Monacha,
L. Sinapis,	H. Popularis,
L. Sibylla,	T. Interjecta,
H. Hectus,	Xanthia (any).

—A. W. COOMBE, 1, *Trafalgar Square, Brompton, S.W.*

Exchange.—I have duplicates of the following, as numbered in the 'Manual':—12, 41, 61, 137 (bred), 173, 284, 356, 402, 431, 488, 495, 496, 497, and *B. Pandalis*, which I shall be happy to exchange for any of the under-mentioned:—1, 4, 5, 11, 20, 23, 24, 29, 42, 54, 55, 58, 59, 62, 66, 77, *Trochilium* (any except 99), 108, 109, 112, 119, 120, 125, 127, 136, 140, 149, 150, 155, 156, 162, 181, 182, 186, 188, 196. In Noctuidæ my wants are too numerous to mention, but I shall be happy to receive lists from any one wanting those I have named.—EZRA SANSON, *Cross Pool, near Sheffield*; October 25.

Exchange.—I have duplicates of the following species, as numbered in the 'Manual':—12, 13, 15, 18, 34, 57, 60, 67, 71, 72, 74, 76, 78, 91, 103, 105, 135, 147, 153, 168, 179, 184, 185, 213, 224, 254, 262, 283, 303, 307, 310, 312, 336, 370, 372, 374, 376, 384, 390, 403, 410, 412, 413, 430, 440, 476, 483, 485, 486, 495. My stock of *G. C-album*, *P. Monacha*, *T. Cratægi*, *N. Plantaginis*, and *X. Gilvago* is quite exhausted.—E. TEARLE, *Gainsborough*.

All gone.—Having distributed from 2000 to 3000 eggs of *Hypogymna Dispar* my stock is exhausted: I trust this will prevent further applications. Several parties whom I have supplied with the above eggs wish to know my desiderata, and others wish to see my marked lists; I therefore beg leave to name a few of my wants, thus numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual':—20, 38, 42, 43, 59, 77, 88, 89, 100, 109, 119, 183, 202, 203, 219, 223, 243, 245, 249, 264, 266, 279, 321, 323, 326, 335, 341, 386, 387, 394, 399, 400, 401, 419, 433, 442, 450, 454, 457, 460, 464.

O. Dentalis,	E. Undularia,
P. Margaritalis,	M. Amnicularia,
Stramentalis,	Z. Procellaria,
S. Palealis,	C. Rotundaria,
B. Fuscalis,	E. Centaurearia,
E. Fasciaria,	Venosaria,

E. Erosaria,	E. Tenuiaria,
Fuscantaria,	D. Ornataria,
Tiliaria,	A. Blomeraria,
M. Notataria,	S. Clathraria,
A. Gilvaria,	P. Hippocastanaria.
S. Rhamnaria,	

I shall be extremely obliged for any of the above; either eggs or pupæ would be very acceptable.—J. BARRY, 133, *South Street, Park, Sheffield*; Nov. 10.

Duplicates.—I have the following, in fine condition, in duplicate:—

Colias Edusa,	
Arge Galathea,	
Polyommatus Corydon,	
„	Ægon (rather worn),
Pamphila Comma,	
Procris Globulariæ,	
Miselia Oxyacanthæ,	
Aplecta Nebulosa.	

Among my desiderata are,—5, 20, 38, 41, 42, 43, 53, 59, 62, 63, 69, all Clearwings except *Tipuliforme*, 106, 108, 111, 112, 113, 119, 121, 124, 126, 130, 134, 138, 140, 142, 143, 149, 151, 156, 157, 172, 181, 202, 203, 209, 210, 212, 214, 218, 227, 234, 241, 244, 245, 248, 253, 255, 256, 257, 263, 264, 270, 277, 285, 288, 296, 300, 305, 315, 316, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 330, 334, 335, 336, 344, 350, 352, 353, 365, 366, 379, 386, 399, 400, 403, 406, 408, 420, 423, 428, 429, 430, 435, 440, any *Cucullia* but *Verbasci* and *Umbratica*, 467, 468, 471, 473, 474, 480, 482, 488, 492, 493. Insects in fine condition only will be of use to me. Persons wishing to exchange will oblige me by writing first, stating what they have to spare.—M. S. BLAKER, *High St., Lewes*.

Exchange.—I shall be happy to exchange a few specimens of *Colias Edusa* for any of the following:—

V. Antiopa,	V. C-album,
T. W-album,	M. Artemis,
P. Arion,	E. Blandina,
Alsus,	A. Iris,
P. Machaon.	

—E. B. SNEYDER, *Cedars, Tonbridge, Kent*; Nov. 15.

Exchange.—I have a few fine duplicates of *A. Australis*, which I should be glad to exchange for those numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual,'—43, 53, 109, 115, 121, 122, 127, 132, 142, 187, 207, 210, 212, 227, 229, 236, 238, 241, 247, 270, 311, 315, 316, 320, 327, 355, 377, 382, 383, 385, 389, 446, 447, 450, 457, 475. Correspondents will oblige by writing before sending a box.—JOHN PORTER, jun., 8, *East Street, Lewes*.

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I have been pleased with your description of the above Society contained in several leading articles of the 'Intelligencer,' and wondered whether you would allude to the miserable accommodation afforded to Members at the rooms in Bedford Row. I am obliged to you for now drawing public attention thereto, as I think, if fairly looked at, something might at once be done to remedy so great an inconvenience. I had hoped to have attended the Meeting on the 1st inst., but was prevented, and intended to have brought forward the subject for, at all events, "ventilation." All must admit the force of your observations, and having myself attended the Meetings for the last five or six months, I can personally testify to the misery endured, especially during the hot weather. We cannot hope to be so fortunate as the "Royal," "Linnean," &c., but that is no reason why we should not "progress" in this respect. I am sorry to intrude myself, but feel strongly that something ought at once to be done. We are an improving Society, and the taste for Natural History is clearly increasing, and I cannot imagine but that, if energetic measures are taken, there will be comparatively little difficulty. I would suggest that a Committee be appointed, con-

sisting of Members resident in town, to devise a plan for procuring space suited to the growing wants and prosperity of the Society; and then, if the Members would each give their two or three guineas (in addition to what the surplus funds may admit of), we should no longer have to complain of such a drawback, to say the least of it, as that of the wretched "meeting-room" of the Entomological Society of London.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN GARLAND,

F.L.S.

Dorchester,

November 3, 1858.

THE UNWELCOME GUEST.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—On looking over the pages of the 'Intelligencer,' one thing is apparent to me,—namely, that much is to be learnt from it of the public career of many of my friends and acquaintances. You carefully enumerate such spots as are likely to be frequented by us, mentioning by name such as we are known to be at, or at which we have taken up our temporary abode, but you don't appear to have many correspondents who furnish you with particulars concerning our private lives; so it appears to me that any information on that head would be a novelty, and highly acceptable to your readers.

Ah, sir! you know little of our misfortunes!—little do you think how sad, how keen, are some of our afflictions. In my last communication, I mentioned a particular friend of mine, the gentle and inoffensive Mrs. Muscorum. Poor thing! she called on me the other day, the tears standing in her eyes, to relate a most sad and pitiable case. Her intimate friend, she said, Mrs. Scrimshiranus, had just lost the greater part of her family. One

day, when some of her household were busily engaged feeding her young ones, whilst others were abroad collecting food for that purpose, a stranger entered the dwelling of Mrs. Scrimshiranus,—great consternation was caused by the formidable appearance of the "unwelcome guest;" her head, horns, legs and body were black; her chest red; and there were three silvery stripes across her body behind; and the creature had an enormous long sting. She had no wings, so that Mrs. Scrimshiranus was quite certain she was not in any way connected with even her most distant relatives; the intruder, however, exhibited no signs of hostility; she looked quietly about the premises, and at last even expressed a desire to see the young family. She fondled, caressed, and showed other signs of attachment towards them; she was therefore allowed to remain and roam about the dwelling. After a few days' stay amongst them, her curiosity being apparently gratified, she took her departure, not having molested any one.

A week or two passed, and the "unwelcome guest" was forgotten. One morning a slight noise was heard, as if some of the young bees were attempting to escape from their beds; two or three of the household ran to their assistance, helping to cut off the silken end of their covering; they had no sooner done so than—terrible to relate—a strange and dreadful creature put out its head! It was black and hairy, had two long horns and dreadful eyes, notched on the inside, which gave it a horrible aspect; on its crawling further out it was seen to have wings, and a blood-red patch on its back; on quite emerging they at once saw it had silver bands on its body, like the "unwelcome guest." All was now confusion; the treacherous guest had, unobserved, deposited eggs in the beds, and as soon as the young bees were asleep, the monsters were born which had devoured them. Great as the consternation

was, it was nothing compared to what ensued; in the course of a few days not less than seventy of these creatures came forth, many of them exactly resembling the "gnest." Nearly all the young *Serimshiranus* had fallen victims to the monsters. Mrs. Muscorum called to warn me against admitting any one answering to the above description; she also told me she had ascertained her name to be *Mutilla Europea*.

BOMBUS SUBTERRANEA.

South Bank, Strand Mill,
Copenhagen.

In the Press,

THE BRITISH TORTRICES.

BY S. J. WILKINSON.

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*Subscribers' Names received up to Monday night,
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- Spence, William, F.R.S. (2 copies)
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- *Wailles, George
- Lighton, Rev. Sir C. R., Bart.
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Marked thus * have paid their Subscriptions.

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HERRICH-SCHÄFFER'S LISTS. —I have received a fresh supply of Herrich-Schäffer's 'EUROPEAN LEPIDOPTERA.' The List, 10d.; the Synonymic Catalogue, 7s. 6d.; both post free. Gentlemen who have previously applied and not received the Lists will oblige me by writing again.—EDWARD NEWMAN; 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, N.E.

PUPA-DIGGING.—Under this title is reprinted, at the low price of TWOPENCE, the Rev. JOSEPH GREENE's truly useful Paper on this subject. Entomologists requiring it will please send two penny postage-stamps for each copy, and one penny stamp additional for postage. The penny for postage will be sufficient, however large the number of copies ordered.

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Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, November 20, 1858.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 113.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.]

INSULARITY.

WE called attention last week to the extraordinary propensity of the natives of Jeddo, and indeed of the whole Japanese Empire, to study only the productions of their own islands, utterly without reference to the produce of the neighbouring Asiatic Continent.

Of course we think it highly praiseworthy of the Japanese to insist on exploring every nook and corner of their own country, but we do think that at the same time they ought to devote a little attention to what has been seen elsewhere. In a work published two years ago, and which, although well-thumbed and studied in this country (we allude to Mr. Wollaston's treatise 'On the Variation of Species'), has perhaps not hitherto obtained from the Japanese the attention which it deserves, much stress was laid upon the tendency of the insular position of a country to produce modifications more or less striking on the forms of species. Now though of course on the Entomology of so remote a country we must naturally be

much in the dark, yet it is tolerably manifest, if Mr. Wollaston's proposition be well founded, that the Japanese species will be, from the insular form of that interesting country, slightly different from the self-same species which occur on the mainland of the Asiatic Continent. But here arises the difficulty that there exists no means of comparing individuals of the same species from Japan, with those from the neighbouring Continent, — for the Japanese, keeping themselves to themselves, have no wish to send their own productions abroad and have no wish to see what the Tartars and Chinese could send them. The difficulty would really be laughable, were it not too absurd; for it so happens that the Chinese are extremely anxious to establish relations with the naturalists of Jeddo, but the latter are far too much disposed to keep themselves select, and are unwilling to allow of any communication with the Continent.

The difficulty above alluded to is very similar to that experienced by the entomologists of Europe who wish to place in their collections specimens

caught in the British Isles; only the striking civilization recently discovered at Jeddo renders the conduct of the Japanese the more surprising.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham.

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N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The pressure of matter is still so great that we must in future charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
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Correspondents therefore will please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

MR. STANTON will be "at home" on Wednesday next, December 1, at 6 P.M., as usual.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B.—Keep your pupæ out of doors, in a flower-pot sunk in the earth, so that they may not get too dry.

J. G.—If we exclude all offensive letters we must of course exclude yours, which is one of the most extraordinary epistles we ever received, and we are at a loss to conceive that you really intended it for publication.

J. S. D.—The larvæ in the roots of grass are probably *Apameæ* or *Mianæ*; you will find out the species when you rear them.

W. G. R.—The primrose larvæ may be *Typhæna pronuba*, which will be full fed at the end of March; it is either green or brown. *L. Rubi* of course hibernates, and must be kept out of doors.

W. A. L.—See above.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having left Stowmarket, my address is now—REV. H. HARPUR CREWE, Drinkstone, near Woolpit, Suffolk; Nov. 16.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having left Dorsetshire, my address is now—REV. O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, *Southport, Lancashire*; Nov. 15.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having left Red Lion Square, my address is now—REV. HAMLET CLARK, 12, *Orchard St., Portman Square, W.*

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Agrotis Saucia.—I have had the pleasure of taking this rare species at York, for the first time, at sugar: I took two specimens at the beginning of October. My friend Mr. Birks also took a specimen at the latter end of the month. I believe it has never been seen at York before.—W. PREST, 7, *Custlegate, York*; Nov. 19.

Dasyampa Rubiginea.—I have had the good fortune to complete my series of *Rubiginea* this year; from October 14 to November 2 I have taken six specimens by ivy beating.—JOHN BOLT, *Broad Street, Bristol*; Nov. 19.

Captures in 1858.—One specimen of *Stilbia Anomala*, captured in Selkirkshire on the 10th of August, 1858. One specimen of *Sarrothripa Rewayana*, captured in Dumfriesshire, on the 23rd of August, and one bred from larva on birch, on the 18th of the same month.—ALEXANDER SOMERVILLE, 328, *Renfrew Street, Glasgow*; October 1.

Captures near Wisbeach.—The season just ending appears, in many respects, to have been an extraordinary one, and not the least so entomologically, for if not prolific in new species it has produced in abundance some which are generally scarce, or at least very local. *Colias Edusa* has been in our neighbourhood, and we have taken six specimens, and seen as many more, but being late in the season they were much worn; most of them were males. *Cynthia Cardui* has

been rather common. *Acherontia Atropos* has also been very abundant in the larva state, and while digging the potatoes a great many pupæ have been found; the perfect insect is almost daily making its appearance in our breeding-cages. Among other things of less rarity we have also taken,—

L. Dictæa. One larva by beating.

A. Leporina. Ditto.

A. Myrtilli.

H. Arbuti.

E. Advenaria. One specimen by beating

E. Orbicularia. Ditto.

—J. BALDING, *Wisbeach*; October 11.

Micro-Lepidopterous Larvæ.—I revisited Highgate Wood, on the 7th inst., and amongst other Micro larvæ I collected *Coleophora Solitariella* on *Stellaria holostea* (greater stitchwort), *Coleophora cæspititiella* on *Juncus conglomeratus* (common rush), *Tischeria marginea* in bramble-leaves, *Nepticula Septembrella* in *Hypericum perforatum* (common perforated Saint John's wort), *Lithocolletis Nicellii* and *Coryli* in nut.—C. HEALY, 4, *Bath Place, Haggerstone*; Nov. 8.

Nepticula Septembrella.—On the 14th inst. I found the larvæ of this species rather plentiful at Bishop's Wood, Hampstead, mining the leaves of *Hypericum perforatum* (common perforated St. John's wort). I also found three plants of *Hypericum quadrangulum* (square-stalked St. John's wort), nearly every leaf of which contained this larvæ. The larvæ of *Lithocolletis Trifasciella* and *Emberizæpennella* were common.—IBID.; Nov. 17.

Exapate Gelatella near *Stalybridge*.—Not having seen or heard of the above insect making its appearance so near home before, perhaps the notice of its occurrence in this locality will be interesting to our Lancashire entomologists. I was going over the hills on the 10th of the present month, when my attention was drawn to some insect I did not know flying over the heath, and though it was bitter cold they seemed as happy as on

a midsummer day; so I set to work and boxed twenty-four of them, and twenty more the day following, when the wind became so strong that they could stand it no longer, and I have not seen one since, but hope I may when the wind ceases a little. In the woods I found *Hybernia Aurantiaria* and *Defoliaria*, *Cheimatobia Boreata*, &c. — THOMAS HAGUE, "*Dog and Partridge*," *Stalybridge*; Nov. 16.

COLEOPTERA.

Captures in Renfrewshire.—When out collecting Coleoptera on the 6th inst., I picked up the following species:—

- Bolitochara lucida*, Grav. (2),
- „ *obliqua*, Er. (20),
- Leptusa fumida*, Er. (freely),
- „ *ruficollis*, Er. (freely),
- Oxyptoda aterrima*, Waterh. (31 new species,—for description see 'Zoologist' for June, p. 6116),
- Tachyporus ruficollis*, Grav. (6),
- Baptolinus alternans*, Grav. (freely),
- Acidota crenata*, Fab. (1),
- Deliphium tectum*, Payk. (4),
- Coryphium angusticollis*, Kirby (28),
- Salpingus ruficollis*, Herbst (7),
- „ *viridipennis*, Zeigl. (3),
- &c. &c.

When out on the 13th I picked up a fine specimen of *Sylvanus unidentatus*, Fab., which Mr. Murray has not recorded in his 'Catalogue of the Coleoptera of Scotland.'—M. YOUNG, *Old Sneddon Street, Paisley*; Nov. 16.

OBSERVATIONS.

Caution to hasty and thoughtless Entomologists.—Last week's 'Intelligencer' gave an account of some so-called *barren* females of *Acherontia Atropos*, but was it not rather the hasty desire of the owner to do that which was contrary to nature and impossible? Now his great desire

was to breed *A. Atropos*, and because he had two crippled females he thought to himself "Any way, now, I will have a breed," so accordingly turned a male to them, and supposed he could breed at any time of the year,—summer or winter, hot or cold,—and forgot that there was the God of Nature that had made laws at the beginning, and still upholds those laws, in spite of all that vain man can do. I would advise him and all other entomologists to take notice for the future of those laws of nature. Is it not manifest that all individuals which emerge at this time of the year do not breed, but hibernate, and breed in the spring, and those which emerge in the spring breed at once? Therefore, all who desire to breed must keep their pupæ until spring, when they will emerge, pair and lay their eggs, which will hatch when there is proper and sufficient food for them.—F. BRADLEY, *Thompson's Square, Portobello Street, Sheffield*; Nov. 8.

List of Insects taken at Barnstaple, &c., 1858.—

Pieris Brassicæ. First seen April 29.

„ *Rapæ*. First seen March 23.

„ *Napi*. First seen April 10.

Anthocharis Cardamines. First seen April 23.

Colias Edusa. Abundant, particularly in clover fields and on warm banks. Saw, but did not catch, one of the light-coloured varieties; it might have been *Hyale*.

Thecla Quercus. Scarce. July 24.

„ *Rubi*. June 7th till end of July; a very pugnacious insect.

Polyommatus Argiolus. Rare.

„ *Agestis*. Braunton Burrows; common.

Argynis Paphia. Abundant.

„ *Aglaia*.

„ *Adippe*. Moist meadows; scarce.

„ *Euphrosyne*. May 5, abundant.

„ *Selene*. May 19.

Melitæa Artemis. Scarce.

Melitæa Athalia. June 7, very abundant: their flight is slow. I have never seen one feign death (as described by the Rev. Tress Beale in 'Manual,' p. 47); on the contrary, they are generally very lively; they are, however, very local, being chiefly confined to warm open spots in the woods about here. I have seen and taken them on Exmoor.

Cynthia Cardui. Common in clover fields.

Vanessa Atalanta. Abundant; larvæ between united leaves of nettle.

„ *Io*. Abundant.

„ *Urticæ*. Abundant.

„ *Polychloros*. Rare.

Arge Galathea. Scarce; June 28. Confined to a steep bank by the side of a wood.

Hipparchia Semele. Common.

„ *Janira*. Common; June 7.

„ *Tithonus*. Common.

„ *Megara*. April 24; common.

„ *Ægeria*. March 23; common. Bred from a larva found in November, 1857.

Hipparchia Hyperanthus. Abundant.

„ *Pamphilus*. Abundant.

Pamphila Linea. Abundant.

„ *Sylvanus*. June 7; abundant.

Syrictus Alveolus. Abundant.

Thanaos Tages. Abundant.

Anthrocera Filipeudulæ. Larvæ, pupæ and perfect insects most abundant on Instow Burrows.

„ *Lonicæræ*. June 18; common.

„ *Trifolii*. Common.

Smerinthus Ocellatus. Not common. Bred June 1. Eggs and larvæ taken off willow, &c.

„ *Populi*. Bred May 27. Found eggs as late as August 13.

Acherontia Atropos. Obtained about twenty larvæ and pupæ of this fine insect from labourers digging potatoes. Only found one larva myself. The greater

part of the larvæ I had were the variety described in the 'Manual.' I bred the perfect insect by taking the pupæ out of the earth, and putting them in a pot filled with moss (taking care to keep the moss constantly damp) in a warm place in the kitchen.

Sphinx Ligustri. Bred. Took the perfect insect June 5; found first full-fed larva August 2; last larva buried Oct. 6 (late?). The larvæ were very abundant this autumn; took them off two sorts of privet, ash, guelder rose and laurustinus.

„ *Convolvuli*. Two specimens (both males) have occurred at Bideford; one (a female) was captured here by a friend of mine, who kindly gave it to me. I placed her in a box, hoping that she would lay, but she died without depositing a single egg: upon opening her I found her body was quite hollow, and contained no eggs; so I conclude she had either laid all her eggs before she was captured, or else she was barren.

Chærocampa Elpenor. Bred. Found ten larvæ on a small spray of *Galium palustre*, just hatched, also four full-fed on *Epilobium hirsutum*.

„ *Porcellus*. Bred from larva found last year at Ilfracombe.

Macroglossa Stellatarum. Abundant. Larva off *G. verum*.

Ægeria Bembeciformis. Took a fine female at rest on a willow-bush July 18.

Trochilium Tipuliforme. Rare.

Gnophria Rubricollis. Bred. Very common; flying round the tops of oaks in the bright sunshine.

Lithosia Complanula. Feigns death when in the net. Common.

Arctia Villica. Common. Took about eighty larvæ the middle of April. The bred females attracted a good many males, most of which flew into my breeding-room in fine condition.

„ *Caja*. By no means common.

Phragmatobia Fuliginosa. This insect was double-brooded here this year. The larvæ found last autumn produced moths

in May; these laid, and the larvæ spun up the middle of July, and came to the perfect insects the end of the same month.

„ Lubricepeda. Common. Bred.

„ Menthastri. Common. Bred.

Liparis Monacha. A pupa found hanging to a rail produced a fine female specimen August 29.

Orgyia Pudibunda. Bred; scarce.

Clisiocampa Neustria. Abundant.

Eriogaster Lanestris. Bred. Found a few larvæ. The larvæ appear to have been abundant in the neighbourhood of Braunton Burrows this year, but unfortunately I was too late for them.

Lasiocampa Rubi. Larvæ very abundant last autumn. I failed in rearing it, but shall try again, with, I trust, better success.

„ Quercus. Abundant. Larvæ very liable to be ichneumonised. A female I bred attracted the males in fine style; they flew into my room six and seven at a time.

Odonestis Potatoria. Abundant. Tried to attract the males with bred females, but they were not to be enticed.

Hepialus Humuli. Common. Took the males at rest on the stems of grass in the day-time; they are very conspicuous. The eggs, when first laid, are bright yellow, but speedily turn black.

„ Lupulinus. Common.

Cilix Spinula. Common.

Platypteryx Falcula. Rare.

Cerura Furcula. Bred June 8.

„ Bifida. Took one larva Aug. 13.

„ Vinula. Bred; scarce. The larva of this species, besides their two tails, have two other minute and flexible projections on each side of the anus, and when the excrement is produced, these two points or projections are pushed into it, bent double, and then with a sudden jerk propel the excrement to some distance.

Ptilodontis Palpina. Rare. Took one egg on the under side of a poplar-leaf.

Notodonta Camelina. Scarce.

„ Dictæa. Scarce.

„ Ziczac. Bred. Took a few larvæ.

Pygæra Bucephala. Abundant.

—G. F. MATTHEWS, *Raleigh House, near Barnstaple*; Oct. 15.

(To be continued.)

EXCHANGE.

Exchange.—I have a fine female specimen of *Polyommatus Adonis*, also one of *Gonepteryx Rhamni*, which I will exchange for *Aporia Crataegi*, *Vanessa Polychloros*, *Apatura Iris*, or any *Thecla*. Gentlemen will please write first.—W. W. FOWLER, 35, Bathwick Hill, Bath.

Exchange.—Having purchased a few lots at the sale of the late Mr. Brownell's Lepidoptera, I have for exchange a limited number of specimens of *C. Davus*, *P. Comma* and *Actæon*, *T. Tages*, *A. Minos* and *P. Globularia*: they are all good. Applicants will please write first. My time for Entomology is limited, and I must therefore ask those who do not hear from me personally in answer to their kind offers of assistance, to understand that I have already obtained the species they offer.—R. B. POSTANS, 12, South Square, Gray's Inn; Nov. 17.

Exchange.—I have duplicates of the following species:—

P. Machaon,	A. Paphia,
C. Hyale,	Aglaia,
E. Blandina,	T. Tages,
Z. Loti,	L. Quercus,
S. Ocellatus.	

All these are in good condition, except the specimens of *E. Blandina*, which are very slightly rubbed. I am in want of *Sphinx Convolvuli* (particularly), *P. Crataegi*, *L. Camilla*,

T. W-album, M. Artemis,
 Betulæ, P. Arion,
 M. Cinxia.

I have also some foreign Lepidoptera, chiefly Swiss and French, which I should be glad to exchange for British insects. Gentlemen in want of the above are requested to communicate first by letter, as I have not many of a sort, and am in want of other sorts besides those mentioned.—H. J. M'GILL, *Grove House, Tonbridge, Kent*; Nov. 17.

Exchange.—I have duplicates of the following:—

C. Edusa, P. Ægon,
 A. Cardamines (♂ ♀), S. Tiliæ,
 A. Galathea, S. Fuciformis,
 C. Cardui, B. Piniarius,
 V. Polychloros, F. Ericetaria,
 P. Agestis, and Nos. 2, 15, 18, 26, 27,
 33, 45, 46, 54, 60, 65, 173, which I should be glad to exchange for

P. Machaon, L. Sibylla,
 A. Cratægi, G. C-album,
 E. Blandina, S. Paniscus,
 E. Cassiope, P. Actæon,
 A. Atropos (or pupæ), and Nos. 21, 24,
 35, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 52, 53, 59, 77,
 86, 163, 166, 167. I would also give
C. Hyale for *A. Iris*.—A. FRANCIS-
 PENNELL, *Weybridge, Surrey*.

Pupæ and Birds' Eggs.—I have duplicates of the pupæ of *E. Jacobææ*, *S. Carpini* and *L. Quercus*, and the following birds' eggs:—

Falco æsalon,
 ,, tinnunculus,
 ,, nisis,
 Turdus merula,
 Accentor modularis,
 Sylvia rubicola,
 Fringilla montana,
 ,, spinus,
 Corvus frugilegus,
 ,, pica,
 Phasianus colchicus,
 Tetrao scoticus,
 Perdix cinerea,
 Corn crane, &c., &c.,

which I shall be glad to exchange for any of the following insects:—

P. Cratægi, P. Argiolus,
 C. Edusa, Alsus,
 Hyale, L. Sibylla,
 T. Betulæ, A. Iris,
 Pruni, E. Cassiope,
 W-album, S. Davus,
 Quercus, or any of the Fritillaries.

—EDWARD HALLIDAY, *Beaumont Town, Halifax*.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have duplicates of the following, as numbered in the 'Manual':—Nos. 18, 21, 36, 40, and *C. Imbutaria*, for which I should be glad to receive good specimens of any of the following:—4, 5, 11, 23, 24, 29, 31, 38, 42, 43, 45, 51, 53, 55, 59, 62, 63, 64, 66, 76, any *Trochilium* except *Tipuliforme*, 13, 142.—C. CAMPBELL, 3, *Vine Terrace, Manchester*; Nov. 20.

Many thanks to my correspondents for their kind offers, and although I have this season been unable to write to each individually, they may hear from me next year, if all be well. Those whose boxes have not been returned may not expect them till next year, unless word be sent to the contrary.—R. THOMSON, *Bourtreebush, viâ Stonehaven, now Viewhill, Cawdor, viâ Nairn, N.B.*

Lost an Address.—The other day a gentleman sent me a box containing eight specimens of *Arge Galathea*, and I have lost his address; I should be much obliged by his again forwarding it to me.—H. FRANCIS, *Byfleet Park, Surrey*.

ON EXCHANGE.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—The "explanation" offered in your last suggests to me some ideas respecting the exchange of insects. There are two sorts of exchange to be noticed in the 'Intelligencer,'—the offer of common insects in exchange for scarce ones,

and the offer to exchange rare ones for commoner. Now, does it not suggest itself to the entomologist that scarcely any notice will be taken of the first kind of offer; and, as to the second kind, do you not think that it would be better for the entomologist to bestir himself and catch the commoner sorts himself? All entomologists then would be upon the same, or nearly the same, footing; but, as it is at present, those who have the most money and boxes to spare will form a collection in half the time that it takes the conscientious and hard-working tyros.

The system of exchange as carried on in the 'Intelligencer' is quite frightful. Here are universally common insects offered in exchange for others as common, so that those persons, as I have said before, who have more money than insects, carry off the prize for a larger collection than I. or J., who have depended solely upon our own exertions.

I had hoped that when you charged for notices of exchange this evil would have been modified; but no,—week after week there are nearly the same set of names offering the same set of insects for the same return. Sir, double, treble,—nay, quadruple,—the charge for insertions of notices of exchange,—do anything to reduce this unscientific system of exchange, which can do nothing to advance our Science. How can a person expect to learn anything of insects by merely receiving them per post? If I see a good insect in my friend's cabinet, and, thinking to gain some information as to the locality whence it was taken, I ask him the oft-repeated question, "Where did you take that?" I learn little by his replying, "From a box sent to me by a correspondent."

I am the "Merest Tyro," and look upon these sort of things perhaps with a tyro's eye; but what say *entomologists* on this wholesale system of ex-

changes? I send you my name in full, but remain

Your obedient servant,

M. T.

OBITUARY.

We regret to announce the death of Major Edmund Sheppard, F.L.S., which event took place on the 6th instant, at his residence Rutland House, Kingston-on-Thames.

In the Press,

THE BRITISH TORTRICES.

BY S. J. WILKINSON.

This work will form one 8vo volume, uniform with the series of the 'Insecta Britannica,' and will contain descriptions of all the British species of Tortricina, with observations on their habits and localities.

Price to Subscribers, 18s.

Subscribers' names and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Mr. Stainton, and acknowledged in the columns of the 'Intelligencer.'

Subscribers' Names received up to Monday night, November 22nd.

*Hunter, John
Colquhoun, Hugh, M.D.
Boyd, Thomas
Spence, William, F.R.S. (2 copies)
*Gorham, H. S.
Bond, F.
*Wailles, George
Lighton, Rev. Sir C. R., Bart.
*Horton, Rev. E.
Walker, Francis
*Backhouse, W.
*Brockholes, J. F.
Edleston, R. S.
*Braikenridge, Rev. G. W.
Grut, Ferdinand
Allis, T. H.
Burney, Rev. Henry
Harding, H. J.

Marked thus * have paid their Subscriptions.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 114.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.]

INCREASE.

IN preparing the "List of British Entomologists," which forms so important a feature of the new 'Annual,' we have had abundant opportunity of dwelling on the rapidity with which entomologists increase. The Bishop of London has remarked on the increasing number of the London clergy, and has observed that the largest room in his house would not contain comfortably the incumbents of the overpopulated parishes in the diocese; and, in like manner, we cannot fail to observe that the present *locale* of the Entomological Society of London is quite insufficient to accommodate those Members who habitually attend. Yet still the Society continues per-versely to elect fresh Members at each sitting!

A certain class of thinkers object, that by thus writing we deter many from coming to those pleasant *réunions*; but, if we are conscious of an evil to be remedied, we must not gloss it over, for fear of alarming some one: if we did so, the evil would never be remedied.

The letter which has appeared in our columns from Mr. Garland fully bears out our impressions. Here is a Dorsetshire gentleman belonging to a London Society, who comes up to London, and anticipates much pleasure from attending the Meetings of the Metropolitan entomologists; but unfortunately he finds the reality not as comfortable as he had expected, and is not unnaturally surprised at the supineness of those who tolerate, with perfect indifference, such a state of things; many of our provincial brethren may have felt annoyed at the same thing, but have hesitated to give their ideas utterance, for fear of being reputed *grumblers*.

Increased accommodation for the Members of the Entomological Society must, in the present phase of Entomology, when the Seventh Thousand of the New Edition of Kirby and Spence is being rapidly exhausted,—increased accommodation, we repeat, must prove amply remunerative. There is an expense involved in moving no doubt; but that expense is a necessary outlay to obtain an increase of income.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham.

At Birmingham, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street.

At Brighton, of John Taylor, News Agent, &c., 86, North Lane.

At Cheltenham, of C. Andrew, 129, High Street.

At Darlington, of M. Simonson, News Agent, Bondgate.

At Hemel Hempstead, of H. Salter, Bookseller, &c., High Street.

At Leeds, of J. Fox, Bookseller, &c., Boundary Terrace, Burley Road.

At Maidstone, of Messrs. Nicholsons, Brothers, Printers, &c., 31, Mill St.

At Middleton, of John Fielding, Bookseller, Wood Street.

At Oldham, of John Holt, Bookseller, 6, George Street.

At Rotherham, of H. Carr, Bookseller, Bridge Street.

At Sheffield, of C. K. Jarvis, News Agent, Post Office, Barker's Pool.

At York, of R. Sunter, 23, Stonegate.

N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The pressure of matter is still so great that we must in future charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata,—

Under half a column . . . 0 6

Above half a column, but under half a page . . . 1 0

Above half a page, but under a page . . . 2 0

Correspondents therefore will please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. W.—Your *Rapæ* is smaller than usual.

T. R.—If you wish an advertisement inserted of your collection for sale, please forward 4s. 6d. in postage stamps.

R. E. B.—The pupæ which remain over the winter in that state will produce the insects, which are to lay their eggs; those reared in the autumn all seem to be barren.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Cerastis Erythrocephala.—In October last I captured two specimens of this insect, in fine condition, at sugar, near this town.—JOHN PORRER, jun., *Lewes*.

A new *Nola*.—My friend Mr. Dow, while in company with me at Deal, in July last, had the pleasure of capturing a fine specimen of *Nola Centonalis*, the species exhibited by Dr. Wallace at the Entomological Society in August last.—F. O. STANDISH, 2, Alfred Cottages, Warner Road, Camberwell, S.

Captures at Ranworth.—I now send a list of my principal captures at Ranworth this season, omitting those published in the 'Intelligencer' at the time of capture. Of those marked with a * I have duplicates, which I shall have pleasure in sending to collectors in want of them, without any return whatever, if they will pay postage both ways.

**Papilio Machaon*,

**Melitæa Artemis*,

**Chærocampa Elpenor*,

Acherontia Atropos,

Smerinthus Tiliæ,

**Lithosia Griseola*,

„ *Stramineola*,

„ *Complana*,

„ *Muscerda*,

*Nudaria Senex,
 Diaphora Mendica,
 *Cossus Ligniperda,
 Zeuzera Arundinis,
 *Ptilodontis Palpina,
 *Leucania Pudorina,
 „ Obsoleta,
 * „ Straminea,
 * „ Crassicornis,
 Nonagria Phragmitidis,
 „ Despecta,
 „ Fulva,
 „ Extrema (6),
 Senta Ulvæ,
 „ Arundinicola (4),
 „ Cannæ (bred),
 * „ Typhæ (bred),
 Apamea Ophiogramma,
 *Chersotis Haworthii,
 Tæniocampa Miniosa (bred),
 Tethea Retusa,
 Xanthia Gilvago,
 „ Aurago,
 *Plusia Festuæ,
 Catocala Promissa (2),
 „ Sponsa,
 *Hydroecampa Stratiotalis,
 *Scopula Etialis,
 Botys Lauealis,
 *Hypenodes Albistrigalis,
 * „ Costæstrigalis,
 Nola Cucullalis,
 Geometra Papilionaria,
 Eubolia (all three),
 *Coremia Ligustraria,
 *Triphosa Certaria,
 Seotosia Rhamnaria,
 „ Vetularia,
 *Phibalapteryx Lignaria,
 Hyria Auroraria.
 —W. WINTER, *Aldeby, near Beccles*;
 October 26.

OBSERVATIONS.

Two Days in Sussex.—On the 16th of
 July, 1858, I took train to Three Bridges,

and from thence walked through a beauti-
 fully wooded country to my friend's,
 Mr. C. Tester, Green Trees Farm,—ad-
 mirably situated for a naturalist, in the
 midst of Tilgate Forest. The day proved
 very stormy,—much thunder, lightning
 and rain,—notwithstanding which we
 tried, during an interval of sunshine, the
 heathy ground around the farm: *Argyn-
 nis Paphia*, *Adippe* and *Aglia* were fly-
 ing in some plenty, as was the pretty
 little *Polyommatus Ægon*; one male
Apatura Iris sailed past, but was soon
 lost over some high beeches. The storm
 came on again fast and furiously, so
 that we were obliged to retire from the
 ground, and gave our unanimous vote of
 “stormed in.” As evening drew on the
 rain abated, and, being fine overhead,
 we were tempted to try our fortunes
 with the evening-loving species. The
 walk through the Forest was most de-
 lightful; everything looked so fresh and
 verdant, the air so redolent with perfume,
 and yet so delicate, forming a natural
 “Ess. Millefleur,” far more grateful and
 exhilarating than any of the so-called
 artificial compounds. The ground, in
 some of the moist places, was carpeted
 with that floral gem, *Campanula he-
 deracea*, or ivy-leaved bell-flower, whose
 delicate foliage and pale blue flowers
 may vie in beauty with many of our cul-
 tivated garden pets; the maiden heath
 (*Erica Tetralix*) was in all its glory, as
 was the pretty bog asphodel (*Nartheceum
 ossifragum*), and many others equally
 beautiful. But few Lepidoptera were to
 be obtained: *Asopia flammealis* was
 rather common, flying over *Pteris aquil-
 ina*, and a few late specimens of *Lithosia
 complana* were to be seen creeping up
 the stems of the brake and heather; a
 solitary *Platypteryx falcula* was obtained
 by beating, also one *Thyatira derasa*;
 later in the evening, at sugar, we took
 two *Apatela leporina*, one *T. derasa* and
 a few common Noctuæ. The next
 morning was, in point of weather, all

that could be desired, so that we were soon up and laying the foundation to a hard day's work by a substantial breakfast; then our battle-cry was "Death to the Emperors!" The principal object of my trip was to visit the head-quarters of that lovely insect, *Apatura Iris*. My friend had procured two long poles for our nets, so, all being ready, we started on our journey, distant some five miles north-east of Balcombe. The country through which we passed was delightful to the naturalist, principally woody, intersected with gurgling brooks, dancing merrily, in whirling eddies, round the fantastic roots of some overhanging tree, fringed and shaded by delicate ferns; here the wild bird nestled in security, for, although teeming in bird and insect-life, the place was very scantily peopled with the genus *Homo*. *En route* through Wakehurst Park a most lovely lime tree rears its head high above the surrounding growth of underwood, forming a most striking and beautiful object; for size and regularity it surpasses any tree of the kind I ever saw; its branches hung in wide and graceful curves to the ground, and again mounted upwards; it was in most profuse bloom, and the air for a considerable distance was laden with its sweet perfume: countless insects were sipping the nectar,—such an assemblage of butterflies and bees I never before witnessed: some dozens of the genus *Argynnis* and *Vanessa* were feasting on its sweets. A few minutes' rest beneath this natural bower was both refreshing and agreeable, and gave us renewed energy for two miles hard up-hill walking on a blazing July day. Our point was at length gained, and my friend soon espied a female *Iris* sailing over a small coppice in which grew some few of the broad-leaved willow, its food-plant: our nets were soon in readiness, but her majesty had retired with due decorum to some sylvan throne, and could not be induced to reappear in public. We had

not long to wait: a little further down the lane a bridal path runs between two coppices,—this seems the principal spot for them; there I saw one!—two!—three!—sailing and whirling in all their majesty of flight around an oak tree. Now we had plenty of sport and excitement; our collecting-boxes soon became tenanted with some of the imperial "Purple." *Iris* almost invariably selects the tip of the twig it rests on, head outward, and the whole brood of Emperors have apparently a great predilection for one branch; we soon observed that, and one tree in particular, which I call the "Emperor's throne," was always tenanted: no sooner had you taken one than another came, and to the same spot; we took six males from it that day, and I learn that many a dozen has been taken from the same tree. That delicate species, *Leucophasia Sinapis* (second brood), was just out, which gave us employment whilst awaiting the arrival of an Emperor. At last the day began to get windy; the flight, in consequence, stopped, but not before we had boxed ten males and two females: our boxes were well filled with these and other species we required, so that we returned delighted with our expedition. I may mention that *Iris* is a very bold insect, and when at rest you may put your net close to it without its flying; but make sure you are above it before you strike, or you will find you have missed it; they fly straight up: I missed several by sweeping at them. As to its boldness the following will testify: I had struck at one, and enclosed insect, bough and all in my net; the springing up of the branch pulled my net from the pole, leaving it, with the insect, swung up in the tree; *Iris* soon escaped, and soared up in the air a few seconds, when, to my surprise, it returned and alighted on the net it had just escaped from. On a former visit to Balcombe, I was walking, net in hand, through the Forest, when I

was hailed by "Holloa! I say, you be going the wrong road!" Thinking I was trespassing, I awaited my supposed keeper, but was glad to find only a kind-hearted countryman, wishing to put me in a better locality for my sport: he continued by saying, "You be going the wrong road for the *Glories* (meaning *Endromis*); this 'ere's the road for them (pointing to another part of the Forest): they gets lots of good things out there; they gets a thing they call 'hobby!—hobbydy!'" Here my friend came to a stop; he could not think of its name, but suddenly he recollected it was "hobbydy-hoides!" I was considerably puzzled at the knowledge of my companion, but came to the conclusion that it was *Dictæoides* slightly provincialized.—WILLIAM H. TUGWELL, 112, *Cheapside*, London.

EXCHANGE.

Nemeobius Lucina.—I have a quantity of this insect to spare, and should be glad to supply any one in want of it, on receipt of a box and return postage.—ISAAC SWINDEN, 236, *South Street, Park, Sheffield*.

Stock exhausted.—The duplicates mentioned in No. 111 of the 'Intelligencer' are all exhausted. Gentlemen who have not received answers to their letters, I hope will not think me wanting in courtesy, as it is impossible for me to answer all the letters received.—W. H. LATCHFORD, 11, *Pleasant Row, Islington, N*.

A Box of Insects smashed.—One of my numerous correspondents has been (I must say it) foolish enough to send three specimens of *Polymmatius Adonis* and one of *Pamphila Comma* by the post in a common chip pill-box, such as are used when out sugaring, and the consequence is that it arrived completely smashed—insects and all. Not being able to make

out the name and address of the sender, I take this opportunity of acquainting him with the sad disaster.—IBID.

Exchange.—I have duplicates of the following species, as numbered in the 'Manual':—3, 13, 15, 22, 38, 46, 54, 57, 65, 71, 72, 86, 87, 145, 147, 173, &c., which I should be glad to exchange for any of the undermentioned:—4, 9, 11, 20, 23, 24, 28, 31, 35, 41, 42, 43, 44, 52, 53, 59, 61, 63, 66, 69, 74, 75, any of the Clear-wings, 103, 110, 112, 136, 137, 144, any *Lithosia*, 163, 167, 172, 181, 184, 205. In Noctuina my wants are almost too numerous to mention. Letters and boxes to be addressed—MISS WILKINSON, *St. Andrews, Guernsey*.

An Appeal to the Benevolent.—Having had the first volume of the 'Manual' interleaved, I am now drawing and colouring the Sphingidæ and Bombyces in it. I am anxious not to insert any species unless copied from nature. Of the following I have no specimens:—

D. Livornica,	T. Allantiforme,
C. Celerio,	C. Bicuspis,
T. Vespiforme,	N. Tritophus,
Chrysidiforme,	G. Illeifolia,
Sphegiforme,	P. Sicula.

I should feel greatly obliged to any brother entomologist who would kindly lend me a specimen of any of the above, especially of the species of *Trochilium*. The utmost possible care would be taken of it, and postage of course paid both ways. I am aware that this is a very unusual request, and feel that I shall have no right to be disappointed if it is not acceded to. A foreign specimen, however, would be equally acceptable, if presenting no difference from those found in this country.—REV. J. GREENE, *Cubley Rectory, Doveridge, Derby*.

THE BRITISH TORTRICES.

As many are anxious to be arranging their collections during the winter months,

we propose, when our space permits, to give here tables of the different families of the Tortricina: we therefore commence now with the first family:—

Family I. TORTRICIDÆ.

1. Sarrothripa
 1. revayana
2. Amphisa
 1. Gerningiana
 2. prodromana
3. Hypermezia
 1. Augustana
4. Enlia
 1. Ministrana
5. Brachytænia
 1. Semifasciana
 2. Hartmanniana
6. Antithesia
 1. corticana
 2. Betuletana
 3. Capræana
 4. prælongana
 5. ochroleucana
 6. Cynosbatella
 7. Pruniana
 8. dimidiana
 9. marginana
 10. similana
 11. sauciana
 12. Gentianana
 13. sellana
 14. ustulana
7. Penthina
 1. Salicella
8. Siderea
 1. Achatana
9. Dichelia
 1. Grotiana
10. Cnecetra
 1. Pilleriana
11. Clepsia
 1. Rusticana
12. Tortrix
 1. icterana
 2. Viburnana
 3. viridana
 4. Forsterana
 5. dumetana

6. heparana
7. Ribeana
8. Cinnamomeana
9. Corylana
10. transitana

The remaining families shall be given from time to time as our space permits.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The first meeting of the Society since the long vacation took place on Tuesday, November 2, when four new Members were elected. Mr. Westwood gave an interesting report of what had transpired at the Entomological Society of London the previous evening, and exhibited a specimen of the lovely *Morpho Cypris*. A portion of the 'Accentuated List,' which had been corrected for the press, was placed before the Members, and hopes were held out that before the ensuing Meeting the book itself would be in the hands of entomologists. A variety of insects captured by the Members during the long vacation were exhibited and duly admired.

EXAMINATIONS IN ENTOMOLOGY.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—You mentioned, a short time ago, the subject of Examinations in Entomology. As only one has yet written to you on the subject I shall esteem it a favour if you will insert the following remarks in your valuable journal.

I consider it a great disgrace to the votaries of Entomology that such Examinations as are now proposed have not hitherto been established. Examinations in Botany have long been held: why should not Examinations in Entomology have been held also? The true position of Entomology, as a noble and dignified Science, is admirably shown in the invaluable 'Introduction to Entomology.'

Entomology ranks next to the study of the higher orders of animals — before Botany and Geology; for, while the geologist has to do with objects which are neither organized nor sentient, and the botanists with objects which, although organized, are not endued with sensation, the energies of the entomologist are devoted to the study of beings which are both organized and sentient. Unfortunately, however, Entomology is regarded with vulgar contempt by the many, on account of the diminutive size of the objects it treats, and too many of those who profess to be entomologists look upon it merely as an *amusement*, not as a *study*.

In this state of affairs I think that Examinations in Entomology are imperatively called for. They would do incalculable good, by showing who really *are* entomologists, and who are not; by making Entomology more respected; by improving the character of our entomological literature, and by tending to check the puerile mania for *specimens*, which has of late been so prevalent. In short, they would greatly benefit Entomology as a *Science*.

A great deal has appeared in your columns concerning the manner in which such Examinations should be conducted. I do not see any reason why the ordinary method of Examination should not be adopted. An examiner or examiners in each subject should be appointed, who should conduct the Examinations in their several departments, partly by printed papers, and partly *vivâ voce*. It is not absolutely essential that London should be the only place of Examination. The Examinations might also be conducted in a few central places throughout the kingdom. I do not think it would be advisable to limit the age at which candidates should be admitted for Examination; many persons of twenty years of age know more on the subject than others of forty. A certain amount of knowledge

should be required for a certain certificate or degree, and more knowledge for a higher certificate or degree, just as in ordinary cases. A certain certificate or degree should be conferred on those who have a good general knowledge of Entomology,—*i. e.* of the structure, habits, metamorphoses, &c., of insects in general, and of the main features and characteristics of the several groups. Examinations for honours in particular subjects might then be held by efficient examiners.

The tests for proficiency in respect to the Lepidoptera should be more severe than in other cases, on account of the far greater amount of knowledge that is possessed of that group than of others. No person should be admitted to the Examinations for honours who had not previously satisfied the examiners in the preliminary Examination on Entomology in general. This would obviate, in a great measure, the disgraceful ignorance (disgraceful, because easily to be avoided) of many proficient in the Lepidoptera and Coleoptera of even the most elementary facts concerning groups that are less attractive or less known.

I hope the importance of the subject will be a sufficient excuse for the length of my communication.

I am, Sir,

Yours very truly,

T. J. STANTON.

ON EXCHANGE.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I am right glad to see that your correspondent "M. T." has opened the attack upon the system of "Exchange," which, however useful it may appear in theory, and may really be in practice when carried on between persons who know and can trust one another, yet, as it is at present carried on through the

medium of your columns, seems to me to be a great evil, and a gross abuse of your valuable space; and, worse still, it greatly depreciates the value of many a collection now in process of formation. It seems to me that the only system of distribution of duplicates which deserves support is a free offer of spare insects, on condition of the receipt of a box and return postage, adding, if you think fit, a list of your desiderata, on the principle of "scraps thankfully received." This, as I before hinted, need not preclude exchange between friends or private correspondents. But surely none but very "green hands," or old ones who are utterly careless as to the genuineness of their specimens, would venture to correspond with gentlemen (?) such as many of those with whose *truly liberal and advantageous* offers your columns now literally teem.

I beg to sign myself,

Your obedient servant,

A LOVER OF HONESTY
IN SCIENCE.

FOR SALE.—A COLLECTION of BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA, to the end of the Tortricæ, comprising about 660 species and 1870 specimens, all in good preservation.

For particulars apply to THOMAS JUBB, 8, Clarence Street, Broomhall Street, Sheffield.

Now ready, price 3d., No. 23 of

A MANUAL of BRITISH BUTTERFLIES and MOTHS. By H. T. STAINTON.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

SYNONYMIC LIST of BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA, TO THE END OF THE NOCTUÆ, for interchange amongst Collectors. Price 1s. 3d. per dozen, or 4s. 6d. for 50 (post free). I have a number of these now on hand, which I shall be glad to forward on application.—H. T. STAINTON.

In the Press,

THE BRITISH TORTRICES.

BY S. J. WILKINSON.

This work will form one 8vo volume, uniform with the series of the 'Insecta Britannica,' and will contain descriptions of all the British species of Tortricina, with observations on their habits and localities.

Price to Subscribers, 18s.

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- Dunning, J. W.
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- Preston, Rev. T. A.

Marked thus * have paid their Subscriptions.

Price 3s.,

PRACTICAL HINTS respecting MOTHS and BUTTERFLIES, with Notices of their Localities; forming a Calendar of Entomological Operations throughout the Year in pursuit of Lepidoptera. By RICHARD SHIELD.

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Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, December 4, 1858.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 115.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.]



A sprig of *Polygonum aviculare*, with galls formed by the larva of *Asychna cratella*. (See p. 82).

ORDER.

At this season of the year every one is putting his summer captures away and arranging his collection. No one likes to have a mass of disordered and unnamed captures; every specimen has its appointed place, and it must be put away, because if once a specimen gets into the wrong hole it is very apt to cause much confusion.

When a series of an insect is preserved by a collector it will frequently happen that each individual specimen has come from a different locality: here is *Lasiocampa Quercus* from Scotland, there the same insect from Lancashire; there one from the Fens,

there one from the Isle of Wight, and there one from Cornwall; and the entomologist *who has amassed these treasures together* recounts to you, when you see his collection, whence came each specimen, and points out the slight differences, the "variations of species," caused by latitude and climate; but how if the collector dies? The specimens remain, but the information which made them so instructive dies with the collector. Is this wise? *Is this right?* Dare we spend years collecting information which we do not record, and which is therefore lost — totally lost — at our decease? Why should not each specimen be labelled when and where taken; why

should not the collection be made as instructive as possible? Suppose a deaf entomologist came to see us (Herr Bremi-Wolff was nearly stone-deaf) would not a collection in which each specimen bore a certificate of its origin be far more interesting than one that contained only the stereotyped rows of *Muehaon*, *Rhamni*, &c.

We are too much like a flock of sheep,—we do what others do, without considering whether we might not make improvements; but surely a small collection with a history of each specimen in it would be far more instructive than a larger collection with no notes to the specimens, and we trust the day is not distant when some one will carry out these ideas, which are corroborative of an old dictum we have heard that “the worst private collection is more instructive than the best public collection,” because the collector relates to you the history of individual specimens, which the curator of a public collection does not.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham.

At Birmingham, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street.

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At Sheffield, of C. K. Jarvis, News Agent, Post Office, Barker's Pool.

At York, of R. Sunter, 23, Stonegate.

N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to Mr. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The pressure of matter is still so great that we must in future charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents therefore will please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of “Exchange.”

A GALL-PRODUCING LEPIDOPTEROUS LARVA.—The larva of one of the smaller Tineina possesses the singular faculty of producing large pod-like galls on the common knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*), a plant which loves to trail along

the ground in pathways and roadsides. This moth (*Asychna æratella*) is a great rarity in our collections (nearly as much so as *Cerura bicuspis*), but the pod-like galls may be advantageously sought during the winter months: the larva will be found inside these galls, and does not change to the pupa-state till the month of April.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. C. W.—In earth, covered with moss: moisten the moss occasionally.

E. A.—We fear your captures are all too common.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Captures near Kilburn.—I have very few captures worthy of note to record, but perhaps it may interest some of your readers to know that *Colias Edusa* has been taken here this season, as in most other places, in tolerable plenty—I could myself cite nearly fifty captures (chiefly males); *Cynthia Cardui* has been taken, but not in any abundance—perhaps twenty specimens; *Vanessa Polychloros* also showed itself occasionally during its season: I have not heard that these three insects have been seen here before. A single specimen of *Argynnis Adippe* was taken, towards the end of July, on some waste ground near the church (St. Mary's)—is not this remarkable so near London? *Thanaos Tages* and *Pamphila Sylvanus* may be netted in plenty on Wormwood Scrubs (about a mile and a half from here), and *P. Linea* may occasionally be taken there. *Macroglossa Stellatarum* was seen in this neighbourhood in num-

bers this year, but very few taken, being such swift flyers. Several specimens of *Zcuzera Æsculi* were boxed on trunks of trees and on scaffold-poles, &c., around buildings; and I am told that *Cutocala Nupta* was taken freely at sugar on the Belsize Park estate, Hampstead.—ARTHUR AWORMALD, 10, *Priory Road, Kilburn, N.W.*; Dec. 3.

Captures in 1858.—Amongst my better captures in the past season I may mention the following:—

Camptogramma fluviata. In the Isle of Wight.

Agrotis lunigera. Isle of Wight.

Heliophobus hispidus. Portland.

Aporophila australis. Portland.

Heliothis dipsacca. Plentifully at Lyndhurst, Hants.

Spilodes sticticalis. Lyndhurst.

Lithosia complanula. Bloxworth, Dorset.

Acidalia marginepunctaria. Lyndhurst and Bloxworth.

Œcophora Lambdella. Bloxworth.

Crambus latistrius. Lyndhurst.

„ *sylvellus.* } Lyndhurst,
„ *uliginosellus.* } plentifully.

Acontia luctuosa. Isle of Wight.

—REV. O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, *Southport, Lancashire.*

Captures near Birmingham.—I have taken, near Birmingham, *Agrotis Saucia* (nine specimens) and *Heliothis marginata*.—H. BARCLAY, *Belgrave House, Frederick Street, Birmingham.*

Captures near Exeter.—During the past season I have taken the following species of *Tineina*, which are, I believe, not generally distributed:—

Xysmatodoma melanella.

Tinea nigripunctella.

Swammerdamia Pruni.

Gelechia vilella.

„ *velocella.*

„ *humeralis.*

„ *celerella.* Two on the warren at Starcross, started by turning over dried cow-dung.

Æchmia dentella.

Perittia obscurepunctella.

Zelleria insignipennella.

Coriscium cuculipennellum.

„ *sulphurellum.*

Coleophora ibipennella.

Chauliodus Illigerellus.

Laverna decorella.

—E. PARFITT, 4, *Weirfield Place, St. Leonard's, Exeter*; Nov. 5.

OBSERVATIONS.

Weston-super-Mare to Ryde and back again.—On Saturday, the 26th of June, seeing that the mercury had long been on the ascendant, we filled two corpulent pin-cushions with Nos. 5 and 15, overhauled our knapsacks, looked out flannel shirts, glued up about a gross of pill-boxes with calico (as one is occasionally apt to throw oneself incautiously on a tempting bank, to the great discomfiture of unprotected boxes), cleared two book-boxes to hold the captures for relaxation (we now always relax the larger insects, as the scales become much less liable to rub by keeping,—to say nothing of economy of time and space during an excursion); finally, chloroform for the moths, and brandy saturated with citric acid and sugar, as well as some bicarbonate of soda for ourselves, nearly completed our equipment. The ordnance map being found too large and Collins' too inaccurate, we constructed a route from the former for ourselves, indicating all cross-roads and marking distances, and if we did prick off two miles for one, and thereby double our daily allowance, the wary reader may profit by our inaccuracy—we paid for it dearly enough, being converted into extempore meat pies on the first day,—an agglutination of dust and perspiration forming a crust wherein our luckless bodies lay stewed and tender; however, the lamentable fate of the Kil-

kenny cats saved us from thoughts of mutual cannibalism. But, to spare my readers and myself, I will be brief. It is now Tuesday, and we are at Ringwood, and at once plunge headlong into the Forest. *P. Ægon* swarmed on the heaths, and we kicked up *E. russula* ♂, —the females were more retiring, and but seldom favoured us; also *P. Cythisaria*; whilst the magnificent glens of beech and oak were everywhere enlivened with *Paphia* and *Adippe* and graced by *Sibylla*, gliding like an Andalusian donna, with dark mantilla; of course we made diligent search for *Cribrum*—in vain: we were late, and have since heard that one only has been taken. Wearied at length we found a peaty pool, and now the brandy with its accessories was very necessary. At length a cottage peered among the trees, and we made a raid upon it: the peaceful inhabitants had never seen an entomologist and were unwitting of green nets, but were hospitable to the backbone; nothing would content them but that we should stay with them and collect that night at least: meanwhile (they being pledged teetotalers) we were presented with milk, eggs and ham *ad lib.*, and favoured with an eulogy on temperance; while listening I smoked an antimuseal pipe and sketched the cottage, to which the blue Solent and snowy Needles formed a lovely background: this was all I could persuade our host to receive when we were next *en route*; however, a little girl enabled us to discharge a portion of our debt by her inability to refuse the glistening present. To enumerate all that we took by beating, &c., would occupy too much space, but I may mention *B. lancealis*, in the fern; *P. bajnlaria* and *N. viridata*, on the oak; *P. lacertinaria* and *D. falcataria*, on the birch; also *M. notataria*, in a hedge, and *E. trilinearia*, on the beech. A long walk brought us to Brockenhurst. What do I see? —“XXX” and “superior eyder!”—total abstinence, farewell! It

is five miles to Lymington—the train ought to be open to-day, but is not—"Waiter; bread and cheese and a pint of XXX!" A composing pipe,—“Waiter; a pint of superior cyder!”—a preparatory pipe, and the five miles to Lymington glided by us unheeded; one dip in the sea, and we cross the Solent to Yarmouth. Here a copse afforded us *A. prunaria*, male and female, and *C. duplaris*; in addition to the ordinary home produce perhaps I may mention *H. nymphaealis*, which is hardly *passim*. Unmitigated chicory was our evening repast, and a hypnotic pipe was of course required. Friday, to Cowes and Ryde, taking *H. serena* on palings as we passed Osborne. Tuesday, July 13th—ten days vacation, varied by visits to some resident entomologists in the neighbourhood, whose kindness and hospitality surpassed that of Freemasons. Not to particularize the localities too accurately, as they are not of my own discovery, I will mention generally the capture of *T. Ichneumoniforme*, both by sweeping and inspection of the flowers of the *Lotus corniculatus* during bright sunshine only; of *S. Bembeciformis* on poplar; of *A. lunigera* and *A. luccrnea*, at sugar, in profusion; and of *H. dipsacea*. *A. Trifolii* was tolerably abundant, but no *Lonicera* were to be found. *A. Galathea* swarmed in all places, even in woods and turnpike roads! *A. subsericearia* fell to the lot of a friend, and we found *C. angustalis* in profusion, also *E. verbascalis* and *B. flavalis*. *B. cinctalis* and *lancealis* we took, on our return, in the New Forest; but by this time the continued drought proved very unfavourable to sugaring, and *C. promissa* was very scarce, as well as peculiarly shy. The black variety of *Paphia* was equally hard to find. *A. emutaria* we took, as we ought, at Lyndhurst; here, too, we took a *fresh* specimen of *G. Rhamni* ♂! (we had taken several *fresh* specimens of *Colias Edusa* a month since, as well as *A. Atropos* and some

others). We took or noticed many common species not worth recording; but as no prospect of rain appeared, we worked rapidly homewards, with a registered *mem.* not to forget to *pad* the strap of the knapsack just where it presses one's clavicle. (N. B.—This is the fifth time of registering the above *mem.*) Thanks to the kindness of A. G. More, Esq., of Bembridge, we were enabled to take *C. laterale*, in abundance, under high-water mark: our other Coleopterous and Hymenopterous captures must be reserved for the present, as also an account of some interesting captures going on at present in our own neighbourhood, as I have already exceeded all bounds.—W. D. CROUCH, *Uphill House, Weston-super-Mare*.

Adventures of a Larva of Æcophora pseudopretella.—The following is extracted from the journal of the Rev. John Bristow, Tinahely, Wicklow:—

“December 6, 1857. On looking at some duplicate moths in a store-box to-day, I found, in spite of camphor, a specimen of *C. Elpenor* with the body altogether devoured, except a thin external shell, the rich rose-coloured down strewn about the box. The depredator I soon discovered in the form of a whitish grub three-fourths of an inch long, with sixteen feet, chestnut-coloured head, a few scattered hairs over the body,—an exact resemblance of a small larva of *H. humuli*; on leaving *C. Elpenor* it attacked *A. Caja*, which it has soon left, and does not seem to relish much.

“December 16. Larva, after roaming the box and devouring the internal parts of *A. filipendule*, has woven a cocoon in the body of *L. Quercus*. The moth appeared on the 7th of June, 1858.”

The moth has been sent me for determination, and is *Æ. pseudopretella*.—H. T. STAINTON.

EXCHANGE.

Camptogramma gemmaria.—I have a pair of this insect (male and female), which I should be glad to exchange for a pair of *Acherontia Atropos*. I have also a few specimens of *B. lancealis*, which I should be glad to exchange for Nos. 4, 20, 42, 43, 73, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, &c.—H. S. BISHOP, *Catherine Street, Plymouth*.

Duplicates.—I have the following species in good condition:—

A. Aglaia,	C. Spadicca,
M. Artemis,	S. Satellitia,
A. Ionicæ,	X. Ferruginea,
O. Macilenta,	M. Oxyacanthæ,
A. Litura,	P. Meticulosa,
C. Vaccinii,	C. Exoleta.

I am in want of those numbered in the 'Manual,' 20, 24, 39, 41, 42, 43, 46, 50, 59, 62, 69, 70, 75, 86, 95, 102, 110, 119, 126, 140, 146, 148, 149, 155, 160, 161, 163, 168, 172, 178, 194, 195, 204, 220, 235, 237, 255, 277, 282, 317, 321, 330, 344, 392, 393, 401, 403, 426, 429, 482, or any local *Geometræ* or *Pyrales*. Gentlemen had better write first, as some of my duplicates are limited.—W. PREST, 7, *Castlegate, York*.

Exchange.—I have many duplicates of the following to spare:—

E. Blandina,	G. Vaccinii,
P. Statices,	M. Oxyacanthæ,
M. Expolita,	E. Glyphica,
Furuncula,	P. Purpuralis,
Fasciuncula,	Cespitalis,
Strigilis,	S. Clathraria,
N. Umbrosa,	O. Chærophyllaria,
A. Exclamationis,	S. Trauniana.

Litura.

Persons in want of the above will oblige by stating some of their wants, and what they have for exchange. — JONATHAN ORDE, 6, *East Street, Darlington*.

Exchange.—I have a few more specimens of *Leptogramma Parisiana* for exchange, if that insect is a desideratum

to any one. — REV. E. HORTON, *Wick, Woreester; Dec. 4*.

Exchange.—I have a few of the following insects for exchange, Nos. 1, 34, 36, 74, 75, 165, 217, 224, 233, 257, 273, 297, 307, 310, 336, 367, 360, 372, 373, 374, 376, 384, 390, 403, 410, 412, 413, 416 (not good), 424, 428, 486. Persons in want of any of the above will oblige by writing, stating what they have to spare. — H. BARCLAY, *Belgrave House, Frederick Street, Birmingham*.

BIRMINGHAM NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION. — On Wednesday evening, November 17, this Association held its first meeting, in the rooms of the Midland Institute, William Hinds, Esq., M.D., in the chair. The laws were passed, and an enrolment of Members took place.—L. W. CLARKE, *Secretary*.

THE BRITISH TORTRICES.

WE now give the species of the second family of the Tortricina.

Family II. Plicatæ.

1. *Lozotænia*
 1. *Sorbiana*
 2. *musculana*
 3. *latiorana*
 4. *semialbana*
 5. *costana*
 6. *unifasciana*
 7. *fulvana*
 8. *Roborana*
 9. *Xylostæna*
 10. *Rosana*
2. *Ditula*
 1. *Angustiorana*
3. *Ptycholoma*
 1. *Leeheana*
4. *Notocelia*
 1. *Udmanniana*

5. *Pardia*
 1. *Tripunctana*
6. *Spilonota*
 1. *Roboroua*
 2. *Rosæcolana*
 3. *trimaculana*
 4. *ancænana*
7. *Lithographia*
 1. *Campoliliana*
 2. *Cinerana*
 3. *nisella*
 4. *Penkleriana*
8. *Phlæodes*
 1. *Tetraquetra*
 2. *immundaua*
 3. *Demarniana*
 4. *crenana*
9. *Pædisca*
 1. *Piceana*
 2. *stabilana*
 3. *Solandriana*
 4. *Ophthalmicana*
10. *Catoptria*
 1. *Scopoliana*
 2. *fulvana*
 3. *Hohenwarthiana*
 4. *parvulana*
 5. *cæcimaculana*
 6. *expallidana*
11. *Halonota*
 1. *bimaculana*
 2. *trigeminana*
 3. *Cirsiana*
 4. *scutulana*
 5. *Brunnichiana*
 6. *tetragonana*
 7. *turbidana*
 8. *inopiana*
 9. *fœnella*
12. *Dicrorampha*
 1. *Petiverella*
 2. *sequana*
 3. *politana*
 4. *alpinana*
 5. *simpliciana*
 6. *Tanaceti*
 7. *plumbagana*
 8. *acuminatana*
 9. *consortana*

13. *Coccyx*
 1. *finitimana*
 2. *distinctana*
 3. *Hyrciniana*
14. *Capua*
 1. *ochraceana*
15. *Cartella*
 1. *bilunana*

THE JAPAN QUESTION.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I venture to address to you a short appeal on behalf of my poor fellow-countrymen, and to suggest that we in Japan, like you in England, really do not know all about the Entomology even of our little isles, and that therefore we are quite wise in closing our ears to the demands which our brethren make to us, in acceding to which we should open the almost boundless field of continental Entomology to our already-sufficiently-occupied heads and hands; and I would take the liberty of recommending our brethren across the water to take care that they possess and know all about those within their reach, before they add even our few insular species to the list of their desiderata; and to me it seems far from wise to urge us as a body to open our collections to foreign species, and to endeavour to comprehend the Lepidoptera of the world in our studies, when to make a perfect collection of our native species, and *to understand them thoroughly* is more than one man has yet been able to do.

Do a little and do it well rather than a great deal badly is a maxim taught, I am told, in your schools as well as in ours.

Your obedient servant,

A JAPANESE.

Jeddo.

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- Preston, Rev. T. A.
- *Von Heyden, Senator
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"For those interested in the study of the smaller moths, this book will be found of great use."—*Athenæum*.

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On Tuesday next, price Half-a-Crown,

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for 1859.

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Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, December 11, 1858.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 116.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.]

THE 'ANNUAL'

'THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S ANNUAL' for 1859 is now published, and our readers may all, if they will, study its pages. The "List of Entomologists" is rather a formidable one, and, did we fancy that we were expected to give entire satisfaction to each of the 967 entomologists there enumerated, the List would be formidable in the extreme. As our readers will see, from the Preface to the 'Annual,' these 967 by no means exhaust the entomologists of this country, and we have little doubt in our own mind but that they really number much nearer *two* than *one* thousand.

Whether the whole of these persons are actually pursuing Entomology is quite another matter, as many who were collecting fiercely two or three years ago now write "they are very sorry, but latterly they have had no time to devote to Entomology, though their love for the pursuit has by no means abated, and they hope, in a few years again to be able to turn more attention to it." Such is the substance of the reply we have received from scores of entomologists who were

once most enthusiastic and euergetic, but

Now we never mention them—
Their names are never heard.

In January, this year, we despatched a circular to some two hundred correspondents who appeared to have dropped their pens, but all who replied renounced the idea of having *abandoned* Entomology, however little attention they might have latterly been able to pay to it; so that, unless we hear from any one to the contrary, we are compelled to assume that "once an entomologist always an entomologist."

Mr. Spence has called attention to the fact that the pursuit of boyhood frequently becomes the solace and recreation of old age; and, to our knowledge, many dormant entomologists revived when the "rising generation" intimated a propensity to follow in what had once been the father's footsteps. However, if any entomologist wishes to have his name removed from our "Alphabetical and Geographical Lists" we shall be quite ready to comply with such a request, however much we may regret it.

It is very desirable that all changes of residence should be communicated

in time for publication in these Lists, and we regret that several entomologists only communicated to us their change of abode after the List contained in the 'Annual' was already printed. The new addresses of the Rev. Hamlet Clark, the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge and the Rev. H. Harpur Crewe have already appeared in our columns (No. 113, pp. 66, 67).

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham.

At Birmingham, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street.

At Brighton, of John Taylor, News Agent, &c., 86, North Lane.

At Cheltenham, of C. Andrew, 129, High Street.

At Darlington, of M. Simonson, News Agent, Bondgate.

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At Rotherham, of H. Carr, Bookseller, Bridge Street.

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N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The pressure of matter is still so great that we must in future charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents therefore will please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CATEPHIA ALCHYMISTA. — We have several enquiries where this insect should be placed in collections; it belongs to the section *Limbata*, in which it represents the family *Catephidæ*: it should be placed before *Catocala Fraxini*. Perhaps the space already left for that species in our collections will generally be found large enough for both.

A SCHOOLBOY'S THOUGHTLESSNESS.—The subject thus referred to in No. 105, p. 8, and No. 108, p. 26, and which has well earned the *soubriquet* of "the Harrow mystery," is thus explained:—the letters were written by a schoolfellow, with Mr. Pearson's cognizance and (as he had understood) with his consent; a full explanation has been forwarded to each individual concerned; but, if any one has been accidentally omitted or wishes further explanation or redress, we are requested to state that letters addressed to Mr. Jamieson, care of Messrs. Williams, news agents, Conduit Street, Hyde Park, London, W., will meet with immediate attention.

With respect to the *Zeuzera Esculi*, two mistakes were made; one in supposing that because several wings were found in Kensington Gardens, a supply

of the insect could be readily obtained; the other, in supposing that there would be little demand for the insect; but no hoax was intended.

A. W. C.—Keep plenty of camphor in the drawers.

R. B. P.—Saw-flies; yes. *Trichiosoma lucorum*; see Intel. vol. ii. p. 134, the speech of *T. lucorum*, at the "Important meeting of saw-flies."

OBSERVATIONS.

Sound produced by the Pupa of Acherontia Atropos.—There are probably few who have bred the Death's Head moth that have not heard the peculiar sound emitted by that insect when touched or irritated. I have myself observed it in all that I have bred this season, in both sexes, and loudest in those that have emerged in a crippled state. That the larva also can produce the sound is proved by a notice to that effect from one of your correspondents in the 'Intelligencer' of the 18th of September; but I was not aware, until a few days since, that the pupa can produce a similar sound when handled. Examining some pupæ on Friday last (one of which, from its dark appearance, seemed as if the moth was ready to emerge), I was surprised to find that on taking it into my hand the same sound was made as by the perfect insect, although slightly subdued: this was heard by friends as well as myself, and I have since continued to notice it on two or three occasions, but not invariably, when taken out of the flower-pot in which it is deposited.—JAMES DUTTON, 2, Theresa Place, Hammersmith; Dec. 7.

Larva of Antithesia praelongana.—As no mention is made of this larva in the 'Manual,' I beg to say that it is green, feeds on birch, and is full fed from the beginning to the middle of October; it spins up between two united leaves, and lays in pupa during the winter, the

imago appearing the following May. I met with it at West Wickham on the 2nd of May, when searching for *Carmelita*, and took it again on the 3rd and 27th of June, in fine condition, so that its appearance would appear to last for some time.—W. MACHIN, 35, William Street, Globe Fields, Mile End, London; December 7.

[Our best thanks are due to Mr. Machin for this communication; such scraps, collected from the note-books of each observer, are collectively of great value.]

An Enquiry.—Could any of your readers inform me how to find out if some eggs I have got of *P. plumigera* are good or not, as I am anxious to be certain?—G. F. MATHEWS, Raleigh House, Barnstaple.

NOTES ON LEPIDOPTERA OBSERVED IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT IN 1857 AND 1858.

Colias Edusa. This was abundant in 1857, still more so in 1858, being first observed at Bembridge, Isle of Wight, June 13th, and was thereafter seen almost constantly till October 30th. A female no bigger than a *Polyommatus Corydon* was seen but not captured. The insect was observed in every intermediate week, in good condition.

Colias Hyale was not seen at all, or only once.

Melitæa Cinxia. Notwithstanding the scores of this species taken from Sandown by insatiable collectors, the number is undiminished. I possess larvæ, now one-third grown, spun up in an oval patch in a dry spot.

Sphinx Convolvuli occurred in August and September this year.

Acherontia Atropos. Out of fifteen pupæ I reared nine. The larvæ, pupæ and imago all made the same noise; it increased in depth of tone with each change. I fancy that it proceeds from the anterior spiracles. Respiration in this insect is very visible. I have some-

times asked myself "Does the egg make a noise?"

Drymonia Chaonia was bred in 1857 from larvæ at Bembridge.

Petasia Cassinea. Larvæ found in 1857 changed to pupæ, but did not appear in the perfect state. The moth was taken at rest on the trunk of a poplar tree December 2nd.

Lithosia stramineola. This was taken, flying in lanes, in July, 1857.

Eriogaster Lanestris. I have living pupæ, which entered that state in 1854; some emerged in 1856, some in 1857, none in 1858.

Pæcilocampa Populi. A fine male came to light in December, 1858.

Drepana hamula came to light in June and August.

Acronyeta Leporina. This is not uncommon at Bembridge in the vicinity of alders: it is found on the trunks of trees in the day-time: it occurred in July in 1856, '57 and '58.

Leucania vitellina. A specimen was taken, at sugar, at Bembridge, on the 24th September, 1858.

L. Littoralis. This came to light, in 1857.

Laphygma exigua. At light, on 15th July, 1857—September 8th, 1858. This "flops" down like *Cosmia pyralina*, and runs about like *A. exclamatoris*.

Agrotis saucia. One specimen only in 1857, in abundance in 1858. This is clearly a garden insect, the larvæ and pupæ being found in gardens.

A. lunigera. Specimens were taken in 1857 and 1858.

A. cinerea. Taken at light in 1857 and 1858; eggs were obtained, which hatched, and the larvæ fed up, but being kept too dry, and not under ground, they died in August.

A. lucerneæ. At sugar, in June and July.

Orthosia neglecta. At sugar, in August, 1857.

Dasycampa rubiginea. At light, in

April, 1858; at sugar, in October, 1857.

Cosmia pyralina. At light, in August, 1858.

Eremobia ochroleuca. By no means uncommon at light.

Dianthæcia carpophaga. At light, in June.

Epunda lutulenta. Taken at sugar, in 1856.

Aplecta occulta. At sugar, in August, 1857.

Heliothis marginata. At light, in June, 1858.

H. armigera. Two at light, in September.

Acontia luctuosa. At light, in August.

Miera ostrina. Six specimens taken on Culver Cliffs in hot sunshine and hottest weather from June to August. I fancy there must be two broods; the August specimens were smaller and yellower than those taken in June.

Catephia alehymista. One at sugar, in September, 1858.

Toxocampa pastinum. At sugar, in July, 1857.

Nola strigularis. At sugar and at light, Bembridge, at the end of June, in 1856, 1857 and 1858.

N. centonalis. At light, July 1, 1858.

Hypenodes costæstrigalis. At light, the first week in September.

Stenia punctalis. At light, in July.

Paraponyx stratiolis. At light.

Botys lupulinalis. At light, in June; about twenty specimens.

B. lancealis. At light, in June.

B. asinalis. At light, in August.

B. margaritalis. At light, in June and July, and flying in woods.

Spilodes sticticalis. At light and in the day-time, in June and August.

S. palealis. At light, in August. At Freshwater, in September.

S. ferrugalis. Common in September.

Pericallia syringaria. At light, in July, 1857.

Aventia flexula. At light, in 1857 and 1858.

Macaria alternaria. At light.

Numeria pulveraria. By beating, in August.

Tephrosia Laricaria. At light, in April.

Anticlea Rubidaria. At light, in June.

Harpalyce marmoraria. At light.

Acasis Viretaria. At light, in August.

Phibalapteryx gemmaria. At light, in June, July, August and September.

Emmelesia bifasciaria. At light.

Ephyra orbicularia. At light.

Eupithecia Haworthiata. In July.

E. dodonæata. In April.

E. assimilaria.

E. expallidaria.

E. denotaria.

Acidalia subsericearia. Common in June.

Phibalapteryx lignaria. At light, in August.—A VECTISIAN.

EXCHANGE.

Phlogophora Empyrea. I have a few fine specimens of this insect, and should be glad to hear from any one who has any of the following to spare:—Nos. 48, 52, 53, 62, 81, 115, 117, 120, 121, 122, 123, 127, 128, 131, 132, 175, 187, 207, 210, 212, 222, 227, 228, 248, 250, 272, 277, 311, 315, 327, 335, 345, 349, 377, 382, 383, 385, 389, 404, 406, 417, 419, 435, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 455, 458, 475, 489, 492, 493. Applicants will please write before sending boxes, as the number of my duplicates is so small. Insects in first-rate condition and well set will only be of use to me.—M. S. BLAKER, *High Street, Lewes*.

Surplus Specimens.—I have good examples of

A. Suffusa,	M. Oxyacanthæ,
C. Vaccinii,	P. Metienlosa,
Spadicea?	C. Exoleta,
S. Satellitia,	

which I shall be glad to disperse among entomological friends who have not had the pleasure of themselves capturing those species. I am not rich, and must therefore beg those who wish a supply to furnish boxes with return postage. Many species, however, would be acceptable, and might occupy the box instead of return postage; if therefore any correspondent will send me a list of duplicates he would like to part with, I shall be glad to mark those that would be acceptable to me. To prevent useless postage of boxes in the event of more applications than insects, applicants should drop me a line *before* sending a box.—J. BIRKS, *York; Dec. 8*.

Overrun with applications.—The postman has brought me a wheelbarrowful of boxes and letters, which I am attending to as fast as I can; but so many have applied that I cannot supply one quarter even of those who have sent boxes,—I wish they had written first! Those who have sent no postage for the return of their boxes will have them returned unpaid, unless they now send stamps.—W. WINTER, *Aldeby, near Beccles; December 4*.

THE BRITISH TORTRICES.

WE now give the species of the third family of the Tortricina.

Family III. ANCHYLOPERIDÆ.

1. Hedya

1. Paykulliana
2. Ocellana
3. Simplana
4. Dealbana
5. neglectana
6. Scervillana
7. Aceriana
8. pauperana
9. trimaculana
10. minutana

2. *Steganoptycha*
 1. *nævana*
 2. *geminana*
 3. *ustomaeulana*
3. *Anchylopera*
 1. *ramella*
 2. *Mitterbacheriana*
 3. *Upupana*
 4. *subareuana*
 5. *diminutana*
 6. *biareuana*
 7. *uncana*
 8. *Myrtillana*
 9. *Lundana*
 10. *derasana*
 11. *obtusana*
 12. *comptana*
 13. *siculana*
 14. *unguicella*
4. *Bactra*
 1. *uliginosana*
 2. *lanceolana*
 3. *furfurana*
5. *Argyrotoza*
 1. *Conwayana*
6. *Dietyopteryx*
 1. *contaminana*
 2. *Shepherdana*
 3. *Lœflingiana*
7. *Cræsia*
 1. *Bergmanniana*
 2. *Forskaleana*
 3. *Holmiana*
8. *Hemerusia*
 1. *Rheediella*

ONE-SIDED IDEAS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—In the 'Intelligencer' of the 20th of November we were treated with a dissertation on the Japanese and their true patriotism in working out the products of their own country, and then we are informed that the fabulous price of £4 has been paid for a specimen of *Cerura bicuspis*,—not in Jeddo, I presume, but in

London; and the inference one naturally draws from a perusal of the article is that, as *Bicuspis* is plentiful in France, specimens which would answer the purpose could be bought at a cheaper rate, although Nature may have caused them to assume a form differing somewhat from our British *Bicuspis*. Now it strikes me very forcibly that not only this article but several previous ones have for object the annihilation of those men who collect insects for a living, and may love the pursuit as a taste, though pursuing it as a means of subsistence. What is there fabulous in the price of *Bicuspis*—as yet selling for £4—is it not worth the money to those who feel disposed to be "patriots"? or is its worth to be judged according to its present rarity? Would £4 each pay the collectors for every specimen which has been taken? I should say not, nor £20 either, if the men are to be paid in proportion to their assiduity and perseverance in having—year after year, winter and summer—looked after this species. The insect, like others, will only have its day of rarity: its capture is one of the collector's "agreeable pieces of business," after having been six or seven hours in a swamp, on a cold winter's day, poking about and staring round the alders till he is doubtful whether it is the alders or himself which is spinning round. One young friend of mine has several years of his life to book against *Bicuspis*, and so have I, yet neither of us, up to the present time, can boast of having captured either a moth or a case, except such as have had plenty of holes in them; if they would only make up with a hole in at one end I should be an adept at the business.

Now my ideas are certainly Japanese in moth matters, and I would sooner "stamp down" the money than stare any longer looking for *Bicuspis*; for I think it just that men should be paid in proportion to their toil. This special

pursuit is not pleasure, and should be paid for liberally, as Englishmen generally expect to be paid,—it is not just to bring British insects, nor to degrade British labour, down to the Continental level. I may be wholly one-sided in my ideas, or perhaps I don't look at things in their proper light,—or I may be called self-interested, because I sell a few insects now and then,—but, strange as it may seem, I can see no more degradation in selling insects than in selling my machinery, or in any one else selling his wares, or even the 'Intelligencer.'

Our best *Bicuspis*-hunter here has injured his health by searching too keenly among the alder swamps for the pupacases. I do think they are the true and best friends of the Science who support with their purse,—not with mere sympathy,

For sympathy without relief,
Like mustard is—without the beef,—

men of the Weaverian school, though I am aware that all cannot afford to do so. There are several of such men now; I may instance our Bouchard and our Harding, to say nothing of the important services of the one who first, and so unceasingly, followed it up, as a source of profit,—the late Richard Weaver. If such men were encouraged we should see more Irish and more Scotch forms of Nature, and thus be enabled to see how they differ from our English specimens. We have few men of metal that go to the more remote regions of our isles, and such as we have should be encouraged; they are of the right sort, and when they do go out we should encourage them with something more substantial than a Continental "pill," by saying (for instance), "In Germany *Nubeculosa* is worth a shilling, and I will give no more for a Scotch one." Do this, and our hard-working English collectors will cease to go, and thus leave a great blank in future discovery; but if the prize is

worth hunting for, it will bring more into the trade, and the chances are that more specimens will be taken, and as a consequence they will be cheaper, and thus be made more accessible to a greater number of entomologists. One reason, in my opinion, why insects remain at a price which some consider dear, is that so few have the will, if they have the purse, to induce dealers to make greater efforts to collect large number,—the demand for the rarer species being so very select. For my part I will not collect insects to give to those who have the means to buy, but who would rather beg,—there is more "degradation" in this than in selling. I will give, and always felt reluctant to sell, to any working man,—I mean a man who will work at collecting, even if he be badly located, and of humbler means than myself. No collecting for sale, to sell them for nothing. I will leave fame to those of fortune, and my fame shall be in my silent pleasure of musing and collecting alone,—without the stimulus of money or the aspiration of wishing to be considered liberal.

J. B. HODGKINSON.

HAGGERSTONE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Six months since myself and two or three friends started an Entomological Society under the above title. We have thirty-two members, each member paying one penny per week, twopence for a copy of the rules, and one shilling entrance fee. The Society holds its meetings every Thursday evening, from nine till half-past ten o'clock, at the "Carpenters' Arms," Martha Street, Haggerstone: the average attendance of members is about twenty. In the first quarter (Mr. Sayers in the chair) we expended 19s. in books. During the second quarter (myself in the chair) we purchased an uncoloured edition (the first) of Wood's 'Index Entomologicus' for 30s., and have at this moment a balance of £1 3s. 7d. in hand. — C. HEALY, 4, Bath Place, Haggerstone, N.E.; Dec. 10.

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- Colquhoun, Hugh, M.D.
- Boyd, Thomas
- *Spence, William, F.R.S. (2 copies)
- *Gorham, H. S.
- Bond, F.
- *Wales, George
- Lighton, Rev. Sir C. R., Bart.
- *Horton, Rev. E.
- Walker, Francis
- *Backhouse, W.
- *Brockholes, J. F.
- Edleston, R. S.
- *Braikenridge, Rev. G. W.
- Grnt, Ferdinand

- Allis, T. H.
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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 117.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1858.

[PRICE 1*d.*

CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

WHEN next we meet our readers 1858 will be no more. Now, therefore, it behoves each individual to take stock not only of the increase to his collection, but also of the increase to his knowledge that has taken place during the past twelve months.

The mass of observations, interesting it is true, but unrecorded and undigested, made in the past year, is something fearful; their fate most surely, if it has not already overtaken them, is—to be forgotten.

Chronicle the events as they pass daily and hourly before you; take pattern by the astronomer and the meteorologist; they, like entomologists, are observers, but they, unlike entomologists in general, note down, *at the time*, their observations. Fancy a meteorologist who had kept no record of the vagaries of his barometer and thermometer for a twelvemonth, gravely trying to moralize and deduce inferences from his *recollection* of their performances in the past year. What astronomical laws would have been deduced had the motions of the heavenly bodies—that is, a series of observations

of their apparent places at different periods of time—not been recorded?

“Let diaries, therefore, be made.”

In another column will be found a communication from Mr. Wilkinson on the subject of a diary, and we should be glad to hear from any who think that they could profitably offer suggestions to the younger race of entomologists, with a view to the more profitable employment of their time. Whilst the New Year is still young many may feel disposed to “turn over a new leaf.” The importance of a few good diaries systematically kept can scarcely be overrated, and we are sure our younger readers will never regret if they can only once contract the habit of chronicling “the moments as they fly.” We know ourselves how much—how very much—we have gained from a few observations on this subject, penned by the late James Francis Stephens, in the pages of the ‘*Zoologist*,’ and therefore we are anxious that others should now sometimes take warning and be duly impressed with the importance of systematically recording their observations. A faithful record of what we see, even though perhaps we do not fully

comprehend it, will some day be of importance to more advanced systematizers. The planet Uranus was repeatedly seen and recorded as a fixed star many years before its existence as a planet was suspected, and the observations thus made of its position in the heavens have since been used to verify calculations of its motions: records, *good* records, of observations in Entomology would some day become of like significance.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. A. L.—Are not your larvæ those of *Tryphæna pronuba*?

OBSERVATIONS.

LIST OF LEPIDOPTERA TAKEN IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BARNSTAPLE.

(Continued from p. 70.)

Thyatira Derasa and T. Batis. Taken at sugar.

Cymatophora Duplaris. Beaten once from an apple tree.

Bryophila Glandifera. Scarce.

Acronycta Tridens. One larva taken.

A. Psi. Abundant; pupæ under moss on ash trees.

A. Megacephala. Larvæ off poplars. I suppose every one has noticed the peculiar posture of these larvæ when reposing, with their heads turned round, as if they were going to bite their tails.

A. Ligustri. At sugar; larvæ off privet.

A. Rumicis. Perfect insects and larvæ common.

Leucania Conigera. Perfect insects taken intoxicated off the flowers of the common thistle.

L. Lithargyria. Bred from larvæ found feeding on couch grass, in March and April. The larva is pinkish brown.

L. Comma. Taken off flowers of thistle.

L. Impura and *L. Pallens*. Abundant.

Axyia Putris. Pupæ very abundant round elm.

Xylophasia Rurea, *X. Lythoxylea*, *X. Polyodou* and *X. Hepatica*. Common.

X. Scolopacina. Bred one specimen from a larva found feeding on couch grass. The perfect insect is by no means scarce, flying round the blossoms of the blackberry, in company with *A. Oculea*.

Miana Strigilis. In abundance at sugar.

M. Fasciuncula. Scarce.

M. Literosa. Common.

M. Furuncula. Rare.

Grammesia Trilinea. Common.

Caradriua Morpheus. Common, flying over high grass at dusk.

C. Blanda. Common.

C. Cubicularis. Abundant; very fond of hiding in thatch during the day.

Agrotis Valligera. Taken at Branton Burrows.

A. Puta. At sugar; scarce.

A. Suffusa. Abundant at sugar and at ivy-bloom.

A. Saucia. Unusually common this

autumn at sugar and at ivy; took some beautiful varieties; bred one specimen.

A. Segetum and *A. Exclamationis*. Abundant, of course.

A. Aquilina and *A. Porphyrea*. At Branton Burrows.

Triphæna Janthina. Common; very fond of resting in ivy during the day.

T. Orbona. Bred from larvæ found feeding on various grasses, in March and April.

T. Pronuba. Abundant.

Noctua Plecta. Pupæ very abundant under poplar, &c., in October and November. The perfect insect is fond of the flowers of the thistle.

N. C-nigrum. Common at ivy and at sugar.

N. Festiva. Common.

N. Umbrosa. Abundant on the flowers of the lavender.

N. Baja. Common.

N. Xanthographa. Very abundant.

Tæniocampa Gothica. Pupæ very abundant under elm, &c.

T. Rubricosa. Took one at willow bloom.

T. Instabilis and *T. Stabilis*. Pupæ common under most trees.

T. Gracilis. Rare; willows.

T. Munda. Pupæ under elm. Perfect insects at willows.

T. Cruda. Pupæ under elm.

Orthosia Lota and *O. Macileuta*. Common at ivy.

Anchocelis Rufina. Rare.

A. Pistacina. Very abundant at ivy and sugar.

A. Lunosa. Common at ivy.

Cerastis Vaccinii and *C. Spadicea*. Abundant.

Scopelosoma Satellitia. Rare; at willows in March.

Dasycampa Rubiginea. Rare; at ivy and at willow-bloom.

Xanthia Cerago and *X. Flavago*. Rare; at sugar.

X. Ferruginea. Very common at ivy.

Cosmia Trapezina. Bred; common.

C. Affinis. Rare.

Diantheea Capsineola. Flying before flowers; common. Larvæ abundant in the seeds of *Silene inflata*.

D. Cuenbali. Scarce; larvæ in seeds of *Silene*.

D. Conspersa. Larvæ on *Silene*.

Myselia Oxyacanthæ. Common; larvæ off sloe in May.

Agriopis Aprilina. Pupæ abundant under oak.

Phlogophora Metieulosa. Larvæ and perfect insect most abundant.

Euplexia Lucipara. Bred in May from pupæ dug under elm.

Aplecta Nebulosa. At sugar; common.

A. Advena. Common.

Hadena Adusta and *H. Protea.* Scarce.

H. Oleracea. Abundant.

H. Pisi. Larvæ very abundant on almost everything, particularly fern and foxglove.

H. W-latinum. Scarce; larvæ on the leaves of *S. inflata*?

Xylocampa Lithorhiza. Not uncommon at willows.

Calocampa Exoleta. Scarce.

Xylina Rhizolitha and *X. Petrificata.* Common at ivy, also at willows after hibernation.

Cucullia Verbasci. The extreme abundance of this insect in the larva state at Branton Burrows last June and July was well worth noticing; nearly every plant of mullein was entirely denuded of its leaves. I took as many as thirty-two larvæ off one plant; they were of all sizes, from just hatched to full-fed; July 1st.

C. Scrophulariæ? A few larvæ off the water betony.

C. Umbratica. Scarce; flying among flags during the day.

Heliothis Armigera. One specimen taken 27th September.

Heliodes Arbuti. Common in moist meadows.

Erastria fuscula. Common in most of the woods near here.

Abrostola Triplasia. Scarce.

Plusia Chrysis and *P. Gamma.* Abundant.

P. Iota. Rather common.

Gonoptera Libatrix. Larvæ very abundant on willow, &c.

Amphipyra Pyramidea. Common at sugar.

A. Tragopogonis. Very fond of the flowers of the lavender.

Mania Typica. Young larvæ very abundant on willow-herb in September.

M. Maura. Scarce.

Euclidia Mi and *E. Glyphica.* Abundant.

Phytometra Ænea. Common on a heath near here.—G. F. MATTHEWS, *Raleigh House, near Barnstaple.*

(To be continued.)

EXCHANGE.

Acherontia Atropos.—I have a few duplicates of this insect, and shall be glad to exchange them for specimens of the following, in good condition:—

<i>P. Palpina,</i>	<i>H. Hispida,</i>
<i>N. Dictæa,</i>	<i>C. Promissa,</i>
<i>S. Præcox,</i>	<i>D. Sponsa.</i>

Gentlemen are requested to write before sending.—J. FANCOURT, 14, *Frederick Mews, Albany Street, N.W.*; Dec. 14.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—Having more than I want for myself of *P. Plumigera* and *N. Glareosa*, I shall be glad to exchange them for any of the following, in good condition. For *P. Plumigera*,—

<i>Z. Æsculi,</i>	<i>A. Ophiogramma,</i>
<i>P. Hamula,</i>	<i>C. Pylæna,</i>
<i>A. Strigosa,</i>	<i>H. Marginata,</i>
<i>C. Ridentis,</i>	<i>A. Cordigera,</i>

Any *Cucullia* except *Verbasci* and *Umbratica*;

And for *N. Glareosa*,—

<i>S. Irrorella,</i>	<i>S. Ravida,</i>
<i>O. Coryli,</i>	<i>A. Lamosa,</i>
<i>P. Palpina,</i>	<i>D. Conspersa,</i>

A. Aceris, P. Dysodea,
L. Albicollis, Serena,
N. Depuncta, D. Pinastri,
Any Nonagria except Typhæ.

—WILLIAM HYDES, *Bagshaw's Buildings, Park Spring, Sheffield*; Dec. 15.

Thanks.—I take this opportunity of publicly returning my sincere thanks to Messrs. Blackmore, Buckler, Boyd and Birchall (four B.'s) for their most kind and liberal loan of insects. I have been supplied by them with all the species I wanted, except *Allantiforme*, *Bicuspis* and *Sicula*. Their kindness has been much enhanced by the fact that in several instances the insects were British specimens. I hope it may be in my power to repay them in some way.—REV. J. GREENE, *Cubley Rectory, Doveridge, Derby*.

Stock exhausted.—My stock of *N. Lucina* is exhausted, and those friends who have not heard from me will not now hear until the ensuing season, when I shall be most happy to supply them. Box shall be returned, if required.—ISAAC SWINDEN, 236, *South St., Park, Sheffield*.

A WORD OR TWO ABOUT DIARIES.

"Let diaries, therefore, be made."

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—In the last paragraph of the leader "Locomotion," of the 21st inst., are the above words, to which I most cordially subscribe, as will probably many more of your readers. Some of them will thereupon make resolutions,—others will make diaries; from the latter good results may be expected, whilst the former will end in adding a pebble or two to that already well-paved unmentionable place. Well-paved indeed! and unfortunately with a few patches of my own.

Now, as I think a word or two on the form of a diary, to those who really are in earnest, may not be unacceptable, I trouble you with this epistle, if you think it worth its space in your columns. I will describe, as briefly as possible, one which I have experienced much pleasure in keeping, and instruction in afterwards perusing. Let no one feel abashed at writing down the veriest trifle, and the habit once formed many important facts will get recorded, which, at the time, may appear, even to the diarist himself, as next to useless.

The diary I have before me is used to record the natural histories and transformations of Micro-Lepidopterous larvæ; it is written in a book of foolscap size,—the entire opening being used: the left-hand page is divided into six columns, and the right into five, which I will here consider as numbered respectively 1 to 11, from left to right.

In the first column is entered the date of the record, the rotation number of the larvæ, and whence obtained. (The box or other breeding apparatus containing the larvæ when described bearing the same number.)

The second column contains particulars of the size, colour, habit, food-plant and mode of feeding.

The third, the colour, shape, lustre or markings of the head and trophi.

The fourth contains similar details applicable to the shield or corselet.

The fifth, the shape, size, colour and situations of the spots.

The sixth, details relative to the anal segment.

In the seventh I enter remarks on the ventral aspect of the larvæ.

The eighth is devoted to occasional memoranda concerning the larvæ, which cannot properly be entered in either of the preceding.

The ninth contains a description of the pupa.

The tenth records the name of the perfect insect, and when it emerged.

The eleventh is reserved for such promiscuous remarks as may present themselves.

A diary in this form has one very great advantage pertaining to it, which is that the record of each larva "is in its own place," and is all before you at the same time. I divide each opening *transversely* into four parts, serving for the register of as many larvæ, which affords ample room for the introduction of additional observations upon the same insects, made in subsequent years.

Such a diary as I have described may be termed a "special diary," being applied to a particular purpose; but an energetic and systematic entomologist will also keep a general or "day by day" one, in which he will record the tenor of his general observations, captures, excursions, &c.

In case I should not have made myself intelligible to your readers, I beg to say, in conclusion, that I shall be most happy to forward an *extenso* extract of an entry from my diary to any entomologist who may consider the plan of sufficient interest to him.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. J. WILKINSON.

7, Jeffrey's Square,

St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.;

August 25, 1858.

MR. WATERHOUSE'S CATALOGUE OF COLEOPTERA.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—In the 'Annual' just published Mr. Janson states that, in my Catalogue "the Stephensian synonyms are based

upon the examination of a *single individual* only of each species, *selected by him* from the series, however extensive, and *arbitrarily* taken as the *type*, without any reference whatever to the *remaining specimens*, of which *no account* at all is vouchsafed."

The object of this statement is obvious, but it is not at all obvious that were it untrue I should be able to *prove* it so; therefore I am anxious to call attention to the fact that Mr. Janson furnishes no proof that his statement is founded upon fact.

There are other statements also made by Mr. Janson which are not substantiated; for instance, he says that in my lists of the genera *Rhizophagus* and *Monotoma*, "no authors' names are appended to the species." Should it prove, for instance, that it is expressly stated, in the paper on *Rhizophagus*, that the species are determined from Erichson's descriptions, and if I likewise have given the sources from whence the species of *Monotoma* are determined, then will Mr. Janson's assertion appear remarkable.

Lastly, I have to deny that the reasons adduced by Mr. Janson, at p. 118 of the 'Annual,' "warrant the expectation" that my Catalogue should afford "a complete epitome" of the Stephensian collection, for, taking the context into consideration, it is pretty clear that Mr. Janson intends it to be understood by the phrase, that I should examine every individual specimen in Mr. Stephens' collection,—a collection which Mr. Stephens states contained upwards of twenty-six thousand specimens at the time that his 'Manual' was published,—a collection in which I have this day counted two hundred and fifty-one specimens placed to represent *only two species*! I may, or I may not, examine every one of these specimens, but I beg to state that as I never *have* undertaken the task, I do not see what right any person has to expect me to accomplish it; and, further,

I have to express my doubts whether "leisurely and thoroughly investigating the collection," or all the specimens contained in it, would do much towards the establishment of an uniform nomenclature, and I regret to learn, through Mr. Janson (who it seems knows all about it) that all attempts at attaining such a nomenclature "must prove utterly abortive" until such an analysis is laid before the entomological public.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,

G. R. WATERHOUSE.

THE YEAR OF WONDERS, 1858.

Farewell, dear Fifty-eight! if Fifty-nine
Can show a list of captures long as
thine,
Gladly we'll cancel what we now pro-
claim,—
"Annus Mirabilis" shall be thy name.
Thanks to the Comet,—most convenient
cause
Of all phenomena that own no laws:
That wondrous tail a gauzy net un-
furled
To sweep the insects from each passing
world,
And empty them upon these northern
isles,
Where man is bravest, woman sweetest
smiles!

What smaller rarities, all pinned and
spread,
Are still unnamed among the honoured
dead,
In cabinets provincial doomed to lie,
A loss to Fame, till Science chance
come by,*

We know not; but among the larger
things

The eye is dazzled by the gleam of wings;
Waters the mouth to read the bill of fare
Traced in our penny paper of this year;
But, ah! the feast is o'er, and Barnes in
vain

Writes for the scraps, for no one writes
again.

Thrice happy, who, at Fortune's partial
call,

Were favoured guests at that distin-
guished Ball!

Lo! where yon heated youth with stream-
ing hair

Leads the long-chased *Edusa* to a chair;
Or, with her paler sister *Hyale*,

In *tête à tête*, feasts his enamoured eye.

Or see, in orange skirt, yon haughty maid,
"With patines of bright" silver rich in-
laid,

Playing her fan with that provoking air,—
Hispania's Queen, *Lathonia* the fair!

But what was that? Good heavens!
what "grand surprise"

Comes now, the conscious target of all
eyes?

Not Cleopatra in her fairy boat

More fair to meet her Antony did float

On Cydnus' wave, than thou, with grace
divine,

Com'st sailing in thine ample crinoline.

But see, while all are hushed in pleasing
trance,

That horrid Dealer's asking her to dance!
Flushed is her ebon cheek, as with a
bounce

The insulted beauty whisks her muslin
founce,

And leaves the gaping savage looking
after,

While all the room resounds with scorn-
ful laughter.

Farewell, *Antiopa*! may'st thou appear
To grace our gatherings another year,
Kind as thou'st been in this; and bring
with thee

Dispar long lost, and chaste *Daplidice*:

* See letter of "Entomophilus," Intel.
iv. 30.

The first now found,*—believe it, if you
please,—

The last confounded with *Cardamines*,
But caught this year in sooth: and *Acis*
bring

To comfort *Galathea* sorrowing.

He too came once,† but, finding (cau-
tious Blue!)

So many *Galatheas*, soon withdrew.

Kind were the Butterflies of Fifty-eight
In coming early, and in staying late;
And, ere the last *Antiopa* had gone,
Stout-bodied Sphingidæ came booming
on;

Convolvuli, fond of *Petunia* bed,
And squeaking *Atropos* with ghastly
head!

With *Nerii* rare, by *Winter's* ruthless
gripe‡

Untimely nipt, and her with silver
stripe.§

Such Lepidoptera in tale and weight
Were never seen, as in our Fifty-eight.

Their very names to reckon, thick and
thin,

Macros and *Micros*, could we get them
in

Without the coming *Gradus*, barring
slips,

Would read like Homer's Catalogue of
Ships,

Which no one reads but Gladstone: in a
word,

The moths of mark are all we here
record.

And first, most *prominent* in name and
place,

Hibernian *Bicolora's* welcome face,
With *Bankiana* from Killarney's strand;
Ostrina captured twice by female hand;||
Parva, from muddy Weston, tiny gem,
Fit for *Titania's* moonlit diadem;

And *Dumerilii* from the South—no
more ¶

Her captor tells—in Arran caught of
yore;

And sweet-toothed *Fraxini* from banks
of Hull;

And *Carmelita* growing plentiful;

And *Ocellaris* from that fruitful coast

Whence came *Empyrea*, Brightonia's
boast;

And last, not least, to perseverance given,
Erythrocephala, lost since Forty-seven:**

Pictaria, *Berberaria*, *Gemmaria*,

And many other pretty names in *aria*,

In *lis* and *ellus*, *ana* and in *ella*,—

In white, and brown, and red, and green,
and yellow.

Farewell, dear creatures all, and sunshine
hours,

And woods, and cliffs, and fields; fare-
well ye flowers;

Long rambles over mountain, rock and
fell,

Lunches *al fresco*, jolly friends, fare-
well!

Till winter's howling storms have wreaked
their ire,

Oft will we think of you by cosy fire,

Muse o'er the past, and hope to meet
again,

When summer suns resume their wide
domain. E. H.

¶ Intel. v. 51.

** Id. v. 58.

Now ready, price Half-a-Crown,

The Entomologist's Annual for 1859.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Pater-
noster Row.

* Intel. iv. 131. † Id. iv. 141.

‡ Intel. v. 42. § *Livornica*.

|| Intel. iv. 84 and 99.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 118.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1859.

[PRICE 1d.]

LIFE.

WE grow older: the opening of a new year forces that fact upon our consideration. As we grow older we change; our tastes alter. What once afforded delight has now but little charm for us.

Hence, no doubt, though many are unwilling to admit the fact, the cause of a decline in the energy with which Entomology is pursued by most of us. How can the sacred fire best be kept burning? It is lamentable, but none the less true, that many whose hearts would, ten years ago, have bounded tumultuously at the thought of beholding a new species, now look with extreme lassitude and languor even on a dozen novelties: their zest in the pursuit has decreased, and, yet worse, they feel that it is still decreasing. They ask (*how* mournfully those only know who *have* asked the question), "To what purpose have I been toiling, striving and vexing myself these many years?"

But courage! this is not an enquiry made only by entomologists,—it is one incidental to humanity. What Cabinet

Minister has not, some time or other, asked himself the same question?

The labour, the acrimony, the incessant contentions, fall not merely to the share of the scientific student; *they fall to the lot of all.*

There is always some consolation in reflecting on the misfortunes of others, as each is so apt to think *his* fate a peculiarly hard one.

In the onward progress of the career of any individual, a new year will always have a tendency to suggest reflections something like the foregoing, and knowing, as we do, how many are groping, as it were, for comfort and encouragement, we cannot refuse to give a few words of exhortation and counsel.

In the first place, the uneasy question, "To what purpose do I take all this trouble?" being one incidental to all occupations and pursuits, we should gain nothing—literally nothing whatever—by changing our pursuit, and the very fact of our changing would, instead of assuaging, increase our restlessness; we should weary of the new love sooner than of the old one, and then again the process would have to be repeated.

It is much better to persevere in the track in which you are than to attempt to enter a fresh one.

Our unsettled readers will think of many exceptions to the wholesome law we are laying down; they will instance persons who have tried a dozen pursuits, one after the other, before they finally settled upon their occupation for life. But before these are thought of, and dwelt on, as examples, would it not be well to know the private feelings of those individuals? and whether they found the peace and comfort for which the lookers-on gave them credit? They may have suffered a martyrdom of anguish unknown to the world.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham.

At Birmingham, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street.

At Brighton, of John Taylor, News Agent, &c., 86, North Lane.

At Cheltenham, of C. Andrew, 129, High Street.

At Darlington, of M. Simonson, News Agent, Bondgate.

At Hemel Hempstead, of H. Salter, Bookseller, &c., High Street.

At Leeds, of J. Fox, Bookseller, &c., Boundary Terrace, Burley Road.

At Maidstone, of Messrs. Nicholsons, Brothers, Printers, &c., 31, Mill St.

At Middleton, of John Fielding, Bookseller, Wood Street.

At Oldham, of John Holt, Bookseller, 6, George Street.

At Rotherham, of H. Carr, Bookseller, Bridge Street.

At Sheffield, of C. K. Jarvis, News Agent, Post Office, Barker's Pool.

At York, of R. Sunter, 23, Stonegate.

N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The pressure of matter is still so great that we must in future charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata,—

	<i>s. d.</i>
Under half a column . . .	0 6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1 0
Above half a page, but under a page	2 0

Correspondents therefore will please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

Error in "List of Entomologists."—On looking through the list published in the 'Annual,' I find I am represented as a collector of Coleoptera only; the fact is that I have been collecting all orders of British insects for several years. The

number of my house is 19 (not 49).—
A. COOPER, R. A., 19, *New Millman
Street*; December 20.

Mr. STAINTON will be "at home" on
Wednesday next, the 5th inst., at 6 P.M.,
as usual.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BRITISH COLEOPTERA.—A communi-
cation from Mr. Janson shall appear
next week.

XANTHIA OCELLARIS. — This differs
from *Gilvago*, which it closely resembles,
in the anterior wings being more pointed
at the tip, by the veins being paler than
the ground-colour, and by the purer
white colour of the posterior wings; the
reniform stigma has generally an ocellated
appearance, whence the name. As a
poplar feeder it is hardly likely to occur
at Brighton; in France almost every road
is lined on both sides with poplar trees.

CAPTURES.

COLEOPTERA.

Captures at Croydon. — This neigh-
bourhood, including, as it does, the famed
West Wickham Wood, Shirley Heath and
the chalky Downs, which commence at
Purley, may be considered one of peculiar
interest to the entomologist. Among the
more recent results, which the past fa-
vourable season has afforded, I would note
the following. Within the Wood, by
beating, I have obtained,—

Saperda populnea. Abundant; from
aspens.

Chrysomela 10-punctata. Ditto.

„ *rufipes.* Ditto.

Melasoma Populi. Ditto.

„ *Tremula.* Ditto.

Rhynchites Populi. Ditto.

Attelabus curculionides. Abundant;
from oak.

Phyllopertha horticola. Ditto.

Balaninus glandium. Ditto.

Clythra 4-punctata. Rare; from oak

Luperus rufipes. Abundant; birch.

Cryptocephalus labiatus. Ditto.

Rhynchites cylindricus. Ditto.

Balaninus nucum. Abundant; hazel.

Cryptocephalus minutus. Frequent;
from hazel.

Rhynchites Betulæ. Ditto.

„ *pubescens.* Ditto.

Chrysomela pallida. Rare; from hazel.

Agrilus viridis. Frequent; from oak.

Crossing the path, in sunshine, I have
taken *Anchomenus 6-punctatus*, and, by
sweeping *Hypericum perforatum*, have
obtained, in great plenty, *Chrysomela
Hyperici*. On the same ground, flying
among the wood stacks, I have commonly
observed *Callidium Alni*, *Rhagium In-
quisitor*, *Toxotus meridianus*, and rarely
Clytus mysticus. In my own garden,
"at the hour of high noon," I have taken
in flight *Callidium violaceum* and *Xylo-
trupes bajulus*, and, at rest on old wood,
Tillus elongatus and *Ptilinus pectinicornis*.
"Dragging its slow length" in frequented
pathways, and inviting destruction from
the foot of the wayfarer, I have seen oc-
casionally *Zabrus piger*. Under turf, at
Shirley, I have met with *Cassida Sali-
corniæ* (Steph. Man.) and *Cychnus rostra-
tus*, and in ants' nests *Atemeles emargi-
natus*. From Addington Park (thanks to
the courtesy of the venerable Primate),
I have obtained many interesting species.
In the sand the local *Calathus piceus*
abounds, and in damp places *Anchomenus
oblongus* is equally plentiful. From the
fence I have taken *Leiopus nebulosus* and
many other good things, and by digging
near it have secured the rare *Pterostichus
ruficollis*. Beneath stones, on the chalk,
are found *Licinus Silphoides*, *Harpalus
puncticollis*, *H. azureus*, and most of those
species of *Geodephaga* which frequent

similar districts. In the year previous I obtained a great rarity, from beneath the bark of a prostrate elm in this vicinity—*Ctenicerus sanguinicollis*, which I found bedded for the winter with *Hypophleus bicolor*.—ALFRED HAWARD, *Gloucester Road, Croydon*; Dec. 20.

THE BRITISH TORTRICES.

WE now give the species of the fourth family of the Tortricina.

Family IV. PERONEIDÆ.

1. Cheimatophila
 1. mixtana
2. Oxygrapha
 1. literana
 2. Scotana
 3. Scabrana
 4. Boscana
3. Peronea
 1. Schalleriana
 2. comparana
 3. tristana
 4. rufana
 5. Lipsiana
 6. favillaceana
 7. maccana
 8. Hastiana
 9. umbrana
 10. cristana
 11. permutana
 12. variegana
4. Paramesia
 1. aspersana
 2. ferrugana
 3. Caledoniana
5. Teras
 1. caudana

BRITISH AND EUROPEAN LEPIDOPTERA.

It almost seems that the British Lepidoptera do not belong to Europe! In

the collections of Lepidoptera in Great Britain there is not to be seen a specimen from the Continent of Europe, and here we have seldom the good fortune to possess any British examples. How disadvantageous this is to the extremely interesting Lepidopterous Fauna of Great Britain, which the most zealous and learned Lepidopterists of that country can only half comprehend. Can we understand the history of England without knowing that of at least the neighbouring country? Can we conceive the cause of the greatness and world-wide dominion of England by the most precise study of its map?

The British Lepidoptera were not originally created on British ground, but have migrated thither, like the British people. This is the more probable, that, as Geology almost certainly has proved, in former time England was connected with the Continent. At present it is certain that as many as eight species, of which specimens make a show in British collections as natives, are only wanderers or accidental visitors. This is certainly the case with *Deilephila lineata*, *Celerio*, *D. pulchella*, &c.; consequently, as it is certain that the British Lepidoptera were formerly derived from the Continent, must it not be very interesting to compare and see how British locality, British climate and British food have or have not effected a change in the forms originally introduced! And that England produces the most highly interesting modifications in many species, I saw with great astonishment, and still greater interest, during my late short visit to that country. For my part, I am sure that a species can only be truly known when one possesses it in all its local varieties. Further, rich as is the Lepidopterous Fauna of Great Britain, yet is it not nearly rich enough to enable one to construct from it alone even a tolerable system. That therefore a system so partially formed must have great deficiencies is a logical consequence

of the manner and custom of making collections of Lepidoptera in Great Britain.

One reason why Britons hitherto almost exclusively collect only British Lepidoptera lies in their great patriotism. We find the same thing in most islanders; thus, in Japan, according to the latest information, exactly similar conduct takes place. But it can only injure Science to permit political and patriotic feelings to influence scientific undertakings.

Another cause of the isolation of British Lepidopterists from those of the Continent certainly is the very different method of preparing their specimens in use by the former. It is remarkable that the English, who, in almost every respect, are in advance of other nations in all other matters, in this remain where they were nearly a century ago. Can this happen from a feeling of reverence towards the founders of our Science, and thus they feel obliged to retain their method, or is it adopted because no other method is known? It is a fact that throughout Europe all collectors have made great progress since the days of Linnæus in the method of exhibiting insects, and all agree in using the same way of preparing them. Thus among us Lepidoptera are stuck on long pins, and are prepared so that the wings remain in a horizontal position. In England Lepidoptera are always stuck on short pins, and the wings are depressed, so that the points are in contact with the bottom of the case. The following disadvantages arise from this method:—

1. The points of the wings are easily injured, especially in the smaller and more delicate species.

2. If there are mites in the boxes, although the greatest care be taken, they have the greatest facility to get access to all the specimens, and to injure them.

3. Every porous body can absorb

moisture, and that wood does so is unfortunately too well known in the case of cabinets and other articles of furniture, and this perhaps still more in the moist climate of England. This humidity, however little it may be, is naturally imparted to that portion of the insects which of necessity rests upon the wood.

4. When it is wished to send Lepidoptera away, it is necessary to make the pins very fast, especially those in thick-bodied species, which is almost impossible with short pins; at all events, the feet must be broken off.

5. The greatest scientific advantage of long pins is that a little ticket recording the exact time and place when and where each specimen was found may be placed under the insect on the same pin. With short pins there is not so much space for a ticket, which is then also covered by the insect, and lost by being overlooked. But even in specially British collections it is useful and almost necessary to specify the particular locality of every specimen, of which I had the best proof in the rich collections of Messrs. Bond and Shepherd, in London, which I had the pleasure to see. If the possessor knows the origin of each specimen, yet after his death no one knows it, and then, according to my view, half the scientific value of the collection is lost.

Mr. Shepherd, when he could not exactly deny the disadvantages of the English method, said to me that he found it more pleasing to the eyes. But here it becomes, as in most things, not a consideration of beauty, but of utility, and then beauty is often a very relative idea, resting only on custom, for we prove our method to be the best. Entomologists are persuaded that the feeling of beauty should be restricted to itself, in order that they may be concerned to keep their insects clean and fresh. Mr. Bond,

who, like Messrs. Stainton and Douglas, perceived the defect of the English method of preparation, said to me that he had now a large collection so prepared, and could not change the whole of the insects; and seeing his cases are too shallow for long pins, he could not add any new specimens on such pins. It is true every commencement is difficult, but it must be taken up with energy. The younger collectors, who, in this as in all other things in the world, must begin the reformation, will especially see clearly in this case the great advantages of it. I shall have the greatest pleasure in assisting, both by word and deed, all those who may adopt the plan, as perhaps some will.

DR. O. STAUDINGER.

Berlin,

Linienstrasse, 23.

VERY CURIOUS, VERY!

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I have just witnessed a very interesting phase in the physiological development of the common Aphis or green fly, which, I think, has not been before recorded. The parent insect was just completing her accouchement at the time I first observed her; the "little stranger" was a colourless, transparent, perfect insect, without wings, and became a lively, independent member of the community under my personal inspection; it could scarcely have become conscious of its whereabouts before it was seized by its apparently unnatural and cold-blooded parent, and positively beaten to death. This extraordinary feat was scarcely accomplished ere I observed two cream-coloured, oblong, saddle-bag-shaped protuberances make their appearance, one on each side of the old "hag," and, while carefully examining them, I was beyond measure surprised to find

that these opaque and whitish substances were rapidly enlarging themselves, and, in less than five minutes, had grown the full length of the insect's body: it then struck me they must be its wings. I called the attention of a friend to the process, who at once detected the fact, and exclaimed, "Why, I can positively see them enlarging and growing!" They were still cream-coloured and opaque, but became pointed and divided at the ends; about an hour afterwards the wings were perfect, transparent and black; the insect had also become black, except a belt, occupying about one-third of its body, which was still green. I confined it under a glass with a leaf, from which it appeared desirous of escaping, as it always approached the edge of the glass when put on the leaf.

I afterwards found great numbers of dead young ones of the same species on my chimney-piece, where I first observed the one in question, and a number of perfect flies upon the window; they came from the conservatory, on some chrysanthemums, which were placed in a flower-vase.

S. W. S.

[Has not our observant correspondent mistaken the feat of moulting for that of parturition? and was not the supposed "little stranger" the cast-skin of the "old hag"?]

ATTITUDES OF INSECTS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—On reading your remarks upon entomologists following one method in arranging their insects, "like a flock of sheep," without considering whether improvements may not be made, I have felt emboldened to throw out an idea that has often struck me.

I consider the present mode of setting and displaying insects, especially Lepi-

doptera, as essential to a full knowledge of their markings and distinctions; but here I think we stop short of what ought to be done. I would have an ample number so displayed, and then, in connection with them, would have other specimens set *in the form in which we see them in nature*, seated on a flower or tree, &c. A well-displayed specimen shows all the insect's beauties, but, at the same time, shows that which in nature we do not see.

The attitudes of birds are studied and exhibited by the preserver. Why not those of insects, not as superseding the present mode, but as auxiliary and in addition to it?

Yours truly,

THOMAS THOMPSON.

Spring Hill, Welton, Hull,
December 14.

A DIFFICULTY.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—Are your pages open for information, which, I cannot but think, many incipient entomologists like myself would gratefully receive?—*e. g.* we have captured some few specimens, which we have, with very great care, compared with those wonderfully-coloured plates in Wood's 'British Moths,' but defy the slightest resemblance to be detected. The same may be said of Humphrey's 'British Moths.' We have wasted many hours in endeavouring to trace even the most faint likeness between the original and the copy, as lawyers would say. Not many months since we fooled away, for a copy of "Wood" a sum we are ashamed to acknowledge. As a book of reference we have found it perfectly useless. Entomologists who have only just passed their "smalls" require not only such books of reference as your invaluable 'Manual' (which has seen so much service with us as to claim to retire, *vice a*

new copy), but *carefully-coloured diagrams*. Is there such a work extant, and where may it be inspected?

We captured what we supposed at the time, and still believe, to be *Agrotis Saucia*. We turn to "Humphreys," and there find a figure given, which is as like our *Saucia* as an omnibus conductor of the present day is to the old mail-coach guard. We turn in disgust to "Wood," and, like the "babes" of old, are nearly lost in it, not having even the satisfaction of seeing the cock robins ready to cover our innocence with their leaves. We hurry off to the British Museum, and are very politely informed that if we will call some Thursday the entomological treasures there so carefully guarded shall be open for our inspection.

We sent a box of insects some weeks back to a collector (a dealer), who had very kindly promised to name some forty specimens therein. We called some few times, and, upon the last occasion, were told that the great man was so much engaged in arranging cabinets for his customers (from some of whom, we were politely told, he had received as much as *twenty pounds* for his trouble!) Our humble request was, however, treated with much courtesy; but we thought, and quite hope you will think with us, that this "want" might be supplied by books of reference, if authors would only insist upon their engravers giving a faithful copy of the insect they pretend to be exact.

Sir, do help us, if you can. The idea has more than once crossed our minds that the stereoscope might be made very useful in securing fidelity. We have groups of flowers faithfully represented,—why not groups of insects? We contend that Venus would be as well represented by a lady of Billingsgate as are most of our English Lepidoptera by the engravings in the works we have named.

Yours, &c.,

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 119.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1859.

[PRICE 1*d.*

TOO OLD!

“WE are never too old to learn,” says the proverb, but, in point of fact, we do find it otherwise. The man of forty is too old to learn many things; those who have passed that age will have read the letter that appeared in our columns last week, from the pen of Dr. Staudinger, with a feeling of vain regret: had such an appeal been made to them twenty years ago, when they were young and active, but now, alas! it is too late; they feel they are too old!

To admit that the better part of life has been devoted to a movement which must now be reversed,—you might as well ask the proprietor of a canal to assist in the promotion of a railway; yet the railway has been made, and the canal proprietor has even profited by it.

Few can realise to themselves the extreme seclusion in which the entomologists of this country lived twenty or thirty years ago; except a few of the leaders, literally no one knew anything; the reader of Stephens swore by Stephens,—the reader of Curtis

swore by Curtis; but if these two readers of different authors met, neither could understand the language of the other. We are not exaggerating,—we are speaking the simple truth, and we speak from experience. Of course where students only of British authors were unintelligible to one another, it was hopeless to expect that an Englishman would be able to understand, or would be intelligible to, a French entomologist. No such luck.

Years passed on: in due time a zealous English entomologist visited Paris and explored the collections there, discovered that species known by one name here were called by another name in Paris, and was thence led to investigate, with the view of ascertaining whether the name employed in Paris or that used in London was the correct one. The result was, in a few years, such an uprooting of our oldest and most cherished associations as made even bold reformers stand aghast. Henry Doubleday faltered not; he proceeded with his task, and if at the present day there is not that chasm that formerly existed between the nomenclature of British collectors and that of Continental

entomologists, the cause is to be traced in the efforts then and since made by Mr. Doubleday.

The removal of this stumbling-block to an intercommunication between entomologists here and on the Continent has, however, unfortunately not produced its full fruits. Owing to the different mode of setting and preparing insects adopted here from that in use on the Continent, a British insect sent abroad was not immediately available as a cabinet specimen; and here, except a few *Lathonias*, innocently bought by juveniles on the assurance that they are really British, no Continental specimen is allowed cabinet-room in a British collection.

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All communications to be addressed to Mr. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The pressure of matter is still so great that we must in future charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata,—

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—My address is now—W. H. LATCHFORD, 12, New Charles Street, City Road.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Actebia præcox.—I have lately obtained a fine specimen of this local species, which was taken on a lamp in the neighbourhood of Battersea and Wandsworth. I was not aware that the species was found so near London, but suppose that it must occur either on Wandsworth or Wimbledon Common.—J. STEVENS, *Upper Wandsworth Road, Putney*; Jan. 3, 1859.

Lepidoptera at Boulogne.—During the past summer I have taken the following species of Lepidoptera in the environs of that English colony, Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Papilio Machaon. Not rare.

**Colias Edusa*. Not rare.

**C. Hyale*. Common; two broods.

**Arge Galathea*. Local, but abundant where found.

**Satyrus Semele*. Common.

Vanessa Polychloros.

Cynthia Cardui.

**Limenitis Sybilla*. Common.

L. Camilla. Rare.

Argynnis Lathonia. Not rare; two broods.

A. Adippe.

**A. Aglaia*.

**A. Paphia*. Very common.

**Melitæa Selenæ*. Common.

**M. Cinxia*. Common.

M. Artemis. Rare.

M. Athalia. Local.

M. Thalia, *Haworth*. Once.

Thecla Betulæ. Not rare.

T. Spini.

T. Quercus.

T. Rubi.

T. W-album.

Polyommatus Acis.

P. Argus.

Hesperia Malvæ.

Thanaos Tages.

Smerinthus Tiliæ.

Macroglossa Stellatarum. Common.

Sphecia Bembeciformis.

Procris Globulariæ.

**Anthrocera Loniceræ*.

**A. Trifolii*, *Hübner*.

Acherontia Atropos. Several.

Sphinx Convolvuli. Many.

I have duplicates of those marked *, and should be happy to exchange them for

Thecla Pruni,

Polyommatus Arion,

Hesperia Comma,

„ *Paniscus*,

Erebia Ligea,

„ *Blandina*,

Cænonympha Davus,

Chrysophanus, any except *C. Phleas*,

Sesia, any,

Nemeophila Plantaginis,

Zeuzera Arundinis,

Catocala Sponsa,

Biston Prodomaria,

or any other local species.—DOUGLAS TIMINS, 35, *Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park*.

COLEOPTERA.

Coleoptera at West Wickham.—As I do not remember seeing, in the 'Intelligencer,' any notice of the Coleoptera occurring in the above wood, I have been induced to send the following short list, from some taken there during last June.

Hoplia argentea. Not uncommon.

Phyllopertha horticola. On the 11th this insect swarmed; scarcely a bush could be beaten without numbers falling in the net. On the 28th not one was to be seen.

Campylus lineatus. On birches; not common, on account perhaps of its habit of falling to the ground on being disturbed.

Cyphon lividus. Common on willows.

Galeruca capræ. Not very common.

Phædon raphani.

Dasytes cæruleus.

Oxyporus rufus. Flying near a nest of *Formica rufa*.

Scelatasomus æneus. Not common.

Balaninus nucum. On hazel.
Apoderus avellanæ. On hazel.
Hylastes ater. Uncommon.
Dorytomus tremulæ. Scarce.
Rhynchites betuleti. On hazel. This splendid little green gem seems rare.
Aphelocnemis nubila. Not common.
Agapanthia Cardui. Scarce.
Chrysomela 10-punctata. Not uncommon on willows, but local.

Haltica helxines. Abundant on willows.—GEORGE STOCKLEY, 4, Leachdale Place, Old Ford, E.; Dec. 28, 1858.

Coleoptera on Fir Trees.—Perhaps many of your readers think that the beating-stick and umbrella may now be fairly laid aside; but it is full time to resume them: the fir woods are now most productive in every order of insects, especially Coleoptera, which are all Coecidellidæ, at least I have only seen one other, a small *Cureulio*. *Geometra* larvæ are abundant; and of Coleoptera *C. oblongo-guttata* and *Ch. verrucatus* are in abundance. I shall be glad to send those to any Coleopterist who may be in want of them.—G. R. CROUCH, Weston-super-Mare; Dec. 30, 1858.

OBSERVATIONS.

Larva of Xerampelina.—In September Mr. Bingham kindly sent me some eggs of *C. xerampelina*: I supposed that they would, like those of *E. fasciantaria*, remain unhatched till the flowers of the ash appeared. I, however, looked at them from time to time: on the 7th of December I was surprised to find a larva crawling about the box. I gave it privet, ivy, groundsel and chickweed, but it declined them all, and died of starvation. On the 24th, upon again looking into the box, I found that all the remaining eggs had hatched during the night, and unfortunately all but three of the larvæ crawled out through an almost invisible

chink: these three, I am sorry to say, like their predecessors, declined most positively to feed, and perished miserably. Does any one know anything of the habits and food-plant of this larva? Does it really feed on ash at all? My eggs were kept in a cold room, in which there has only once been a fire. I hope Mr. Bingham has been more fortunate.—REV. H. HARPUR CREWE, Drinkstone, near Woolpit, Suffolk; Dec. 28, 1858.

ACHERONTIA ATROPOS IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

I believe nothing has been published respecting the occurrence of this species in Worcestershire. During the past season it has been taken here rather freely in the larva and pupa state, but confined entirely, from all that I can gather, to potato plots. Two of the imago, I hear, were captured on board a barge, two others at the railway station, and three or four in other situations. Several persons who have had pupæ have not been successful in breeding them. I have collected and obtained ninety-two larvæ and pupæ, from which I have bred fifty perfect specimens and thirteen cripples; the remaining twenty-nine died, excepting one, now waiting its final change. I had also one fine female brought to me, which was captured in Witley Park, near to the residence of Lord Ward. Much has been written respecting all the females being barren that emerge previous to the ensuing spring, but this is not strictly correct: this one I opened, and therein I found eighteen or twenty eggs, all of which appeared perfect, of full size, round, and of a pale green colour. I did not separate them from the membranous receptacle in which they appeared; I have them in safe keeping at this time. It is my custom, for the better preservation of all *Heterocera* that will bear it, to extract the contents of the abdomen, saturate the internal part with an arsenical prepara-

tion, and then stuff them with cotton wool; but in performing this operation upon the home-bred females, numbering twenty-six of the fifty already mentioned, not an egg, or even the vestige of one, could I discover, though I examined them with a strong microscopic power.

I have continued entomological pursuits from the year 1820, and have only known three prolific seasons of *Acherontia Atropos* previous to the last, which has by far exceeded all the others in a most remarkable degree. I had in each of those seasons from about eighteen to twenty-five larvæ and pupæ, and usually bred two-thirds of the number: I opened my first lot in the year 1826 (the driest summer in this country upon record), and I have continued to do so until the present time, and I perfectly well recollect that I never found an egg in any one home-bred *A. Atropos*. In my rambles after pupæ during the last autumn I frequently interrogated the potato-diggers as to whether they had found any such things; some of them replied that they had, but did not recollect ever seeing such "queer-looking things" before. "And what be 'em for? be 'em fit to ate?" asked one. "No, no!" answered another, "they baint to ate; I knows what 'em be; they be *squirts*!" "Squirts!" I exclaimed, "why do you call them squirts?" "Oh! why we catches bout of 'em in our hands, and gives 'em a smort squeegee, and out flies the stuff all over one another! We squirted 'em at one another when I was at work last week at Pershore." So that, from the information I received, it appears that, instead of ball-cartridges, a large number of Death's Heads were discharged by the several combatants who were engaged in this petty warfare. This was, indeed, sufficient to induce any tender-hearted entomologist either to join the Peace Society or endeavour to quell all such hostilities in future, since so many valuable lives had already been sacrificed.

In addition to the number previously stated that I had alive in my possession, I must have had upwards of thirty dead ones brought and offered to me; so that far above two hundred larvæ and pupæ must have fallen into the hands of the several collectors in Worcester. I had one very singular variety of the larva brought to me, which was found within this city: the three anterior segments were pure white, with beautiful black chequered markings so far on the back, sides and head; from thence to the posterior extremity the ground-colour was a reddish brown, with lateral stripes of blue and white; the back, from the white portion to the tail, had thereon a longitudinal row of large diamond-shaped markings, with tricoloured marginal lines of lilac, white and blue. I expected I had got something new to our Lepidoptera, and was anxious to make a drawing of it, but it buried itself almost immediately I put it into the box, on the 4th of August: eventually it produced a fine female *A. Atropos*.

I have observed that, almost without exception, the moths have emerged some time during the night. When I happened to sit up till midnight or later I have several times heard them creeping out of the shell and up the sides of the box, to the astonishment of the cat, who, when he was in the room, was ever ready for a scramble. I have had five out at one time in the same box, and have frequently allowed one or other to have a fly around the room the following morning, which they appeared to enjoy: they were soon satisfied, and would, while uttering their squeaking notes, hastily retire and settle in some dark part of the room.

The same kind of sound, though fainter (already observed by others), I have several times heard emitted from the pupæ; the last I heard was by one that had not acquired much of the dark hue, and this surprised me exceedingly.

I was informed, nearly forty years ago, by an old entomologist named Branford, that he had often heard the sound emitted from the pupa.

My first imago appeared on the 10th of September, the last on the 27th of November. In the year 1856 I had one emerge on Christmas-eve: I have bred them also a week later than this. I believe the insect in the pupa can perceive the light. Upon one occasion I lifted the lid of the box and covering of the pupæ underneath a very strong gas-light, and almost in an instant two of the moths burst forth from the pupæ, but in a very immature and pallid state, though doubtless in a happier one than if they had had, like some of their kindred, instead of a sudden light, a sudden heavy discharge, or countryman's "squirt" from their habitation and this sublunary scene.

— ABRAHAM EDMUNDS, *The Tything, Worcester*; Dec. 28, 1858.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange.—I have about five specimens of *Aspilates citraria*, which I should be happy to exchange for *E. Cassiope* or *P. Arion*; also a number of *C. Edusa* and a few *C. Cardui* for *G. C-album*, *E. Blandina*, *C. Davus* or *P. Artaxerxes*. I have also a number (not in good condition) of *L. Sibylla*, *P. Corydon* and *A. Paphia*, which I shall be happy to give away without any return whatever, on receipt of box and return postage.—A. J. RICHARDS, *Farlington Rectory, Havant, Hants*; Dec. 31, 1858.

MR. WATERHOUSE'S CATALOGUE OF COLEOPTERA.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I should feel obliged by your inserting, in the next number of your

journal, the following observations in reply to Mr. Waterhouse's communication, published in your impression of the 25th inst.

The statements made by me in the 'Annual' for 1859 refer solely to the *Brachelytra*, of which alone Mr. Waterhouse can be regarded as the author, the remaining portions of his Catalogue (the groups *Geodephaga* and *Hydradephaga*) being, with very few additions and alterations, a mere reprint of the List issued by Messrs. Dawson and Clark in 1856. They are based upon the nomenclature adopted and published by Mr. Waterhouse, and their veracity will be apparent to any one, privileged with the requisite leisure, and possessing a knowledge of our *Brachelytra*, who will give himself the trouble of consulting Mr. Stephens' cabinet at the British Museum, *provided that the specimens have not been disturbed since I investigated them, "by authority," about three years back.*

When Mr. Waterhouse ventures, in plain English and without equivocation, simply to *assert* (he is not required to *prove* it) that what I have advanced is *false*, then, but not till then, do I consider it expedient to publish other evidence on the subject.

I trust that "the object of my statements is obvious," viz. *to call the attention of entomologists to the (in my humble opinion) fallacious grounds upon which Mr. Waterhouse has sought to establish the nomenclature and synonymy of the British Brachelytra.*

In respect to my statement that in his Lists of *Rhizophagus* and *Monotoma* Mr. Waterhouse has appended no authors' names to the species,—if, on reference to the published 'Proceedings of the Entomological Society,' of the 7th December, 1857, it is found that he has in reality *not* done so, and that the only *clue* he gives his readers thereto is merely the announcement that he had determined his species of the former "from Erich-

son," of the latter "from Aubé's Monograph," then will my assertion "appear" in no wise "remarkable," while, on the other hand, it will become apparent that Mr. Waterhouse has attempted to support his performance by a sophism.

Mr. Waterhouse denies that the reason adduced by me (the *exclusive* facilities he possesses) warrant the expectation that his Catalogue should afford a complete epitome of the Stephensian collection. On this point he is of course at perfect liberty to express his opinion; to which, however, emanating from a "deeply interested party," no greater weight than it merits can be accorded.

The number of specimens at present extant in the late Mr. Stephens' cabinet of British Coleoptera may probably be estimated at twenty-seven thousand, which leaves a margin of nearly one thousand to meet the additions made by its possessor in the interval comprised between the winter of 1838, when his last census was taken, and his lamented decease, and which, considering the "compressed" state of the collection at the epoch first named, and the almost total absorption of the last few years of his life by matters Lepidopterological, is perhaps more than sufficient.

The number of species given by Mr. Stephens, in his 'Manual' is	3462
Deducting from this the Stephensian species already cleared up:—	
Geodephaga and Hydrade-phaga by Dr. Schaum and the Revds. Dawson and Clark	618
Curculionidæ by Mr. Walton	441
Atomariæ by Mr. Wollaston	21
Trichopterygidæ by Mr. Haliday and the Rev. A. H. Matthews	15 1095
There remain still to clear up .	2367

On dividing 27,000 (the estimated total of specimens) by 3468 (the number of species enumerated by Mr. Stephens, in his 'Manual') we arrive at an approximate average of eight representatives of each species, and on multiplying 2367 (the number of species to be investigated) by eight, the result shows that the specimens amount to 18,936, and *not* to "upwards of twenty-six thousand," as Mr. Waterhouse boldly asserts. But in representing that I would impose upon him as a duty the examination of every individual throughout the collection, Mr. Waterhouse resorts to the old *trick* of conveying a false impression by ignoring the context of the passage he quotes, for, on referring to my article in the 'Annual,' it will be seen that I have expressly stated that "I allude more particularly to the Brachelytra"; moreover, as I have before said, this is the only portion of his Catalogue to which Mr. Waterhouse can pretend to lay any claim of authorship, and therefore to which my remarks could apply. As regards the other groups I need only repeat that Mr. Wollaston, in his 'Revision of the British Atomariæ,' has considered it desirable to render an account of each specimen.

The position of the Brachelytra, however, is altogether an exceptional one: the unfortunate circumstance that Mr. Stephens abridged and modified the Rev. W. Kirby's manuscript descriptions to suit the limits of his work, and the fact that in many instances he applied his (Mr. Kirby's) names to very different insects, and the clashing of the Erichsonian names, rendered the adjustment of the nomenclature a task of considerable difficulty. If Mr. Waterhouse considers, as he appears to do, that by citing, for the types of Mr. Stephens' published descriptions *either* the Stephensian *or* the Kirbyan collection, as happens best to suit his own *penchant* and purpose, and adopting the principle of selecting only one individual and furnishing no account

of the remaining specimens, he has fulfilled the obligations attendant on the facilities he *exclusively* enjoys, and satisfactorily accomplished this task, I do not.

Finally, although I must decline the attribute of omniscience, so benignly accorded me by Mr. Waterhouse, with respect to the course best adapted to bring about an uniformity of nomenclature, I will nevertheless venture to assert, and the sequel will perhaps show, that I "know" at least as much "about it" as he does.

I am, Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

EDWARD W. JANSON.

2, Alma Road,
Upper Holloway, N.
Dec. 27, 1858.

British Insects.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will Sell by Auction, at his Great Room, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, on Friday, January 14, at half-past 12 precisely, the COLLECTIONS of BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA and COLEOPTERA, the property of J. H. STREATFIELD, Esq., together with the TWO MAHOGANY CABINETS of THIRTY DRAWERS each, in which they are contained.

Catalogues may be had on application, or by enclosing a stamped directed envelope.

'Annual' for 1859.

MR. STAINTON'S 'ANNUAL' for 1859 will be forwarded post free to any Gentleman sending me thirty postage stamps.

EDWARD NEWMAN.

9, Devonshire Street,
Bishopsgate, N.E.

In the Press,

THE BRITISH TORTRICES.

BY S. J. WILKINSON.

This work will form one 8vo volume, uniform with the series of the 'Insecta Britannica,' and will contain descriptions of all the British species of Tortricina, with observations on their habits and localities.

Price to Subscribers, 18s.

Subscribers' names and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Mr. Stainton, and acknowledged in the columns of the 'Intelligencer.'

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- Eedle, Thomas
- *Sheppard, A. F.

Marked thus * have paid their Subscriptions.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, January 8, 1859.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 120.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1859.

[PRICE 1d.]

REFORM.

WE called attention last week to the subject of reforms,—at least the young call them by that name, the old look upon them as innovations.

It is astonishing what power a single energetic individual has in promoting a reform: from the time of Luther downwards every great progress will be found, as it were, crystallized round a central nucleus.

The reform to which we alluded last week was the reform of the nomenclature of our Macro-Lepidoptera, effected by Mr. Henry Doubleday, in the years 1847—1850. We know this reform was highly unpalatable to many of the older entomologists, who were surprised and pained at its extent and thoroughness; but, if we are not mistaken, the greater number of the rising generation have accepted this reform as a vast improvement on the previously existing system; and, to the credit of the late James Francis Stephens be it said, that, advanced in life as he then was, he accepted all the new improvements, which were not themselves errors, as sinning against the well-

known and generally respected law of priority.

That Mr. Stephens did not concur in Mr. Doubleday's *arrangement* was only natural; as arrangement is to so great an extent a matter of taste, and as tastes differ, so even the taste of an individual will vary at different times; hence probably Mr. Doubleday would not himself reproduce in 1859 the arrangement of 1849, and that of 1869 will probably again differ from its predecessors.

We hear some moody grumbler objecting to these incessant changes; but you cannot have a settled fixity unless you persuade the Science to stand still. We are just as certain that any arrangement proposed in the coming season cannot be a final one, as we are that the Reform Bill to be passed in the ensuing session will itself ere long undergo modifications.

Movements may be awkward to some people, but they are far better than stagnation.

We often hear silly, unthinking people say, "Why cannot you all agree to adopt the same arrangement of your insects?" It needs no great depth of thought to see,—1st, the

impossibility of such an agreement; 2ndly, the folly of it, could it be obtained.

Every young student growing up under such a system would find he was completely fettered,—a final arrangement would be in existence, which it would be heretical to disturb, and, however clever the nascent Cuvier might be, the tide of prejudice for this universal harmony would prevent his using the talents *given him to be used*.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham.

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At York, of R. Sunter, 23, Stonegate.

N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The pressure of matter is still so great that we must in future charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents therefore will please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. T., CHATHAM.—Glad to hear you have been so fortunate; we are unable to give the names of the pupæ sent.

BRITISH COLEOPTERA.—A communication from Mr. Waterhouse shall appear next week.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Part IX. (concluding Vol. IV., new series), is now published.

N.B. Sixteen pages of 'Proceedings' stitched up in Part VIII. belongs to the *next* volume.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—On and after the 13th of January my address will be—JAMES BRYANT, 8, *Church Street, Arlington Square, London, N.*

CAPTURES.

Captures near Birmingham.—I wish to record the capture of the under-named insects in this neighbourhood in 1858:—

Osmylus chrysops, L. Two specimens, male and female, in July.

Raphidia xanthostigma. One specimen only, in May.

Although I have been a member of the "Netocracy," collecting insects of all orders in this neighbourhood upwards of twenty-eight years, I have not had the pleasure of meeting with these before. A specimen of *Sirex gigas* was brought me, taken three miles off; another I understand has been obtained in the town.—L. W. CLARKE, 6, *Vaughton Terrace, Birmingham*; Jan. 3, 1859.

OBSERVATIONS.

Sophronia emortualis.—A specimen of this insect (new to Britain) was captured in this town, on the 18th of June, 1858, by Mr. Pocock. Unfortunately the specimen is not in good condition, and it would therefore be difficult to describe it, but a few characters may be given by which it may be readily distinguished from any of our other Deltoides. In

size it approaches *Tarsipennalis*, and when perfect the colour may perhaps agree with that species, but in the specimen recently captured there is a distinct yellowish tinge; the first line arises on the costa, and descends almost perpendicularly to the inner margin, in this nearly approaching *Grisealis*; this line is but slight and indistinctly represented on the under wing; the second line rises on the costa beyond the middle, and by a slight but uniform curve passes across the wing to the inner margin, and is continued quite through to the inner margin of the under wing: this line does not arise on the costa and then extend towards the outer margin, as in *Derivalis*, but the point which actually crosses the costal nerve is the most distant from the base of the wing; both these lines are well defined, and appear of a pale yellowish or cream colour, margined with darker on the inner side; the character of the second line would be best understood by a reference to *Ephyra punctaria*, but it is much more boldly defined than in that species. The posterior margin of the reniform stigma is faintly outlined with pale yellow or cream colour. The state of the specimen precludes further remarks.—H. COOKE, 8, *Pelham Terrace, Brighton*; Jan. 4, 1859.

A new Nepticula.—Mr. Edleston lately sent for determination a number of insects, and amongst them two specimens of a *Nepticula* taken amongst Spanish chestnuts, and for which Mr. Edleston proposed the name *Castanella*; this appears to be a distinct species, something allied to *Tityrella*, but the fascia straighter and placed nearer the hind margin. We regret to learn that Mr. Edleston has been unsuccessful in finding any *Nepticula* larvæ in the leaves of the *Fagus castanea* last autumn, having apparently demolished the whole tribe the previous year. Mr. Edleston has bred *N. luteella* rather freely.—H. T. STAINTON; Jan. 10, 1859.

THE BRITISH TORTRICES.

WE now give the species of the fifth family of the Tortricina.

Family V. STIGMONOTIDÆ.

1. *Pæcilochroma*
 1. *profundana*
 2. *corticana*
 3. *Bouchardana*
 4. *tenerana*
 5. *Hawkerana*
 6. *signatana*
 7. *oppressana*
2. *Anisotænia*
 1. *Ulmana*
3. *Roxana*
 1. *Arcuana*
4. *Semasia*
 1. *Populana*
 2. *Spiniana*
 3. *obscurana*
 4. *Wæberana*
 5. *Ianthinana*
 6. *rufillana*
 7. *nanana*
 8. *Vacciniana*
5. *Eucelis*
 1. *aurana*
6. *Ephippiphora*
 1. *Trauniana*
 2. *regiana*
 3. *argyrana*
 4. *nigricostana*
7. *Stigmonota*
 1. *nitidana*
 2. *Weirana*
 3. *Heegerana*
 4. *compositella*
 5. *internana*
 6. *perlepidana*
 7. *Leplastriana*
 8. *interruptana*
 9. *dorsana*
8. *Asthenia*
 1. *coniferana*
 2. *eosmophorana*
 3. *Strobilella*

4. *splendidulana*5. *pygmæana*9. *Retinia*1. *Buoliana*2. *Pinicolana*3. *Pinivorana*4. *Resinella*5. *Sylvestrana*6. *duplana*7. *Turionella*8. *occultana*10. *Pamplusia*1. *monticolana*11. *Heusimene*1. *fimbriana*

YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Society was held at Mr. Prest's, 7, Castlegate, on the evening of Monday, the 3rd of January, when Mr. W. Prest, occupied the chair. The Rev. J. D. J. Preston, H. Moore, Esq., Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lazenby were elected members. The election of officers for the ensuing year then commenced. Mr. R. Anderson proposed the Rev. F. O. Morris, B.A. (Editor of the 'Naturalist'), as President, which was seconded by Mr. Prest, and carried unanimously. Mr. Prest and Mr. B. J. Moore were elected Vice-Presidents. A committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, was also elected:—Messrs. F. Wade, J. Robinson, C. Helstrip and E. Brown. Mr. J. Birks was re-elected Treasurer, and Mr. R. Anderson Secretary. The Secretary exhibited a fine specimen of *Xanthia ocellaris*, a newly-discovered species, captured near Brighton by Mr. H. Pratt. Mr. Birks exhibited *Dasypolia Templi*. Mr. B. J. Moore exhibited many interesting specimens, captured by his brother Mr. H. Moore on the Mediterranean coast; amongst them were *Pieris Daplidice*, *Vanessa Antiopa*, the "Praying Mantis" (*Mantis religiosa*), locusts (*Locusta migratoria*), together with different

species of scorpions (*Arachnida*); also the following British Lepidoptera: — *Stilbia anomala*, *Agrotis saucia*, *Heliophobus Hispida*, *Luperina cespitis*, *Phlogophora Empyrea*, *Aporophyla Australis*, &c.

Mr. Prest exhibited *Leucania straminea*, *Anarta melanopa*, *Harpalyce sagittaria*, *Chlorochroma viridaria*, and also his fine collection of British butterflies. Mr. Robinson exhibited a singular variety of *Eunomos angularia*. A kind letter was read by the Secretary from G. R. Crotch, Esq., of Weston-super-Mare, offering *Nonagria geminipuncta* and many other local species, next season, for distribution amongst the members; his friendly offer was readily accepted with many thanks. The next meeting will be held on the 5th of February. All communications to be addressed to—R. ANDERSON, *Hon. Sec.*, *Coney Street, York*.

THE LIST OF ENTOMOLOGISTS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I am fearful your list of entomologists in the 'Annual' will prove very imperfect and incorrect. Some of those enumerated as residing at ——— left some months back for Yorkshire or the North of England; another in your list has sold his collection, and is now deep in the mysteries of fresh-water shells. On the other hand, some who have collected for nearly thirty years or more are *unnoticed*, simply because, being quiet, unobtrusive people, they have not rushed into print nor troubled you with notices of insects nearly as common as the house-fly.

I am well aware of the difficulty of obtaining information of the movements and change of pursuits of nearly a thousand individuals; but with respect to this locality, I shall be very happy, another year, to send you information, as correct

as I may be able to obtain at the time; and if you had a correspondent in each place of any note, who would do likewise, I think we should all derive benefit.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

H. WALKER.

Smithville, near ———,

Jan. 1, 1859.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I have read Dr. O. Staudinger's communication in the 'Intelligencer;' I am much pleased with it, and as I have only a very "young" collection I intend commencing *de novo*, and arranging according to the method he recommends.

Now, Sir, I desire to know (and probably others would be glad of the same information) where I can purchase the various sized pins for Sphingæ, Noctuæ, Tineæ, &c., of the sort (length) he recommends, and what is the price per oz. of each size? Any information on this point you can give me will oblige

Yours faithfully,

A TRUE YORKSHIREMAN.

Jan. 8, 1859.

[We have forwarded our correspondent's application direct to Dr. Staudinger, and hope in due time to be able to give the required information.]

WHAT'S THE USE OF ENTOMOLOGY?
—The actual use of Entomology may not be evident at first sight, but a little reflection must show that it is much

greater than at first it appears. The whole world in which we live teems with life in various forms, affecting us in various ways, and every species is so linked with other species that to understand one you should know something of another, and so on from link to link; not one can be omitted without leaving the chain incomplete, and the study of each strengthening and adding to our knowledge of the whole; and amongst all the branches of natural science Entomology surely holds not the most remote place in practical effects upon us. Insects attack our crops, our cattle, our food, clothes and possessions of all kinds; they are in our ships, our houses, the earth, the air, the water,—in fact, where are they not? they do not even respect our sacred persons. Does it not concern us, then, to understand them? A familiar instance of the advantage of knowing their habits is evident in the case of wasps. How carefully each female wasp we see is destroyed by us in spring, to save us from many a family of wasps in autumn! Not long ago we heard of thousands of pounds worth of damage caused by a caterpillar. Should we not try to learn its history, and find out some means of stopping its ravages? Who would not thank us for merely showing them how to save their cabbages from the caterpillars of the white butterfly, and still more if we could teach them to defend themselves from the scourge of houses in towns,—that genus *Cimex*,—whoever studies that thoroughly will be a public benefactor, and deserve a statue in Trafalgar Square by the side of Nelson and Dr. Jenner. Besides the benefits resulting from the study of Entomology, considered on the wide ground of the advantage of Natural Science in general, and also in respect of its immediate practical effects, on both of which subjects far more might be said, it is something to have a pleasant and desirable pursuit; and this, like most thoroughly natural

things, in some degree suits almost everybody. Small children are interested in it; grown-up people find much more pleasure and interest in their walks if they have the “educated eye” to understand the objects presented to them; and as to the regular followers of the pursuit, or students of the Science, the discovery of a new species or fact gives them enthusiastic delight. The cattle in the fields see what passes around them, and understand nothing. Our distinction, and we justly value it, is that we *can* understand. Is it not right, then, to exercise our privilege in everything that we can to try to understand as much as possible? Great and good men, from Job and Solomon downwards, have been close observers of Nature. Poets, philosophers, most people of thought and feeling,—perhaps all who have not had all Nature worn out of them,—have found pleasure in contemplating some or other of the forms of creation; and from the astronomer who studies distant worlds, to the entomologist who studies flies, we think them right, and would say with reverence, Whatever it was worth God’s while to make, it is worth man’s while to study.—A. E.

THE COMPLAINT OF A CHRYSALIS.

WHILST sleeping, sir, beneath the green-
wood tree,
And hibernating there most peacefully,—
Whilst resting, as I say, beneath the
shade,—
An awful sound, “Let diaries be
made!”
Sent through the ground, and to my
heart a chill
That utterly prevents my lying still;
And though tucked up I am until the
spring,
Yet indignation finds itself a wing

To cleave the earth, and send one piercing
 dart
 Unto th' originator's ruthless heart ;
 Not only so,—'tis not the feeble cry
 Of one poor creature's frail humanity,
 But of a race,—for all my friends
 around,
 Who slept in calmness dormant in the
 ground
 (As when some dreadful nightmare's hor-
 rors seize,
 Mixt with the murmurous sadness of the
 trees),
 Stung to the heart, updarted from their
 rest,
 And trembling said, "We are a race un-
 blest,
 Made but to furnish sport for all mau-
 kind,
 While e'en in sleep we do their malice
 find ;
 They hunt us first on level and on hill,
 Encage us, pierce us, torture us, and
 kill ;
 Lay us on boards, our gauzy wings out-
 spread,
 And force apart th' antennæ on the
 head ;
 Nor rest they here,—no burial do they
 give,
 And mummy-like for ever must we live,
 Exposed to every criticizing eye,
 Called some grand name—we call it
 mockery ;
 They keep our eggs in boxes—yes, and
 when
 We find 'gainst winter's rage a cozy
 den
 They dig us up, and keep us till the
 time
 When in our beauty clothed we stand
 sublime ;
 And e'en our children, 'pretty crawling
 things !'
 They keep until the time when they'll
 have wings.
 Thus systematically do they work us
 ill,
 And ever worse becomes their iron will,

Whilst here we have their badness quite
 displayed,
 In these few words, 'Let diaries be
 made,'
 Wherein they'll rule eleven columns'
 space,*
 To note our little differences of race ;
 Comparing notes, they'll know what spot
 of land
 Will yield each family of our luckless
 band,
 Each nurturing plant—and here we fain
 must sigh—
 That nourishes our hapless progeny.
 Nor is this all,—they'll learn the way
 they feed,
 Their size, their colour, habits and their
 breed ;
 Their shape, their lustre—and well may
 we fret—
 The details of their shield or corse-
 let,
 And of their anal segment,—well, what
 not?—
 Why, the right situation of each spot !
 And more than this, they cannot let
 alone
 Their stomach,—no ! it may not be their
 own ;
 Then next, this delicate prescription
 Needs of ourselves a full description,
 When we emerge—and *therefore* when
 we die !—
 Oh ! is not this refined barbarity ?"

Such, sir, the feelings I am bound to
 state,
 But all I say is quite inadequate ;
 This much, however, is my feeble
 cry,
 "You add but insult unto injury ;
 You call us, 'creatures Lepidopterous ;
 Man's name, sir, should be 'Lethe—
 death to us !'"

J. E. OLLIVANT.

Llandaff.

*Now ready, price Half-a-Crown,***The Entomologist's Annual
for 1859.**

WITH COLOURED PLATE.

—
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Synopsis of the British Phryganidæ.
- Hymenoptera. By Frederick Smith.
Notes on the Capture of Rare Species in 1858.
- Coleoptera. By E. W. Janson, Sec.
Ent. Soc.
New British Species noticed in 1858.
- Lepidoptera. By the Editor.
New British Species in 1858.
Observations on British Tineina.
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Enigmas still unanswered.
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- New Works on Entomology.
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A LIST OF LEPIDOPTERA.
Part I. Printed on one side only for labelling Cabinets. Arranged as in the 'Manual of British Butterflies and Moths.' By H. T. STAINTON.

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 - Harding, H. J.
 - Dunning, J. W.
 - Thompson, Thomas
 - *Vaughan, P. H.
 - Preston, Rev. T. A.
 - *Von Heyden, Senator
 - Thorne, J.
 - *Wintle, G. S.
 - Bladon, James
 - Crotch, G. R.
 - *Pickard, Rev. H. A.
 - Samnders, W. Wilson
 - Ecdle, Thomas
 - *Sheppard, A. F.
 - Crawford, J. B.
 - *Cooke, Benjamin
 - Haggerstone Entomological Society
- Marked thus * have paid their Subscriptions.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, January 15, 1859.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 121.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1859.

[PRICE 1*d.*



Valeria Oleagina. (See p. 131).

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Entomological Society of London holds its Anniversary Meeting on Monday next. Many of the Members never attend the Anniversary Meetings, though we can hardly comprehend *why*. The custom at the Anniversary Meeting is for the President to deliver an elaborate address on the recent history, present position and future prospects of the Society: the preparation of this address requires a considerable amount of thought, and the statistical details in it, which are read so glibly, take much time before they can be placed in so simple, so intelligible a form: the delivery of this address occupies nearly an hour. Now, to say the least of it, it is surely a very poor compliment to the President to allow, as is too often the case, that

his Anniversary Address should be delivered to beggarly rows of empty benches. Young Members who have only recently joined the Society may be excused, if, ignorant of the precise nature of the Anniversary Meeting, they abstain from attending; but, to our notions, this Meeting is the most interesting of the series, and why it should be so systematically shirked is to us a mystery.

The only exceptions that occur to us of Anniversary Meetings being well attended have been when some opposition was proposed to the election of the officers, &c., recommended by the Council. This simply endorses the odd view of human nature, that some people who care nothing for music will go readily enough to Jullien's when there is likely to be a row. Of course in all rows there is a certain amount of excitement; and the desire

for excitement is very strong in some persons.

We appeal, however, to all the more sensible portion of our readers who are Members of the Entomological Society of London, how, supposing they occupied the Presidential Chair on the Anniversary, would they like to see a half-empty room? We are satisfied that any one who asks himself this question will give but one answer, unless he happens to be of a temperament so peculiarly nervous and shy that he would rather have to address an empty room than a crowded audience.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham.

At Beverley, of John Ward, News Agent, &c., 'Recorder' Office.

At Birmingham, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street.

At Brighton, of John Taylor, News Agent, &c., 86, North Lane.

At Cheltenham, of C. Andrew, 129, High Street.

At Darlington, of M. Simonson, News Agent, Bondgate.

At Hemel Hempstead, of H. Salter, Bookseller, &c., High Street.

At Leeds, of J. Fox, Bookseller, &c., Boundary Terrace, Burley Road.

At Maidstone, of Messrs. Nicholsons, Brothers, Printers, &c., 31, Mill St.

At Middleton, of John Fielding, Bookseller, Wood Street.

At Oldham, of John Holt, Bookseller, 6, George Street.

At Rotherham, of H. Carr, Bookseller, Bridge Street.

At Sheffield, of C. K. Jarvis, News Agent, Post Office, Barker's Pool.

At Worcester, of G. Morgan, Bookseller and News Agent, Little Angel St.

At York, of R. Sunter, 23, Stonegate.

N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The pressure of matter is still so great that we must in future charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents therefore will please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. J. B.—Pursue your bibliographical researches a little further, and you will discover that the *Emortualis* of former English authors was only wasted specimens of *Nemoralis*. Consult Doubleday's Catalogue and Guenée's Pyralides.

T. G. enquires the name of a pupa he has obtained under moss on birch trees; the pupa, he says, was *rather* narrow, very transparent, of a dark green colour about the wing-cases; the thorax and abdomen of an orange-brown, with a pale green dorsal line. We do not recognise

the pupa from this description, but some of our readers are probably more skilled and can assist T. G. to the name of his pupa.

W. S. P.—Stephens' 'Manual of British Beetles,' published by Longmans, price (we believe) 8s. 6d.

Omissions in the List of Entomologists in the 'Annual' for 1859.

Browne, W. A. F., M.D., Commissioner in Lunacy, Scotland, Nith House, Dumfries. *Coleoptera*, &c.

Browne, James Crichton, 3, St. John's Hill, Edinburgh. *Lepidoptera*.

Browne, John Balfour, Nith House, Dumfries.

Browne, H. Vincent de Paul, Nith House, Dumfries.

VALERIA OLEAGINA.

Our wood-cut this week represents *V. Oleagina*, an insect which appears in the perfect state in March and April, but is so rare in this country that there is no record of its capture since 1800. The larva feeds on sloe, consequently there is no especial reason why the insect should be restricted in its localities: it is common in Austria. After the heat of last summer we must still be on the *qui vive* for South-European species. *Oleagina* should be sought for on trunks of trees and on gas-lamps.

CAPTURES.

The First of the Season.—Passing through Temple Court, at noon on the 4th inst., a very large *Tinea* alighted on my top coat, and ran always where

I should have been unbuttoning it to get at a pill-box in my pocket,—skipping and running over the buttons until I got fairly puzzled how to secure it. At last, having got at a pill-box by raising my coat, I secured it: it proved to be a specimen of *Tinea pallescentella*.—C. S. GREGSON, *Fletcher Grove, Stanley, near Liverpool*; Jan. 8.

Beginning Early.—I have this day bred a specimen of *Gelechia costella* in a room in which there never has been a fire. Is it not a most unusual time of year? The larva was taken last September.—ROBERT M'LACHLAN, *Forest Hill*; Jan. 15.

List of Captures in the Neighbourhood of Exeter (or rather in the lower part of the Valley of the Exe) during 1857 and 1858.—In drawing up my list I have been guided by the information already furnished in the 'Manual,' and have avoided repeating what is already there; for the most part, therefore, the insects which I mention have either been inadvertently omitted from the Lists of your other correspondents here, or have not been taken in this locality before (though these bear a very small proportion to the whole), or again, have not appeared to me to bear out fully what is said of them in the 'Manual.' Where the method of capture is not mentioned, understand "Nothing;" "L." means taken in the larva state; "P.," pupa. The nomenclature is that of the 'Manual.'

I have very little to say about the Rhopalocera, save that *Arge Galathea*, *Vanessa Polyehloros*, *Argynnis Adippe* and *Aglais* may all be taken in this neighbourhood.

M. *Artemis*. L. found upon and fed up on woodbine.

P. *Statice*.

S. *Convolvuli* (1 ♂ and 6 ♀). In my own garden.

C. *Bifida*. P., but most of them ichneumonised: I found a small piu-hole drilled near the top of the cocoon, and

the pupa inside full of small larvæ of the Ichneumon: the ichneumonised pupæ of *C. Vinula*, which I have noticed, had not the small hole in the cocoon.

N. Dromedarius. P.

P. Palpina. ♂ at light.

D. Chaonia. P.

D. Dodonæa. P.

L. Cucullina. P.

P. Cassinea. ♂ at light; also L., but I lost part of my stock by the jaws of the cannibal larvæ of *Trapezina* and *Satellitæ*.

P. Trepida. L. and P.

Q. Quadra.

P. Populi. ♂ and ♀ at light, and P.

T. Cratægi. L.

D. Hamula. ♂ at light.

C. Duplaris.

A. Ligustri. P.

N. Fulva. At light.

N. Typhæ. At light, and "nothing."

H. Popularis. At light; a most beautiful ♀ (with *dark* under wings); she quickly laid a great many eggs (Sept. 8, 1858), which also quickly changed colour, and I hope the larvæ inside are still "quick," but none have been hatched up to this time.

M. Persicariæ. P.

A. Valligera. L.

A. Aquilina. L. Both this and the preceding species I found at the roots of various plants on sand-hills.

A. Saucia. At sugar. Many of the specimens exceed the dimensions (1" 1") given in the 'Manual'; some equal *A. Suffusa* in expanse of wings.

A. Præcox. At rest under broad-leaved plants on sand. In April, 1858, I found on the sand-hills hundreds of a yellow Ichneumon, which Mr. Desvignes, in answer to my enquiry, courteously informed me preys on the larva of this species; but though its enemy was thus abundant, the larva itself I could not find. N.B.—Is it only want of experience that makes me fancy that the larvæ of *Agrotis* are more distinctly

marked when young than when full fed?

N. Brunnea. P.

T. Piniperda. At willows.

Rubricosa. Do.

Populeti. Do.

Miniosa. Do.

O. Macilenta. At ivy.

H. Croceago. At willows.

C. Diffinis. P.

D. Cucubali. L. Having found these larvæ when young in the seed-pods of *Silene inflata*, I thought that as they grew older they would eat the seeds, but am now afraid that I have paid dearly for not supplying them with green leaves.

X. Petrificata. At willows.

A. Prunaria. ♀ much rarer than ♂.

E. Fasciaria. ♂ by beating.

S. Lunaria. L. when spinning up.

Illustraria. Imago and L.

E. Fuscantaria. At light.

Erosaria. L. much rarer than next species.

E. Angularia. At light.

P. Cytisaria. L.; having previously seen only faded specimens, I was astonished at the deep blue-green of those I bred.

G. Papilionaria. At light, and L. The half-grown larva narrowly escaped being thrown away, so much did it when at rest resemble the male catkin of the birch, from its yellowish green tint, and its back rough with protuberances, and dashed with a purple bloom.

P. Bajularia. ♂.

E. Omicronaria. Imago and L.

A. Candidata. By beating.

Sylvata.

A. Scutulata. By beating.

Subsericeata. Do.

M. Alternata (?). This differs so slightly from *M. Notata*, sent me out of Kent, that, as you are already aware, I am doubtful about its being rightly named. I should be glad to see a description of the larva of *M. Notata* from the pen of a British entomologist.

- E. Unifasciata. At light.
 E. Plumbeolata. P.
 Dodonæata. P.
 M. Rivata. By beating.
 C. Gemmaria. ♂ and ♀, by beating, and at light.
 C. Psittacata. At light. Ivy, and P.
 Miata. At light. *Psittacata* ought to have "Ex.!" and *Miata* only "Ex.," the former occurring in the proportion of a hundred to one of the latter.
 E. Bipunctaria. By beating.
 Lineolata. On sand-hills.
 D. Literalis. At light. Not knowing what I had taken I peeped into the pill-box to see, and in shutting it again quite spoiled the beauty of the specimen.
 P. Stratiolata. At light.
 B. Lancealis. By beating.
 Asinalis. Do.
 Fuscalis. Do.
 C. Prasinana. P. many, as well as L. (with their anal feet like the tail-fin of a fish), walking down the trunks of oak trees in October.
 C. Quercuæ. At rest, like green leaves at the end of twigs.—TALPA.

OBSERVATIONS.

A new British Depressaria.—I took a beautiful female *D. Rhodochrella*, in the middle of August last, at Blackpool; it is a splendid creature when alive, and the black head and thorax make it look very conspicuous; I met with two of them, beating them out of earth banks, that do duty in that part of the world for fences.—R. S. EDLESTON, *Bowdon*; January 7.

[We believe we have seen the same insect taken at Charlton amongst *Atomella*, but we thought at the time it was only a freaky individual of that species about to play "Othello." The Continental entomologists repute it a good distinct species, and Herrich-Schäffer describes

it twice, once as *Rhodochrella* and once as *Himmighofenella*.]

Cocoon of Chrysopa.—I observe in Dr. Hagen's valuable paper on the British Planipennes, in the 'Entomologist's Annual' for 1858, he says, at p. 21, "Cocoon of *Chrysopa*, of the form of a barrel of thick-spun silk." I should wish Dr. Hagen to be informed that I have had the larvæ of this genus turn into the cocoon, and one now in my possession is of a perfectly globular or round form, about the size of a small pea and of a delicate white silk.—W. F. EVANS, 7, *St. Alban's Road, Kensington, W.*

EXCHANGE.

Exchange.—I have duplicates of the following, as numbered in the 'Manual':—12, 15, 32, 34, 36, 37, 40, 65, 71, 89, 145, 177, 374, 376, 403, also *H. Pennaria*, *H. Aurantiaria* and *H. Defoliaria*. My desiderata are—3, 5, 11, 23, 33, 38, 39, 42, 43, 50, 55, 62, 63, 66. I wish to exchange 89 for *T. Betulæ* and *G. Pruni*. As I have only six specimens, gentlemen must write first.—JOSEPH HUTCHINGS, 11, *Heworth Road, York*; January 11.

MR. WATERHOUSE'S CATALOGUE OF COLEOPTERA.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—Several entomologists who saw my protest against Mr. Janson's remarks in the 'Annual,' expressed the opinion "that I had not gone far enough." Now, at the time that I wrote, I was perfectly aware that I had not gone far enough for some purposes, but I thought I had said enough to extract from Mr. Janson the grounds he had for his assertions: I was sure that it was utterly impossible for

him to know whether I had examined only one specimen of each species in Mr. Stephens' collection (for such was not the case), and I felt sure that, unless I lent him a hand by letting out what I really had done, he must commit himself, either by making some further assertions, or by sliding off from the main point in such a manner as to leave the matter pretty transparent. He has chosen the latter alternative, Mr. Janson (who is very clever at figures) proving, by great ingenuity, that I make "a bold assertion" in saying that Mr. Stephens states, in his 'Manual,' that he has upwards of 26,000 specimens of Coleoptera; *firstly*, by giving grounds for the belief that he must, at a subsequent period, have had more than that number; and, *secondly*, by dividing 27,000 by 3468, &c., and by giving in a little multiplication, coming to the conclusion that I have only 18,936 specimens to examine. All this is very satisfactory, though perhaps a little bewildering.*

* For, after all, Stephens *does* state that his collection consisted of upwards of 26,000 specimens (*i. e.* 26,109), and Mr. Janson's remarks *do* refer to the collection of Coleoptera *generally*, though he now states that they were *intended* to refer to the Brachelytra only: no doubt in the first part of his paper, he says, he alludes "more particularly" to the Brachelytra, but that has reference to other statements. It is no fault of mine if Mr. J. expresses himself ambiguously. He talks of Stephens' "collection," and says he was warranted in expecting a "complete epitome" of—what? why, of the specimens, after the example of Mr. Wollaston, in his paper on Atomaria. That is what Mr. J. states! Then he makes Stephens' collection come up to about 27,000 specimens, and works off ever so many thousands, because they (the specimens of Curculionidæ and Carabidæ, for example) were already

But what I am most pleased to get at, through Mr. J.'s calculations, for the moment, is this,—that Mr. Stephens' collection "has an approximate average of eight specimens of each species." Now, if I take my lens and look at a species (which is made up of eight specimens), how does Mr. J. know that I only saw one of the eight specimens? and, if I looked more carefully at one specimen than another, what right has he to assume that I had no reason for so doing,—that I took that specimen "arbitrarily," as he chooses to assert?

Now, with respect to my papers on Rhizophagus and Monotoma, read before the Entomological Society, and which seem to have disgusted Mr. J. so much that he would not give the readers of the 'Annual' the benefit of my work. I have this to say with respect to the first of the two, that when it was read, up jumps Mr. Janson, and says he, "You have appended no authors' names." "I beg your pardon, Mr. Janson," says I, "I have stated that the species of Rhizophagus were worked out from Erichson's descriptions." Mr. J. may wriggle about as much as he pleases with regard to this question, but the "intelligent" readers will see through the dodge, and will feel quite satisfied that my stating "that the species were worked out from Erichson's

done. But he knows they are *not* done; a "complete epitome" of the *specimens* of those groups has never been furnished. What, then, are the calculations good for? Are they to mystify? Mr. Wollaston, in his paper on Atomaria, could make observations upon the different specimens representing the species in Stephens' collection, but everybody knows that the plan of a Catalogue does not permit of such a proceeding. Why, then, does Mr. Janson pretend that he expected it? Every paragraph in the 'Annual' relating to me is equally disingenuous.

descriptions" comes to exactly the same thing as if I had written the name "Erichson" after that of each of the species. The authority for my names of the species of *Monotoma* was given in the same way. Those who know anything about the matter will be aware that they have got hold of the current names of the species of those two groups, which are known (some of them for the first time through me) to inhabit England. They can get their authorities from their Stettin Catalogue. Mr. Janson is fully up to all this, but (affected) "ignorance is (sometimes) bliss."

With respect to the rest of Mr. Janson's remarks, he is welcome to them and to the spirit in which they are written. I knew quite enough of our extremely pungent writer to be aware that neither my Catalogue nor anything else that I might do would meet with his approbation before I began, and I felt that I must either do nothing and enjoy his favour, or do something and bear with his ———. It is not the first time that he has made reckless statements respecting me, and I thought that as he was obliged to eat his words upon a former occasion he would have left me alone for the future; but with much valour he is wanting in discretion.

When I first began this communication it was my intention to have entered into some detail respecting the plans which I have pursued in my endeavours to determine the Stephensian species (not *specimens*); they have, of necessity, varied much according to circumstances, for the matter is extremely complicated, but as it would occupy much space to enter into this detail,—more I am sure than you could afford me,—I must be content for the present, in saying that I have done my very utmost to arrive at just conclusions on the subject, not only by examining Stephens' specimens (one or more, as the case might require), but also those of Kirby's collection, and by

comparing the whole with Kirby's MS. descriptions, which form the groundwork of those given in the 'Illustrations.' This was a work of great labour, and occupied my leisure for some years. That in examining Stephens' specimens I did not "arbitrarily" take any one that came to hand, Mr. Janson was fully aware, since he went through a part of the work with me, and was then satisfied himself to do as I did. He published with me a paper on a part of the Brachelytra, and in the Introduction to that paper explanation is given of the state of the Collection. After what Mr. J. has written in the 'Annual,' I must recommend to its readers the perusal of that Introduction, and I think they will be rather surprised there to learn that, as a general rule, the type specimens in Stephens' collection are labelled, from which it must be inferred that such specimens were *selected* as our guide in determining the species. I have to add to this, that Mr. Stephens himself informed me that in all cases where there are no marked types, he regarded his *first* specimen as his type, and that as other specimens had been added from time to time, often when the characters were not fresh in his memory, he would not be answerable for their accuracy. Lastly, I have to state that the specimens more especially referred to by me in the Catalogue are *all marked*.

G. R. WATERHOUSE.

[Here the controversy must close, as we cannot afford space for a continuance of it. We have struck out all the strongest expressions in the letters of both combatants, as no good could arise from their publication.]

PORTRAIT of YOUNG LINNÉ in his Lapland Dress (published in the 'Entomologische Zeitung'). Copies of this Engraving can be obtained of Mr. STANTON on Monday evening next; price 1s. each.

*In the Press,***THE BRITISH TORTRICES.**

BY S. J. WILKINSON.

This work will form one 8vo volume, uniform with the series of the 'Insecta Britannica,' and will contain descriptions of all the British species of Tortricina, with observations on their habits and localities.

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- Colquhoun, Hugh, M.D.
- Boyd, Thomas
- *Spence, William, F.R.S. (2 copies)
- *Gorham, H. S.
- Bond, F.
- *Wailles, George
- Lighton, Rev. Sir C. R., Bart.
- *Horton, Rev. E.
- Walker, Francis
- *Backhouse, W.
- *Brockholes, J. F.
- *Edleston, R. S.
- *Braikenridge, Rev. G. W.
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- *Allis, T. H.
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- Preston, Rev. T. A.
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BISHOP STORTFORD LITERARY INSTITUTE,

ON Wednesday, January 26th, 1859, Mr. STAINTON will deliver a LECTURE on ENTOMOLOGY, at the Corn Exchange, Bishop Stortford, commencing at 8 P.M.

Tickets may be procured of Mr. May, North Street, Bishop Stortford.

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SYNONYMIC LIST of BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA, TO THE END OF THE NOCTUÆ, for interchange amongst Collectors. Price 1s. 3d. per dozen, or 4s. 6d. for 50 (post free). I have a number of these now on hand, which I shall be glad to forward on application.—H. T. STAINTON.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 122.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1859.

[PRICE 1d.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

THE records of observations lead to deductions; if such deductions are manifest and obvious we do not call them theories. It is not a theory that the weathercock points to the wind; it is not a theory that the night is darker than the day; it is not a theory that butterflies fly by day; it is not a theory that the larvæ of the Common White butterflies feed on cabbage. Why should it be a theory that the larva of *Sphinx Convolvuli* feeds on the bindweed?

When an explanation of anything is far from obvious and very far-fetched, it is not very inaptly termed a theory, though that is not the proper meaning of the term. For instance, a popular writer lately traced the derivation of the name *Machaon*, for the Swallow-tail butterfly, to the Latin word *machæra*, a dagger, in allusion to the prolongations of the hind wings resembling daggers: such an explanation, utterly at variance with the truth, might be considered as a theory.

And, still more lately, another writer has deduced the name *Convolvuli*, for the *Sphinx* so called, from its habit of frequenting tubular flowers, which,

according to him, led to its being named after its favourite plant, and thus propagated a delusion that the larva fed thereon.

We never read a more outrageous insult to our common sense: the assumption that the perfect insect frequented the flowers of the *Convolvulus* was perfectly gratuitous. Who ever heard or read of its doing so? The second assumption, that it *hence* received the name *Convolvuli*, was likewise contrary to the fact, and must surely have been known to the writer to have been so: having demolished the two premises, what becomes of the conclusion?

Two gentlemen took the trouble to point out to the writer alluded to the fallacy of his assertion; he thanks them *nonchalamment*, terms their facts theories, and reposes serenely on his own ———.

We leave a blank, for we find no word to express our meaning: it is perfectly possible for a person to call the facts cited by an adversary theories, but we cannot conceive such an hallucination as to lead to a disputant calling his own theories facts.

But the whole episode, from which, for the sake of our younger readers, we have wished to deduce a whole-

some moral, reminds us necessarily of the argumentative Frenchman, who was proving most convincingly some knotty point, but a friend, who had listened to him patiently for some time, interposed at last, "But, Monsieur, I beg your pardon, your proposition is hardly tenable." "Mais comment?" "The facts, Monsieur, will not bear out your explanation,—they are dead against you." "Den so much de vorse for de facts," replied the Frenchman, with a shrug of his shoulders, expressive of contempt and pity for the unfortunate facts!

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Correspondents therefore will please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. S. E.—*Branderiana*, under that name in eighth Family; *Occultana*, see genus *Retinia* in fifth Family, Intel. No. 120, p. 124.

J. J. R.	} When we have room.
W. C. T.	
J. M.	

Mr. STANTON will be "at home" on Wednesday next, February 2, at 6 P. M., as usual.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—My address, formerly 12, Porter Street, Preston, is now—H. ROBINSON, 3, *Deepdale Road, Preston*; Jan. 19.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having left Weston-super-Mare, my address in future will be—A. C. BRYANT, 5, *Lipson Terrace, Plymouth*.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Captures near Taunton.—Having never yet seen in your pages any account of insects taken in this neighbourhood, possibly my list of captures during the past season and the end of the preceding one, though containing so few of any rarity, may not be altogether without interest. I of course mention none described in the 'Manual' as "Common everywhere."

C. Edusa. Always to be found; this year most abundant.

L. Sinapis. Abundant in many woods round here.

H. Semele. Uncommon.

A. Paphia. Very common; fond of flowers of thistle and bramble.

A. Aglaia. Not rare; on heaths.

- A. Euphrosyne. Common in woods.
 C. Cardui. Not very common.
 V. Polychloros. Common in woods and where elms abound.
 T. Rubi. Common in woods.
 T. Betulæ. One ♂ taken in a garden.
 P. Argiolus. Uncommon; fond of bramble blossoms.
 T. Tages. Common on sandy banks.
 T. Alveolus. In meadows near woods.
 P. Linea. Abundant in and near woods.
 P. Sylvanus. Do.
 S. Populi. Common at light, and on palings.
 S. Ocellatus. By no means so common as *Populi*.
 S. Tiliæ. Pupa at elm; not rare.
 S. Ligustri. Common at honeysuckle blossoms after 10 P. M.; larvæ abundant on *Viburnum tinus*.
 S. Convolvuli. One taken by a collector, just beginning, at jessamine flowers.
 A. Atropos. Pupæ common.
 D. Galii. A friend knocked down a tolerable specimen while hovering over a bed of Verbenas, in his garden.
 C. Elpenor. Common at Rhododendron blossoms.
 M. Stellatarum. Very abundant at flowers as late as November.
 H. Sylvinus. Rather common at light; August.
 C. Furcula. Larvæ beaten from sal-
 lows; October.
 N. Ziczac. Do.
 P. Palpina. One, flying in a garden.
 P. Cassiuea. Comes freely to light; beginning of December.
 E. Lanestris. Larvæ excessively abundant.
 P. Populi. Common at light.
 S. Papyratia. One at light; June.
 B. Perla. At light.
 A. Ligustri. Pupæ on ash.
 A. Megacephala? Pupæ on poplar.
 H. Micacea. At flowers, in September.
 X. Hepatica.
 H. Popularis. Very common at light; September.
 L. Testacea. Do.
 C. Alsines.
 T. Subtusa. One or two at light August.
 N. Umbrosa. At light; common flying along hedges at dusk; August.
 A. Pistacina. Abundant; at light and ivy blossoms.
 A. Litura. Common at ivy.
 X. Aurago. One at light; October.
 P. Flavocincta. Very common; at light.
 C. Scrophulariæ? Larva on *S. aquatica*.
 H. Peltigera. One at Rhododendron blossoms.
 A. Urticæ. Flying along hedges.
 P. Iota. Rather common; at flowers of honeysuckle.
 C. Nupta. Common; fond of sitting on stone walls during the afternoon.
 M. Margaritata. Flying in gardens.
 P. Syringaria. Common in gardens.
 H. Pennaria. At light; November.
 G. Papilionaria. Do.; August.
 L. Lactearia. By beating.
 H. Thymiaria. Common in and near woods.
 E. Omicronaria. Common; by beating maple hedges.
 A. Imitaria. By beating.
 B. Amatara. Common in woods and lanes.
 L. Adustata. Common; beaten from ivy.
 E. Alechemillata. Common; by beating.
 S. Dubitata. At light.
 C. Russata. Common; by beating.
 E. Plumbaria.
 A. Plagiata. At light, and flying along hedges.—W. G. RAWLINSON, *Taunton*; January 12.

COLEOPTERA.

Hammersmith Marshes.—On the 11th of December last I had the pleasure of introducing an old correspondent (Mr.

Tyrer, of Southport) to this well-beloved spot, wishing on my own account that I had never been there before myself, as first impressions are always the most powerful; *malgré* the brick fields, mud, broken crockery, old hats, defunct domestic animals and living sparrow-shooters, which infest the approaches to the marsh, we managed to have a tolerable day's sport, undisturbed save by the triumphant snortings of the train on the neighbouring rail, which (perhaps in honour of Mr. Tyrer) positively had a live passenger. On our way the stumps in hedges near the Brompton Cemetery produced the ordinary quantity of tucked-up *Crioceris asparagi* and also *Dromius agilis*. The usual swarms of *Anchomenus Thoreyi* (some nearly red of hue) were exposed on raking over the *débris* of reeds, accompanied by other members of that genus, such as *fuliginosus*, *mæstus*, &c., and divers of *Stenolophus vespertinus*, the latter chiefly in holes in the banks; but the greatest harvest was gathered at the roots of the row of old willow stumps directly opposite the entrance to the marshes from the Holland Road; there we procured *Notaris scirpi*, under the bark, in some quantity, with its smaller congener *acidulus*, and *Phytonomus pol-lux* and *rumicis*; higher up the bark-knife discovered *Cæcicula scutellata* in swarms and *Nitidula grisea*, one stump producing a little handful of *Cis setiger* and *Ichneumon (paluditor?)* hibernating under the bark. After securing such small species as these it seemed quite ridiculous to turn out such a vast insect as *Carabus granulatus*, several of which I found at least four feet from the ground, comfortably packed up in wood dust, left, I presume, by some other insect. Close to the ground *Anisodactylus binotatus* occurred in considerable numbers (including one of the var. *luteicornis*), and more than once I can answer for one pulse beating quicker than ordinary when the digger turned up a small

fuliginosus or *piceus*, vain hopes of *Badister peltatus* arising, in default of which *Bembidium fumigatum*, *assimile*, &c., had to be bottled, on whom, at this late season, the laurel-leaves appear to have but little effect (I find a drop of essential oil of bitter almonds on wool, put in the collecting-phial, very efficacious now). Plenty of small pupæ are to be found at the roots of the pollards: I should think that thirty or forty forced themselves upon me during the day, though I daresay if I had gone on purpose I should only have discovered one and perhaps have smashed that with the digger. During the last season I have taken the following *Geodephaga* here, amongst others:—

Dyschirius æneus,
Elaphrus multipunctatus,
Chlænium nigricornis,
Badister unipustulatus,
Pterostichus gracilis,
 „ *anthracinus*,
Stenolophus consputus,
Bembidium flammulatum,
 „ *ustulatum*,
 „ *bipunctatum*,
 „ *articulatum*,
 „ *Clarkii*.

The Thames banks between Putney and Hammersmith have supplied me during the last fortnight with *Patrobis excavatus* (sparingly) and *Anchomenus atratus* plentifully.—E. C. RYE, 284, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.; January 22.

OBSERVATIONS.

Nepticula Agrimonie and *æneofasciata*.—I can now distinguish the larvæ of the two species on *Agrimonia Eupatoria*. *N. Agrimonie* is in the larva state in September, and before the end of that month is already in cocoon, inside the leaf; its cocoon is blackish. This occurred last autumn, near Frankfort, in the greatest plenty. On the other hand *N. æneo-*

fasciata appears some weeks later, not till the middle of October; it creeps out of the leaf in order to make its mine on the ground: I found it again near Zurich, and Herr Schmid appears to have met with it at Frankfort-on-the-Maine.—
PROFESSOR FREY, Zurich; Jan. 3.

Lithocolletis Messaniella at Frankfort-on-the-Maine.—Near Frankfort, on the southern slope of the Taunus mountains are extensive plantations of *Custanea vesca*. In September last Herr Schmid, Herr Mühlig and I, found thereon mines of a *Lithocolletis*, from which we have bred a number of specimens of *L. Messaniella*. The first specimens came out at the end of September.—IBID.

The Phryganidæ near Exeter.—Having captured a few of these insects when I have been out collecting,—but having no work of reference I have never attempted to study them till now,—I wish publicly to thank Dr. Hagen for his valuable and excellent Monograph, so far as it is published, hoping, in the next year's 'Annual,' to see the remainder: these papers are boons to the English entomologist, and I for one can appreciate them. Let us show the learned author that we can use the implements he has so kindly put into our hands. I will, then, as I did with the dragonflies, start the lists; but, at the same time, I would beg it to be understood that those I am about to enumerate are not supposed to be anything like a proper representation of those species that may be taken here, when once attention is directed to them. I hope I shall see the record of numbers of localities published in the 'Intelligencer,' so as to see how these caddisflies are distributed over the British isles.

Phryganea grandis, Lin.

„ *varia*, Fab.

Limnophilus pellucidus, Oliv.

„ *var.*

„ *rhombicus*, Lin.

„ *affinis*, Steph.

Limnophilus grisens, Lin.

„ *bipunctatus*, Curt.

„ *flavescens*, Steph.

Anabolia dubia, Steph.

Hallesus digitatus, Schrk.

Goëra capillata, P.

I have about ten species of the Leptoceridæ, but they must wait for the remaining portion of Dr. Hagen's Monograph before I can determine them, and I hope during the coming season to add many more to the above-named species. I need not say that their colours are not attractive, but when you come to sit down and really study them, you will find them exceedingly interesting, particularly the neururation of the various groups. I may add that, at first sight, they appear very difficult to make out; but my motto is, "Never be beaten; what others have done can be done again." This I should like to impress upon our younger brethren of the "net and pin."—E. PARFITT, 4, Weirfield Place, St. Leonard's, Exeter; Jan. 17.

EXCHANGE.

To be given away.—All who want *Nematois scabiosellus* can have two, four or six specimens (state which, and don't be afraid to ask for the highest number, as I have plenty), by sending box and return postage. Any one who can help me with the *Micros* need not send return postage: I want a great many common species.—W. FARREN, King's Old Gateway, Cambridge; Jan. 20.

Duplicates.—I have duplicates of the following, as numbered in the Manual': 3, 13, 15, 22, 36, 38, 41, 46, 57, 61, 63, 65, 71, 74, 105, 145, 147, 173, 184, 185, 402. Any one in want of the above will please write and say what he has to spare, as my desiderata are numerous.—MISS WILKINSON, St. Andrew's, Guernsey; January 19.

Duplicates.—I should wish those entomologists who have addressed me letters about the duplicates named by me in the 'Intelligencer' of January 8, and who have not received either letters or insects from me, to know that I received their communications after earlier ones had exhausted my stock of duplicates, and that I have not time to write to each one separately.—DOUGLAS TIMINS, *Oriel College, Oxford*.

Beetles on our Coast.—In the memorabilia for June, 1856, Mr. Douglas says that he has never seen *Calathus mollis*. If any others should be in the same predicament, I shall be happy to send them any number of *living* specimens from our sand hills, where they swarm in company with *Demetrias atricapillus*, &c. The salt marshes also have little nests of *P. chaldeus* and *littoralis*, twelve and fourteen in a bunch.—G. R. CROUCH, *Uphill House, Weston-super-Mare*; January 18.

THE BRITISH TORTRICES.

WE now give the species of the sixth, seventh and eighth families of the Tortricina.

Family VI. CARPOCAPSIDÆ.

1. Endopisa
 1. Saturnana
 2. Ulicana
 3. Germanana
 4. Nigricana
 5. proximana
 6. puncticostana
2. Carpocapsa
 1. Juliana
 2. splendana
 3. grossana
 4. Pomonella
 5. funebrana
3. Grapholita
 1. Albersana

2. Ulicetana
3. Hypericana
4. modestana
5. microgrammana
6. Wimmerana
7. pupillana
8. citrana

Family VII. CNEPHASIDÆ.

1. Spaleroptera
 1. ietericana
2. Cnephasia
 1. cinctana
 2. hybridana
 3. subjectana
 4. Virgaureana
 5. alternella
 6. pascuana
 7. sinuana
 8. conspersana
 9. octomaculana
 10. Penziana
 11. nubilana
3. Ablabia
 1. pratana

Family VIII. SERICORIDÆ.

1. Euchromia
 1. Arbutella
 2. fulvipunctana
 3. purpurana
 4. Ericetana
 5. striana
 6. Branderiana
2. Orthotænia
 1. antiquana
3. Sericoris
 1. Conchana
 2. Lacunana
 3. Urticana
 4. Micana
 5. alternella
 6. fuligana
 7. cespitana
 8. politana
 9. littoralis
 10. Euphorbiana
 11. latifasciana
 12. bifasciana

4. Mixodia
 1. Schulziana
 2. palustrana

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE 'ACCENTUATED LIST OF BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA.'

Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you, through the medium of the 'Intelligencer,' that our 'List' is now published. I have sent to Mr. Van Voorst, the publisher, the names of the subscribers; he will supply them with their copies, at the rate of 3s. per copy (post free 3s. 6d.) The price to non-subscribers is 5s.

Yours truly,
ALFRED F. SEALY,
Hon. Sec. Cam. Ent. Soc.

A GLOSSARY.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—Has it yet occurred to you, or any of your readers, that there exists a great want for a work explaining the technical phrases used in works on Entomology? Many of these phrases are so obscure that I think an "Entomological Dictionary," or rather "Glossary," is much needed,—one which should embrace all such words as are used in the study of this interesting Science, and seldom if ever found in an ordinary dictionary. Valuable books have been written by entomologists, well acquainted with all the idioms peculiar to this branch of Natural History, but many have been published without proper definitions being given of those words which are not likely to be understood by a novice. When this is the case it is a great drawback, and very discouraging to working men, who, anxious for instruction, purchase such works, or perhaps obtain them from Societies to which they belong; and, on perusing the contents,

perceive the disadvantage under which they are labouring, and are not able to gain the information they might have gained had they had a Glossary to refer to which explained the technical terms used. In order to advance the study of Entomology amongst the working classes, I consider this a very necessary arrangement, and that it would much facilitate their studies, whereas, under existing circumstances, they have to seek the required information from some friend of greater learning.

Yours truly,
January 15. R. A.

THE JOYS OF THE DAYS THAT ARE GONE.

Oh! when I first collecting went,
To Battersea or famed Darenth,
What visions fill'd my brain!
Bright *Calosomas* gemmed the trees,
Antiopas sailed on the breeze,
With lovely Queens of Spain!

But fled are all those joyous dreams,
Less green the grass, less bright the streams,
Less sunlight gilds my views:
The Emperor has dingy grown,
And half the Admiral's splendour's flown;
All butterflies seem blues!

Where are those hosts of fairy things,
To which my memory fondly clings?
Apollo's self has flown;
Now beetles seem but half their size,
I never take a Grand Surprise,
Nor Hampsteadensis own.

The very books I loved so well,
Which held me 'rapt neath magic spell,
Enrapture me no more!
My faith, poor Stephens! e'en in thee
Is shaken, and I cease to be
Charmed with thy wizard lore.

Oh, Stainton! Westwood! Doubleday!
 How could ye *Artemisiæ* slay?
 I thought to call her mine!
 You've swept away all cherished things—
Daphidice, and all that brings
 A rapture half divine!

My dreams are o'er; now what is—is—
 What was—now is n't, I wis—
 What is will not live long:
 Had I a Rip Van Winkle glance
 At things—I know 't would make me
 dance,
 And burst forth into song!

Oh, loved ones! ye will live again!
 Fair *Podalirius*—Queen of Spain—
 And other banished things!
 You'll be restored—and future boys
 Will taste those raptures and those joys
 Which dreaming only brings!

IMITATOR.

*Brockholes, J. F.
 *Edleston, R. S.
 *Braikenridge, Rev. G. W.
 *Grut, Ferdinand
 *Allis, T. H.
 Burney, Rev. Henry
 Harding, H. J.
 Dunning, J. W.
 Thompson, Thomas
 *Vaughan, P. H.
 Preston, Rev. T. A.
 *Von Heyden, Senator
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 *Wintle, G. S.
 Bladon, James
 Crotch, G. R.
 *Pickard, Rev. H. A.
 Saunders, W. Wilson
 Eedle, Thomas
 *Sheppard, A. F.
 Crawford, J. B.
 *Cooke, Benjamin
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 *Sealy, A. F.
 Tompkins, H.

Marked thus * have paid their Subscriptions.

In the Press,

THE BRITISH TORTRICES.

BY S. J. WILKINSON.

This work will form one 8vo volume, uniform with the series of the 'Insecta Britannica,' and will contain descriptions of all the British species of Tortricina, with observations on their habits and localities.

Price to Subscribers, 18s.

Subscribers' names and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Mr. Stainton, and acknowledged in the columns of the 'Intelligencer.'

Subscribers' Names received up to Monday night, January 24th.

*Hunter, John
 Colquhoun, Hugh, M.D.
 Boyd, Thomas
 *Spence, William, F.R.S. (2 copies)
 *Gorham, H. S.
 Bond, F.
 *Wailles, George
 Lighton, Rev. Sir C. R., Bart.
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 Walker, Francis
 *Backhouse, W.

Just published, price 5s.,

AN ACCENTUATED LIST of the BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA, with Hints on the Derivation of the Names. Published by the Entomological Societies of Oxford and Cambridge.

The arrangement follows that of Mr. Doubleday's forthcoming lists and Mr. Stainton's volume of the 'Insecta Britannica.'

N.B. The 'ACCENTUATED LIST' only (price 3d.) is nearly ready.

John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

PORTRAIT of YOUNG LINNÉ in his Lapland Dress (published in the 'Entomologische Zeitung'). Copies of this Engraving can be obtained of Mr. STAINTON on Wednesday evening next; price 1s. each.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 123.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1859.

[PRICE 1d.

IDLENESS.

WE trust none of our readers are really guilty of this crime; but this is about the most slack time of year in the lives of some entomologists, and we fear that in some quarters there is a tendency to be idle.

The captures of last year have now all been carefully attended to, examined, put away and distributed; but is everything in order for the coming season? No! Larva-cages are not cleared out, setting-boards are all higgledy-piggledy, and, in the ordinary course of things, when these are wanted for use, the collector will *then* put them in order. Why not do so at once? Always be beforehand with your work; what you want in March, get ready in February; always be looking a-head.

We don't suppose we can impress these virtues upon everybody (just as we have long since despaired of inducing some people to be punctual), but perhaps some will profit by our hints, just as we have ourselves often profited by words of advice casually dropped from others.

Of course a large majority of our readers have turned over a new leaf and begun to keep Diaries, but though

the book has been procured and the eleven columns ruled, as yet probably there are no entries. Three months hence, in many instances, these diaries will have got put away and forgotten: strange that our best intentions fade away so rapidly!

Setting-boards, breeding-cages and diary all in order; what more to be done? Are your store-boxes well supplied with camphor? for we don't wish the good things our readers will send us six months hence to be half-eaten before they come. The camphor won't evaporate between now and March, and you will be catching insects before the 20th of March, and placing them in the store-boxes. Was not last year's net worn out? Do you not want a new one? It looks sadly out of place to see a tattered old net going out on a fine spring day; but many will have forgotten to think about the state of the net till the loss of a good insect, through some horrid rent, makes them resolve, when the year is rather further advanced,—*mem.* to make a new net.

Then have you determined on any *spécialité* for the coming year? if so *read up* the subject; if you have not, books yourself, perhaps some friend can lend you some, or you belong to some local Entomological Society which is

forming a library. Now don't throw the book down directly you come to some long hard word, like "homæoteleutan." You can't expect everything to be so easy that it will give you no trouble; life would be vapid and insipid indeed if there were no such things as difficulties. Did you ever cross the Channel in a dead calm? and didn't you wish for a few waves, just to break the monotony of the sea's appearance? If we caught every insect we saw, and reared every larva we found, *without trouble*, why it would be too much of a good thing, and we should very soon tire of it.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained
WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The pressure of matter is still so great that we must in future charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents therefore will please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

OBSERVATIONS.

ON THE SOLENOBIE OF LANCASHIRE, &c.

Herewith I send, for your examination, six bred male specimens of *S. inconspicuellæ* and a card with females and cases, also seven males of my *Triquetrella* (partly bred) and three females and cases. I think, if you will refer to Bruand's work, you will satisfy yourself that these are really identical with the species he describes as *Triquetrella*: it is impossible to make anything out of the plates representing the males of *Inconspicuellæ* and *Triquetrella*.

The cases of *Inconspicuellæ* are found here on *beech trees* in Prestwich Wood, and the moths appear *early in April*, and are *most sluggish* creatures. The cases of *Triquetrella* are found on large millstone-grit stones on the moors (occasionally on stone walls); in order to get them it is necessary to *turn over* these big stones (not a very easy job, by the way), as these little rascals prefer the sides nearest the ground. These insects appear in the perfect state from the 1st to the 20th of *May*, and are *very active* on the wing, and, what is very singular in this genus, one *rarely* gets a female. The female chrysalis is seen projecting from the case, —the insect is missing; whether its economy is different from that of *Inconspicuellæ*, or they become a prey to spiders, Colcoptera, &c., I know not: what females I possess are chiefly bred: the anal aperture in the female is considerably less woolly than in *Inconspicuellæ*.

These *Solenobie* are a very difficult group: it is impossible to know much about them without a deal of attention to their habits; but if my insect is not the true *Triquetrella*, depend upon it is a new species.

The cases found on granite rocks in North Wales may sometime or other be

bred. Another species occurs in extraordinary numbers on an old limestone (I think) wall between Couway and Llandudno; it is like none that I know of: I bred an apterous female out of a lot of three cases (that I thought were not going to produce anything), and it was of a yellowish colour and *exceedingly active* on its legs.

Again, on some fir trees in the centre of a large wood at Rudheath, Cheshire, I met with some twenty cases, from which I bred a single female. Then there are cases on beech trees which I find at Dunham Park; for years these only produced females: these larvæ take *two* years to arrive at perfection. I send some of these larvæ by the post for your artist to figure, and I will shortly send you some larvæ of *Inconspicuellæ*, from beech trees at Prestwich, which regularly produce both sexes every year, and afterwards you shall have some of the millstone-grit larvæ, so that you can compare all three together. Perhaps between us we shall throw a little light on the subject. It is very odd how this group is neglected by collectors generally: I am sure if they were systematically worked a good many species would turn up.—R. S. EDLESTON, *Bowdon, near Manchester; January 17.*

[We are extremely obliged to Mr. Edleston for the above valuable communication. On a close scrutiny of the insects sent, and a comparison with Bruand's work, we have come to the conclusion that the *Triquetrella* of that author is, in point of fact, our *Inconspicuellæ* (the *Triquetrella* of the German authors being a larger, darker insect), and we cannot ourselves distinguish the *Triquetrella* of Mr. Edleston from his *Inconspicuellæ*, individual specimens of the former differing more from one another than they do from *Inconspicuellæ*. Indeed the result of this investigation has been greatly to shake our faith in the specific distinctness of *S. Douglasii*.

The neururation of the hind wings of these insects varies to a very curious degree in the same species, two veins being either separate at their starting points, or starting from the same point, or even fused together for some distance, whereas, in one specimen we possess, one of these two veins has disappeared *altogether*! But we admit that the difference of habit and periods of appearance has great weight with us, and *possibly* the species which does not appear till May may be really distinct from the early April insect, *Inconspicuellæ*. Time will show.]

Observations on Butalis grandipennis.

—On the 19th inst., being well in advance of my printers, I resolved to open the campaign by visiting the classic ground of Wimbledon Common. My object was to try and obtain, either by inspection or beating, the larvæ of *Coleophora albicosta*; but either I was not at the precise spot frequented by that insect, or else the larvæ are not obtainable at this period of the year, for eyes and beating-stick were both used to no success, and no *Coleophora* larvæ rewarded my labours. Instead thereof I fell in with the larvæ of *Butalis grandipennis*, and wanting some of these to send abroad I proceeded to collect them very eagerly. The webs they make in the furze bushes are very conspicuous, but often very inaccessible; the larva likes to have its habitation where four or five branches start off from the main stem, and to obtain them you must cut the main stem below the web, and then proceed to tear off the branches *seriatim*. It is not possible to avoid prickling the fingers. When the web is thus laid bare, it is too opaque to allow of your seeing whether it is tenanted or not, and it must be cautiously removed from the stem and pulled to pieces; in this process the larvæ are eventually brought to light. I thus obtained between forty and fifty, and got a good notion of the creature's habits. It is a very artful little animal, and, though very

often solitary, one sometimes meets with individuals so amiable that five or six will live harmoniously together. On two occasions I found that the larva, not satisfied with the natural protection of the web, had pressed a great coat into its service, in the form of an old seed-pod of the *Ulex*. The outer web is tolerably thick and fluffy-looking, but besides that, nearly every larva is separately enveloped in a white *robe de soie*. The creatures were all quite active, by no means torpid, but then it was a mild, spring-like day, and, with the thermometer above 50° and a light breeze from the south west, torpidity was not to be expected. Owing to the dry season Wimbledon Common was far from being in its normal state; it was comfortable and clean walking, and the wet places were all dry! *Genista anglica* was putting forth its young green leaves, without any superfluous moisture at the roots of the plants. Thus I opened my season of 1859.—H. T. STANTON; January 20.

EXCHANGE.

European Lepidoptera.—I have the following to spare:—

Argynnis Niobe,
 „ Dia,
 „ Lathonia,
 „ Daphne,
 Vanessa Prorsa,
 Apatura Ilia (♂),
 Charaxes Jasius,
 Pieris Daplidice,
 Colias Palæno (♂),
 Chrysophanus Virgaureæ (♂),
 „ Chryseis,
 Polyommatus Acis (♂),
 „ Emmedon (♀),
 „ Arion,
 „ Damon,
 „ Icarus,
 Steropes Aracynthus,
 Deilephila Galii (fine),

Deilephila Euphorbiæ,
 Pterogon Œnotheræ,
 Trochilium Hylæiforme,
 „ Formicæforme,
 „ Culciforme,
 Phragmatobia Luctifera,
 Aretia Hebe,
 „ Purpurea,
 Callimorpha Hera,
 Gastropacha Betulifolia,
 Lasiocampa Dumeti,
 Stauropus Fagi,
 Notodonta Bicolora,
 „ Torva,
 Clostera Curtula,
 Agrotis Præcox,
 Leucania Bathyerga
 Eriops Pteridis,
 Cucculia Artemisiæ,
 „ Abrotani,
 Cloanthia Perspicillatis (1 very fine),
 Plusia Illustris,
 „ Moneta,
 „ Orichalea,
 Catocala Fraxini (very fine),
 Miera Paula,
 Hydrelia Uncana,
 Ennomos Alniaria.

Most of the above are in good, and some in very fine, condition; but as, in several cases, I have only single specimens for exchange, applicants will please write before sending insects. On the British list I should be particularly glad of *fine* specimens of *P. Artaxerxes* for several Continental friends, also of a few *Pygmaeola* and *Littoralis*. I will send a list of my chief wants in the European Lepidoptera to any applicant. Some of the insects are “set in the English style,”—the greater number are on the Continental mounting.—J. R. HIND, 22, Grove Road, St. John's Wood; Jan. 23.

Exchange.—I have duplicates of the following:—3, 10, 12, 15, 18, 19, 25, 26, 36, 37, 60, 61, 67, 85, 104, 145, 184, 240, 274, 307, 309, 369, 370, 384, 402, 410, 413, 451, 479. As my wants are numerous, persons desirous of exchanging

had better write to say what they have. I should much like to exchange *Colias Edusa* and *Erebia Blandina* for *Thecla W-album*, or any *Cucullia* except *Umbratica*.—FREDERICK BUCKTON, 6, Beech Grove Terrace, Leeds.

INSECTS REMOVED FROM MY SETTING-BOARDS IN 1858.

The past season has not been a busy one with me, at least so far as my setting-board was concerned; it is true that, through the kindness of my numerous correspondents, I received vast numbers of larvæ, but many, very many, of these died, and, excepting the cases of the defunct case-bearers, I have no relics of their once-happy existence to show; I mean no cabinet relics, for the portraits of individuals, and "my personal recollections" of the same, all duly recorded for publication some day, are preserved with great care, and can always be consulted by those interested in such *minutiæ*.

The total number of *Tineina* which graced my setting-boards in 1858 was about five hundred, and I certainly did not set fifty specimens of all other kinds of insects put together; out of these five hundred, there were about sixty foreigners. Amongst these five hundred may be enumerated the following species:—

1. *Solenobia inconspicua*
2. *Ochsenheimeria Birdella*
3. " *Bisontella*
4. *Incurvaria pectinea*
5. *Swammerdamia griseocapitella*
6. *Depressaria Hofmanui*
7. " *Angelicella*
8. *Gelechia sciutillella*
9. " *lentiginosella*
10. " *domestica*
11. " *fiaternella*
12. " *marmorea*
13. " *leucomelanella*
14. " *leucatella*
15. " *albipalpella*

16. *Gelechia arundinetella*
17. " *Farinosæ*
18. *Ypsolophus marginellus*
19. *Dasycera Oliviella*
20. *Butalis siccella*
21. " *torquatella*
22. *Glyphipteryx Haworthana*
23. *Argyresthia glaucinella*
24. *Gracilaria Ononidis*
25. *Ornix Loganella*
26. *Coleophora ditella*
27. " *vibicella*
28. " *Lugduniella*
29. " *pyrrhulipennella*
30. " *bilineatella*
31. " *trifariella*
32. " *Anatipennella*
33. " *palliatella*
34. " *niveicostella*
35. " *Gcuistæ*
36. " *Inflatæ*
37. " *Troglodytella*
38. " *murinipeuncella*
39. " *Fuscedinella*
40. " *vimietella*
41. " *Limosipennella*
42. *Batrachedra pinicolella*
43. *Chauliodus Illigerellus*
44. *Laverna propinquella*
45. " *Phragmitella*
46. *Stagmatophora Heydeniella*
47. *Asychna terminella*
48. *Elachista Gleichenella*
49. " *Magnificella*
50. " *Poæ*
51. " *trapeziella*
52. " *subnigrella*
53. " *Gangabella*
54. " *Megerlella*
55. " *Paludum (Caricis)*
56. " *Rhynchosporella*
57. " *Eleochariella*
58. " *Pollinariella*
59. *Tischeria Dodonæa*
60. *Lithocolletis quinqueguttella*
61. " *Bremiella*
62. " *Cavella*
63. " *Cydoniella*
64. " *Spinolella*

- 65. *Lithocolletis Nicellii*
- 66. " *Tristrigella*
- 67. *Cemiostoma Wailesella*
- 68. *Opostega Salaciella*
- 69. *Bucculatrix Artemisiella*
- 70. " *maritima*
- 71. " *cristatella*
- 72. *Nepticula Septembrella*
- 73. " *betulicola*
- 74. " *alnetella*
- 75. " *Freyella*
- 76. " *Agrimoniæ*
- 77. *Trifurcula pulverosella*

I proceed to make a few remarks upon these insects.

1. *Solenobia inconspicuellæ*. Of this I received several larvæ from Herr Hofmann, of Ratisbon, which produced specimens quite similar to those we take near London. Mr. Gregson sent me some cases found on grit-stones in Lancashire, but these only produced a single female (!) Mr. Edleston deems the grit-stone species distinct.

2. *Ochsenheimeria Birdella*. This abounded, as usual, within a hundred yards of where I am now writing. In July I can take any quantity, if any one still wants it.

3. *O. Bisontella*. I met with a single specimen of this near the Bridge of Allan last August; I put it in a pill-box in my waistcoat-pocket (not having any apparatus with me), and it actually remained alive for a fortnight, and in that period travelled to Aberdeen, Loch Lomond, Edinburgh, and eventually to Lewisham, when it was transferred from the waistcoat-pocket to the killing-bottle, and this long-lived and travelled *Ochsenheimeria* departed this life.

4. *Incurvaria pectinea*. Of this species I bred two from larvæ on birch leaves, sent me the previous summer by Mr. R. Cook. I am still anxious to see the young mining larva.

5. *Swammerdamia griseocapitella*. I bred this rather freely from larvæ collected on birch trees at Abbey Wood, in

September, 1857. The colour of the head of the perfect insect varies much; in some specimens it is nearly white, yet there is an appearance about the anterior wings which makes the insect look different from the hawthorn-feeding specimens. The larva of *S. Pruni*, so strikingly different from that of *S. griseocapitella*, produces a moth we can scarcely distinguish from the last-named species.

6. *Depressaria Hofmanni*. Of this I reared two specimens from larvæ sent me from Ratisbon by Herr Hofmann; these larvæ feed on *Athamanta Libanotis* in May.

7. *D. Angelicella*. A correspondent, immediately on the appearance of No. 87 of the 'Intelligencer,' with the crumpled leaf of *Ægopodium Podagraria*, posted to me some larvæ, which he hoped would be the long-sought *Illigerellus*; the plant, however, was *Angelica*, and in due course the larvæ were developed as *D. Angelicella*. Mistakes will occur; our correspondent will perhaps have better luck next time.—H. T. STANTON; Jan. 14.

(To be continued.)

A CO-OPERATIVE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—The great length of time which an individual must work, unless he make extensive purchases, before being able to amass anything like a complete collection, coupled with the inconvenience and expense, inherent in the ordinary system of exchanging, has induced me to consider how the difficulty may be overcome; and I beg to offer to my brother entomologists the following sketch of a scheme, which may doubtless be improved upon.

Let a Society be established, with its head-quarters in London, and called the "Co-operative Entomological Society," or any other appropriate name, with an

intelligent entomologist for its Secretary. Each member, before being admitted to the Society, to subscribe to a declaration to the effect that he will, to the best of his ability, collect all the species which occur in his neighbourhood (except the very commonest, which may not be required), and forward them, properly set, in a large box or boxes, as a parcel by rail, at the end of each season, to the Secretary. Each member to send not less than — species (the number to be decided by a majority of the members). The Secretary, on receiving the insects from the different members, to proceed to share them equally, care being taken that the member who has sent up any local species shall have a specimen or specimens of the same placed in his box. A register of the species sent up by each member to be sent with the insects, and preserved for general reference. On all the species being shared in this way, there would remain a considerable number of various kinds unappropriated; most of these might be exchanged by the Secretary for the species wanted by the members, whose marked lists he would have, and thus a large number of blanks might be filled up in a wholesale manner. At the close of the appropriating and exchanging operations, each member would have his boxes sent him, which, instead of merely containing the local species he has himself collected, would have specimens of these, and in addition a variety of others, the result of the labours of the other members in various parts of the country.

A subscription would be necessary to pay the Secretary, but it need not be heavy, and would probably be but little more than an energetic collector would expend in correspondence and exchanges. If a Committee could be appointed to work with the Secretary, the expense would be lessened. In a few years, in addition to the members having rapidly increased their collections, I doubt not

the Society could collect a large number of spare insects, which might be formed into cabinets and offered for sale, and the proceeds applied to the working expenses, in lieu of the subscriptions.

There will of course be inequality in the value and number of the species sent up by the different members,—one member may reside in a good locality, have plenty of time, and work hard, while another may not be so well placed, or work so hard; but as each member, before he can participate in the sharing, must send up not less than a certain number of different species, this evil is minimized, and I should hope there would be sufficient mutual confidence among collectors to effect the rest.

Hoping my suggestion may be further improved upon, and in some form ultimately carried out,

I remain,

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH MERRIN.

Gloucester,

January 1, 1859.

Wanted, Charles Turner.—This is a person who, in the early part of last year, cased several people of a subscription, in no case under a guinea, to enable him to go to Rannoch for the purpose of collecting insects, which were to have been divided in November last. As the time for such distribution is far past due, and as I was one of the *diseased* ones, I have but two objects in view in writing this notice:—*first*, I would caution every entomologist against such people; and, *secondly*, to give him notice that, unless he docs, within fourteen days from the appearance of this paper, refund to me my subscription, I shall pursue him for obtaining money under false pretences. I may also tell him that whoever knows me can inform him that I mean what I have written. I am wishful to assist any

man who is deserving, but I will not be swindled.—JOHN SCOTT, *Southfield Villas, Middlesbro'-on-Tees*; Jan. 21.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 124.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1859.

[PRICE 1d.]

PEEPING.

THE penalty for peeping is a very heavy one. Never peep! Make that resolution at once, and keep to it. Many and many a time have we just taken a peep at a moth to see whether we had got it, or to see what it was, and many and many a time has the moth flown away directly we opened the box to peep, or if we prevented that by a speedy closing of the box, then the specimen has been almost or quite spoiled by getting shut in between the box and the lid.

Never peep! If the moth is in the box keep it there; by peeping you are sure to give it a chance of escaping. It is treating the moth like the wise-acres at Tunbridge treated a train that had gone up the line without its tail-lights; they were aware that the want of these lights would be noticed and rectified at the next station,—they were aware that the only chance of accident was in an express engine going directly after the dark train,—knowing this, they despatched an express engine with the missing tail-lights, and this engine made such good speed that it ran into the previous train before it had left the Pens-

hurst station, and injured many of the passengers: it thus accomplished its mission.

But some one objects that he is not quite sure whether he succeeded in boxing the insect he was pursuing, and thinks he may be permitted to satisfy himself on that point. No, no! it will not do. If you think the moth is not in the box, look for it—look for it in the net,—look for it in the grass,—look for it anywhere but in the box: if it is there *you have it*,—if it is not there you gain nothing by looking there for it; and, again and again we repeat, if you peep the moth will probably escape.

We believe a large number of our readers can, from their experience, confirm what we say, and we have no doubt that many will have frequently exclaimed before now, when, after taking “just one peep,” they have lost some rarity, “Well, I declare I’ll never peep again!” and yet the next time the temptation came before them “they have gone and done” the very same thing, and probably have again been rewarded as they deserved.

Never peep!—it is childish, puerile. What! have you not patience to wait quietly till you get home, but you needs must be prying into your pill-

box to see what you have got? Why, it's almost as bad as some incipients we could name, who give a pupa a daily squeeze in order to be sure, by its wriggling, it is alive; if some morning it fails to wriggle, it never occurs to these clever youngsters that their diurnal pinchings have led to such a catastrophe. Before now, we believe, pupæ have been pinched till they cracked: it was like the old trial by ordeal; if the woman floated she was a witch; if she sank (and was drowned), she was an innocent, much-injured individual.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

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N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to Mr. H. T. STANTON, Mountfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The pressure of matter is still so great that we must in future charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents therefore will please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. R. H.—*Thecla Ledereri* occurs in the South of Russia: it may also occur in Turkey.

G. H. A.—The case-bearer on the star-grass appears to have been the larva of *Coleophora murinipennella*, now known to feed on *Luzula*. Thanks for your communications.

A. W.—Letter on Diaries next week.

J. B. C.—Have you seen Smith's 'Catalogue of British Hymenoptera?' Price 6s. (See 'Entomologist's Annual,' 1856, pp. 139—145). You will never regret buying it.

R. H. F.—The black pistol-shaped cases are common; they are those of *Coleophora anatipennella*.

CAPTURES.

NEUROPTERA.

Neuroptera at Ranworth.—The under-mentioned were collected chiefly in the Fens, and have been made out, as well as I can, from Dr. Hagen's papers. I have not given the attention to the subject which I had proposed, as my offer in the 'Intelligencer,' last year, only produced me one good correspondent in the study of these splendid insects.

Libellula quadrimaculata. Common.

- „ *depressa*. Do.
- „ *cancellata*. Do.
- „ *cærulescens*. One specimen.
- „ *flaveola*. Three specimens.
- „ *meridionalis*. One specimen.
- „ *striolata*. Very common.
- „ *Scotica*. Do.

Cordulegaster annulatus. Common.

Cordulia ænea. One specimen.

Æschna pratensis. Common.

- „ *mixta*. One specimen.
- „ *juncea*. Common.
- „ *cyanea*. Do.
- „ *grandis*. Do.
- „ *rufescens*. Six specimens.

Calopteryx virgo. Common.

„ *splendens*. Do.

Platynemis pennipes. Very common.

Lestes nympha. Common.

Agrion najas. Common.

„ *minium*. Very common.

„ *elegans*. Common.

„ *pumilio*. One specimen.

„ *pulchellum*. Four specimens.

„ *puella*. Very common.

Chrysopa vulgaris.

„ *vittata*.

Panorpa communis. Very common.

„ *Germanica*. Most abundant.

—W. WINTER, *Aldeby, near Beccles*; January 26.

Neuroptera near Brighton.—The following is a very imperfect list, but it is rare to see a local list of Neuroptera in the 'Intelligencer.'

Libellula depressa. Abundant at Burgess Hill, 1857 and 1858; at Ditchling Road, in June and July, 1858.

L. striolata. Race Hill in autumn, 1858.

L. Scotica. Do.; common.

Æschna cyanea. Common at Burgess Hill, July and August, 1858.

Calopteryx virgo. Near Burgess Hill, June, 1857.

Lestes fusca (?). Burgess Hill, 1858. I think it is *L. fusca*; the characters cannot well be mistaken,—*fusca* being the only brown *Lestes*.

Agrion minium. Common at Burgess Hill, occurring from April to June (?).

A. puella. Abundant at Burgess Hill in June and July.

Chrysopa vulgaris. Abundant in the gardens of Brighton, June and July, 1858.

C. abbreviata. Common in gardens, June, 1858.

Ephemera vulgata. Burgess Hill, June, 1857.—W. F. KIRBY, *St. Peter's House, Brighton*.

Dragonflies near Bristol.—The following list of dragonflies taken by me in the neighbourhood of Bristol, during the season of 1858, may perhaps interest some of the readers of the 'Intelligencer' who collect Neuroptera.

Libellula quadrimaculata. Common.

Libellula depressa. Common.

„ *flaveola* (3).

Gomphus vulgatissimus (1).

Cordulegaster annulatus (2).

Æschna juncea.

„ *cyanea*. Common

„ *grandis*. Abundant.

Lestes nympha (4).

Agriion pulchella. Common.

„ *cyathigerum* (1).

There are none of any great rarity; but, as we see very few remarks on them in the 'Intelligencer,' they may not be unacceptable. — J. B. CRAWFORD, *Park House, Cotham, Bristol; Feb. 1.*

OBSERVATIONS.

Note on Cirrhaedia Xerampelina. — From Mr. Crewe's remarks, in the 'Intelligencer,' on *C. Xerampelina*, it does not seem generally known that the larvæ will do well upon the bark or young buds of their natural food before the leaves expand. I believe I first learned this fact from my old friend Mr. R. S. Edleston, and have often proved it. Should any one have eggs or young larvæ of this insect now, let him eschew chickweed, and offer them young shoots of ash and willow; for, though Guenée (tome i. p. 403) says it will eat *Fraxinus excelsior*, I have known it taken where only willow and oak grew. — C. S. GREGSON, *Fletcher Grove, Stanley, near Liverpool.*

Note on Oporabia filigrammaria. — On the 17th of August, 1858, I got a female of this species, which laid eggs on the 26th of August. Mr. Garlick, of Lees, near Oldham, brought me twelve females in a box of *Vaccinium Myrtilli*, on which plant they were depositing eggs freely. My eggs commenced hatching on the 17th of January, 1859, and on the 20th they were out and enjoying themselves on the young buds of the above plant. Eggs green, changing in a few days to

bright orange. All the eggs I have found in a state of nature have been on the under side of the leaf or upon the stem close to the leaf-stalk. The young larvæ are large for the size of the egg; dark dull brown, with shining black head. I keep them outside, in a sheltered place. — *IBID.*

EXCHANGE.

Xanthia Ocellaris. — Would any Continental entomologist be so kind as to provide me with *authentic* specimens of this species? I will pay all expenses, and should there be any British insects that I have to spare amongst his desiderata, which list I hope he will enclose, I shall be most happy to forward them to him. Specimens of *X. Gilvago*, with the other, will also be acceptable, as I wish to compare the two species. — ROBERT ANDERSON, *Coney St., York.*

INSECTS REMOVED FROM MY SETTING-BOARDS IN 1858.

(Continued from p. 149.)

8. *Gelechia seintillella*. Of this I bred three specimens from larvæ sent me by Herr Mühlrig, of Frankfort, at the end of June: the whitish green larva draws together the terminal leaves of *Helianthemum vulgare*.

9. *G. lentiginosella*. I bred accidentally a specimen of this from *Genista tinctoria*, kindly supplied by Mr. Fletcher as food for some ravenous larvæ of *Coleophora Vibicella*; the species is probably abundant wherever that plant grows.

12. *G. marmorea*. This insect, as is well known, swarms everywhere on the sand-hills of the coast: last May the Rev. J. Hellins, of Exeter, found some

small cocoons in the sand on the Warren, near Starcross, and sent me one for examination; I reported favourably, and begged for a further supply, which Mr. Hellins most promptly and courteously sent, and I reared, at the end of May and beginning of June, several specimens of *G. marmorea*. The discovery of the larva will probably take place in March or April, this year; it should feed on one of the Caryophyllaceæ.

13. *G. leucomelanella*. I bred a specimen of this pretty addition to our Fauna, from larvæ sent me from Cornwall by Mr. Boyd, who found them feeding on *Silene maritima*.

14. *G. leucatella*. I bred this from larvæ sent me by Herr Mühligh. The larvæ vary somewhat in colour, but are generally reddish brown or purple-brown; they feed on hawthorn, apple and mountain ash at the end of May.

15. *G. albipalpella*. In June last I spent an evening with the Rev. P. H. Newnham, at Guildford, collecting the larvæ of this species: they were very plentiful; I certainly brought home more than a hundred, but only bred a single specimen.

16. *G. arundinetella*. At the end of March I visited Hackney, in order to learn, from Mr. Boyd's personal instructions, "the ways and means" of finding the larvæ of this singular species; the larvæ were not rare, and we collected a good number, but the rearing of these *Carex riparia* feeders is rather a difficult matter, and I only obtained two specimens of the perfect insect. I have not been able to find it anywhere in my own neighbourhood.

17. *G. farinosa*. Professor Frey kindly sent me, from Zurich, some of the red-marbled larvæ of this insect, feeding in doubled-up leaves of *Primula farinosa*, and I bred from them one specimen of this sombre-looking insect.

18. *Ypsolophus marginellus*. Mr. Boscher, of Twickenham, sent me some larvæ

of this insect, and I bred therefrom two specimens.

19. *Dasycera Olivella*. This insect was very common in my garden last summer, and should it revisit me again in equal numbers I shall be happy to supply all who want it. I had never been in the habit of meeting with more than seven or eight in a season; twenty in an afternoon was something quite new to my experience.

20. *Butalis siccella*. I bred a specimen of this species from some sand cocoons sent me by Professor Zeller.

21. *B. torquatella*. Of this I bred two cripples from the larvæ I had received from Herr Schmid the previous autumn. Last August, as the readers of the 'Intelligencer' will remember, I collected the larvæ freely in several localities in Scotland; whether they will survive the winter remains to be seen.

22. *Glyphipteryx Haworthana*. Early in April I received from Mr. Chappell, of Manchester, some larvæ of this species, and had the pleasure of breeding several towards the end of the same month.

23. *Argyresthia glaucinella*. At the end of March, Mr. Edleston sent me some larvæ of this species, and one was kind enough to make its appearance in the perfect state; the others, I suppose, dried up.

25. *Ornix Loganella*. I bred several of this from larvæ sent me the previous autumn by Mr. Wilkinson, of Scarborough.

26. *Coleophora ditella*. Herr Hofmann sent me, in May, some larvæ of this species, which feeds on *Artemisia campestris*, and one survived to attain the perfect state. It is worth while to bear in mind, in case any entomologist should have an opportunity of collecting amongst that plant, that not only *C. ditella*, but also *C. succursella* and *C. calebipennella* feed on *A. campestris*; it is not a common British plant, "occurring only on dry sandy heaths in Norfolk and Suffolk, and

chiefly in the neighbourhood of Thetford and Bury;" the leaves are much more linear than those of *A. vulgare*; indeed its English name, "Field Southernwood," will give those who have not seen it, but who have seen and smelt southernwood, a good idea of what *A. campestris* is like.

27. *C. vibicella*. Mr. Fletcher, of Worcester, sent me a nice supply of these larvæ, and also very kindly undertook to keep them supplied with food. I was much interested in watching the gradual growth of the curious cases, and succeeded in breeding a fine series.—H. T. STANTON; *January 15*.

(To be continued.)

THE BRITISH TORTRICES.

WE now give the species of the ninth and concluding family of the Tortricina.

Family IX. LOZOPERIDÆ.

1. Lobesia
 1. reliquana
2. Phtheochroa
 1. rugosana
3. Eriopsela
 1. fractifasciana
 2. quadrana
4. Chrosis
 1. tesserana
 2. Audouinana
5. Argyrolepia
 1. æneana
 2. Schrebiana
 3. Musschiana
 4. Baumanniana
 5. Subbaumanniana
 6. badiana
 7. Cnicana
 8. Dubrisana
 9. maritimana
6. Calosetia
 1. nigromaculana

7. Eupœcilia

1. maculosana
2. atricapitana
3. dubitana
4. Sodaliana
5. Carduana
6. nana
7. ambiguella
8. curvistrigana
9. angustana
10. notulana
11. griseana
12. rupicola
13. Vectisana
14. affinitana
15. flaviciliana
16. roseana
17. subroscana
18. Anthemidana
19. ruficiliana

8. Lozopera

1. dilucidana
2. Francillana
3. Smeathmanniana
4. straminea
5. alternana

9. Xanthosetia

1. hamana
2. zoegana

10. Dapsilia

1. rutilana

11. Argyridia

1. dipoltella

CONTINENTAL SETTING OF LEPIDOPTERA.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I have read Dr. Staudinger's communication with great pleasure. I have long wondered why some one did not start the method of setting there advocated, as its advantages were so obvious; and with regard to the effect, I think our cabinets look very inferior when compared with those on the Con-

tinent. No one has taken it up apparently as yet, except one of your correspondents, signing himself a "True Yorkshireman." I shall certainly adopt it, and think the best means of spreading it throughout England would be to start a "Long Pin" Society, so that the Members may help each other, and exchange at the end of each season, like the Thirsk Society do with plants.

I shall be very glad to hear from any one approving of this notion. I may remark, for the benefit of the numerous entomologists to whom I have made promises for next season, that my duplicates will be set in the ordinary way, and that I shall have no objection to receiving insects so set, as there is nothing easier than to transfer them to the long pin.

Yours, &c.,

G. R. CROTCH,

*Uphill House, Weston-super-Mare ;
January 31, 1859.*

In the Press,

THE BRITISH TORTRICES.

BY S. J. WILKINSON.

This work will form one 8vo volume, uniform with the series of the 'Insecta Britannica,' and will contain descriptions of all the British species of Tortricina, with observations on their habits and localities.

Price to Subscribers, 18s.

Subscribers' names and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Mr. Stainton, and acknowledged in the columns of the 'Intelligencer.'

*Subscribers' Names received up to Monday night,
February 7th.*

- *Hunter, John
- Colquhoun, Hugh, M.D.
- Boyd, Thomas
- *Spence, William, F.R.S. (2 copies)
- *Gorham, H. S.
- Bond, F.
- *Wailles, George
- Lighton, Rev. Sir C. R., Bart.
- *Horton, Rev. E.
- Walker, Francis
- *Backhouse, W.
- *Brockholes, J. F.
- *Edleston, R. S.
- *Braikenridge, Rev. G. W.
- *Grut, Ferdinand
- *Allis, T. H.
- Burney, Rev. Henry
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- Crotch, G. R.
- *Pickard, Rev. H. A.
- Saunders, W. Wilson
- Eedle, Thomas
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- *Crawford, J. B.
- *Cooke, Benjamin
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- *Buxton, E. C.
- Stretch, R. H.
- *Sealy, A. F.
- Tompkins, H.
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- Slade, Robert
- Birehall, Edwin
- Preston, Rev. J. D. J.
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- Entomological Society of London

Marked thus * have paid their Subscriptions.

The Subscription List will be closed on the 20th of February.

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The arrangement follows that of Mr. Doubleday's forthcoming lists and Mr. Stainton's volume of the 'Insecta Britannica.'

N.B. The 'ACCENTUATED LIST' only (price 3d.) is nearly ready.

John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

MR. HENRY SQUIRE, for some years past actively engaged in forming a Collection of British Insects, especially Coleoptera, and well known to many of our Entomologists as an enthusiastic and successful Collector and intelligent observer, has decided on proceeding to the

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE for the purpose of collecting Insects of all Orders. To enable him to carry out this intention, he is desirous of obtaining a limited number of Subscriptions of £5, in consideration of which sum he engages to transmit to each Subscriber a series of the Insects pertaining to the Order indicated by the Subscriber, which he may capture during the first season of his sojourn in the Colony. He proposes leaving England early in May next, and would feel obliged by those gentlemen who are disposed to look with favour upon his undertaking sending in their names, and specifying the order of Insects for which they subscribe at as early a date as practicable, in order that he may at once put in hand the requisite store-boxes, setting-boards, &c., &c.

Any further information may be obtained on application, either personally or by letter, to Mr. H. SQUIRE, 31, Sandwich Street, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.; or to Mr. E. W. JANSON, 61, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C., who has undertaken Mr. SQUIRE's Agency, and to whom Subscriptions are to be remitted on or before the 1st of April, 1859.

"We, the undersigned, have known Mr. SQUIRE personally for a considerable time, as an Entomologist and otherwise, and are able to recommend him strongly as a person of the most strict integrity, and one in whom the utmost confidence may be placed. His energy as a Collector is unwearied, and his success in collecting British Insects has been proportional. His love of Entomological Science is great, and acumen in discrimination considerable. We feel confident that he will obtain a rich harvest amongst the desirable Insects of the Cape.

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F. P. PASCOE, F.L.S., &c.

London, December 13, 1858."

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 125.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1859.

[PRICE 1d.]

JUVENILES.

WE are sorry to trouble the mass of our readers with a matter personal to ourselves, and with which they have no direct concern, but we feel that the time is come when we must protest against the infantine letters we are doomed to receive.

In the second edition of the 'Entomologist's Annual' for 1855, at p. 13, we read as follows:—

"But even the fortunate possessor of several works on Entomology will still find himself at a loss to name many of his specimens; yet there are several entomologists, who, like myself, would gladly afford any beginner such information as he might feel disposed to seek; but how is the tyro to get acquainted with any useful members of the community? Of course I cannot answer so clearly for others as I can for myself, but I know this, that if any young collector (not under fourteen years of age) were to write to me for information, I should be more pleased at receiving his enquiry than he would be at obtaining my answer," &c., &c.

Now we wish to direct the attention of our infant readers, and of their parents and guardians, to the paren-

thetic sentence, "*not under fourteen years of age.*" This age was not fixed on without due consideration; we felt that a line must be drawn somewhere; and, just as the barber in 'Nicholas Nickleby' could shave a baker but not a coalheaver, as he "must draw the line somewhere," so those born in 1844 can now correspond with us, whilst those born in 1845 and subsequently are precluded from so doing till their fourteenth birthday is passed.

We are perfectly aware that some boys at twelve might be better qualified as useful correspondents than others at fourteen; but, if we had worded our rule so as to accommodate these cases, "*not under fourteen years of age, unless peculiarly clever,*" why every numskull of thirteen would deem that *he* was *peculiarly* clever, and we should ensure a constant supply of letters from conceited, stupid children. When we inform our readers that we have lately received communications from infants of the tender ages of *nine* and *eleven*, they will understand the difficulty of our position. We did not wish to snub even these children, yet some means must be found of putting a stop to what was fast becoming a nuisance.

One word more, and we have done with this unpleasant subject. Some boys get their mammas or an elder sister or female cousin to write letters for them. This is a shocking lazy habit, and we doubt much whether we ought to attend to any such communications in future, as our doing so is an encouragement to idleness. If these boys abstain from writing their own letters because their writing is so bad or they cannot spell, these are excellent reasons for trying to improve their spelling, and their hand-writing, but not for employing secretaries.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham.

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At York, of R. Sunter, 23, Stonegate.

N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The pressure of matter is still so great that we must in future charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents therefore will please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

OBSERVATIONS.

Agrotis Præcox.—Your correspondent "Talpa" (Intel. vol. v. p. 132) states that he has been unable to find the larva of

this insect; as I have had little difficulty in obtaining it in plenty, I will endeavour to enlighten him as to my method of procuring them. Let him visit the sand-hills on the coast some fine warm day about the end of May, when he will not fail to observe the tracks made by the larvæ crawling on the sand at the edges of the patches of dwarf willows; by tracing one of these he will find it abruptly terminate at a small hillock or upheaving of the sand, under which is the larva. Having once become acquainted with them he need not trace the tracks, but, avoiding making too many tracks himself, carefully search for the hillocks or burrows, where he will have no difficulty in procuring as many as he likes. I have taken in this way upwards of eighty in an hour, and there is little difficulty in rearing them; mine fed well on the willow, the perfect insect appearing in August.—G. A. ALMOND, 50, *Oliver St.*, *Birkenhead*.

Leucania Littoralis.—The larva of this insect, which is stated in the 'Manual' as "undescribed," I have taken equally as plentifully as the above, in April, by searching with a lantern, about 8 P. M., on *Ammophila arundinacea*, here locally termed "star-grass."—IBID.

INSECTS REMOVED FROM MY SETTING-BOARDS IN 1858.

(Continued from p. 158.)

28. *Coleophora Lugduniella*. M. Mil-
lière, of Lyons, sent me a number of larvæ of this species, at the end of May; their cases, with flaps larger than those of *C. palliatella*, are very remarkable; the larvæ feed on the leaves of *Vicia Cracca*, eating the whole thickness. The perfect insect is allied to *C. vibicella*, but far more elegant: I bred about half-a-dozen specimens.

30. *C. bilineatella*. I bred several of this species from larvæ on *Genista tinctoria*, sent me by Herr Hofmann, of Ratisbon, in June.

31. *C. trifariella*. I bred a few specimens of this from larvæ on *Cytisus nigricans*, also received from Herr Hofmann, in June.

32. *C. anatipennella*. I bred this both from the typical case on sloe and from the fluffy cases on willow, sent me by Mr. Winter and Mr. Gregson: the latter cases ought to have produced a distinct species, according to the ideas of Dr. Herrich-Schäffer and Mr. Gregson; but I cannot discover that perfect insects afford any grounds for such an "affirmation."

35. *C. Genistæ*. I met with a great many larvæ of this species on one bush at Dartford Heath, on the 7th of June; many were then fed up, and had attached their cases, but none appeared in the perfect state till the 14th of July, when I had nearly tired of waiting for them, and had thought seriously of throwing them away. The previous year I took the perfect insect June 20th and 26th.

36. *C. Inflatæ*. This insect was not very scarce near Guildford on the evening of the memorable hot 16th of June.

37. *C. troglodytella*. I bred a specimen of what appears to be this species from a larva sent me from Ratisbon by Herr Hofmann, who found it feeding on the leaves of the yarrow.

38. *C. murinipennella*. On the 4th of May I bred a specimen of this insect from *Luzula*-larvæ sent me the previous season by Mr. Wilkinson, of Scarborough. The specimen differs a little from my previous series of *Murinipennella*, being larger, less streaked and the antennæ white, unannulated. I mention this because Mr. Allis and Mr. Wilkinson are disposed to think that two different species of *Coleophora* feed on the seeds of the *Luzula*. Time will show.

39. *C. fuscadinella*. The Rev. G. Rudston Read sent me some larvæ feeding on *Myrica Gale*, at the beginning of June; from their cases these were clearly not *C. viminetella*, and I hoped to have bred something new; to my chagrin I only bred *C. fuscadinella*.

40. *C. viminetella*. Two larvæ, which had probably accidentally lost their old cases, had provided themselves with new ones, which were made all in a piece, and rather shapeless; the insect produced, however, was only the normal *C. viminetella*.

41. *C. Limosipennella*. Of this I bred several from larvæ collected on birch, at Hampstead, by Mr. Shield: they are paler than specimens I had previously bred from elm and alder.

42. *Batrachedra pinicolella*. On visiting Dartford Heath, on the 30th of June, I was fortunate in finding a number of this species sitting on the palings.

43. *Chaulioides Illigerellus*. No English correspondent sent me this larva, but I received some from Herr Mühlrig; the Rev. E. Horton informs me that he met with the larva, and hopes to find it again next season.

44. *Laverna propinquella*. In February last Mr. Wilkinson, of Scarborough, sent me larvæ of this species, mining the young leaves of *Epilobium hirsutum*, and I bred three fine specimens; two of them, however, come very close to *L. lacteella*.

45. *L. Phragmitella*. At the end of May, Mr. Brown, of Cambridge, sent me several larvæ of this species in the tops of *Typha latifolia*, and I bred several specimens of the perfect insect.

47. *Asychua terminella*. I bred a few specimens of this from larvæ collected the previous September, near Titchurst, in Sussex.

48. *Elachista Gleichenella*. I bred this species from larvæ collected at West Wickham, in April, in the leaves of *Luzula pilosa*, and also from larvæ from

the fens near Norwich, forwarded to me by Mr. Winter; these were in the leaves of *Carex paniculata* and *paludosa*. Some of the fen specimens are much larger than usual for *Gleichenella*.

49. *E. magnificella*. Of this I bred four specimens from larvæ collected at West Wickham, in April and May, in the leaves of *Luzula pilosa*, and three from larvæ received from Herr Ottmar Hofmann (then at Erlangen), early in July, in the leaves of *Luzula albida*. It appears to be in the larva-state a long, long time.

51. *E. trapeziella*. Mr. Scott, of Middlesboro', and Mr. Wilkinson, of Scarborough, supplied me freely with the larvæ of this pretty species; and I bred a fine series.

52. *E. subnigrella*. I collected the larvæ of this freely, near Croydon, on the 3rd and 15th of April, and shall be happy to forward larvæ this spring to those who want it.—H. T. STANTON; January 15.

(To be continued.)

CONTINENTAL SETTING OF LEPIDOPTERA.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—In No. 118 of the 'Intelligencer' appeared a letter from Dr. Staudinger upon the often-debated subjects of collecting, pinning and setting British Lepidoptera. Does the silence which prevails in this matter betoken indifference or acquiescence? It may be the former, as the arguments are no better than they were of old; and it may be the entire acquiescence of the British Lepidopterists, who perhaps have renounced their old notions and taken to new, influenced by the extended ideas and under the leadership of a "True Yorkshireman," and who will, in the beginning, receive assistance

in the formation of their new collections from the collector of Boulogne (*vide* 'Intelligencer,' No. 119). It is indifference to letters upon these subjects that is the cause of silence now, and whoever writes upon them cannot bring forth anything new that can be considered an improvement, or rather they do not, but merely continue to repeat the old ones.

Dr. Staudinger evidently does not understand what our notions are; therefore it will not be out of place here to acquaint him with this fact, that we wish our collections to be *representative of the Fauna of the united kingdom*. In opposition to this, Dr. S. and a few others propose the very plan that would destroy the *indigenous character of our collections*.

Dr. Staudinger wishes to force his notions upon us with the following argument, which if true would be no reason, as it does not apply: he says, "The British Lepidoptera were not originally created upon British ground, but have migrated thither, like the British people." But the British Lepidoptera, like the British people, have attained a peculiar character, and the British Lepidopterists say this character shall be maintained; and, moreover, we believe the Science of Entomology will best be promoted by each and all of us making our study the productions of our immediate neighbourhoods; whether it be situated in England or Prussia, or any other country, the student or the professor will find he has before him more work than he can accomplish, even as a collector; but surely by so working our own districts we should better understand what we possess, and our productions be more complete. This is proved by Dr. Staudinger in his recent letter, thus, "In the collections of Lepidoptera in Great Britain there is not to be seen a specimen from the Continent of Europe." No, we have quite enough to do to study our own. He continues, "and here we have seldom the good fortune to possess any

British examples." Of course not; how can they collect at home and abroad? This letter shows how the Continentals profess to have what they have not,—*viz.* collections of European insects,—when they have no British specimens; so that, if one judges from the appearance of their collections, "it almost seems that the British Lepidoptera do not belong to Europe:" therefore, to remedy this defect, the Continentals should either make less profession or come to England and collect the British species for themselves, instead of trying to persuade us to collect for them.

Again, Dr. Staudinger continues his argument, and says, "Further, rich as the Lepidopterous Fauna of Great Britain is, yet it is not nearly rich enough to enable one to construct from it alone even a tolerable system." Why, no one ever imagined it could be done; nor with the addition of the productions of the Continent of Europe, could a complete system be formed. Then why use such arguments as these? or, if you have no other kind, why not continue them, and say, that as the Turks came from Asia, and as Europe and Asia were always joined, the Lepidoptera have had always a free path, it would be very interesting to see what changes the land of dates and palms have wrought in the forms originally set free, and in consequence it is highly necessary that we pretend to collect Asiatic species also? We Englishmen have no such pretensions; what we pretend to is to form collections of British insects, to have them in all their varieties, so that when a spirit of the right dimensions—a man of full stature—essays to give us a better system, he will have in England materials that he may rely upon *is* British, thereby helping him in his compilation. But, for the better knowledge of the distribution of species, a ticket attached to each specimen, as Dr. Staudinger suggests, would certainly be very desirable, particularly if

generally adopted: this plan is carried out largely by Coleopterists in this country, and why should it not be followed by Lepidopterists?

This brings the matter to the subject of pinning: if we do away with this fact, that the Continentals wish our specimens set to suit them, the long pins they use are unnecessary. Much room, however, there is for improvement under this head, particularly in the best collections the low pinning and setting are most glaring defects, and Dr. Staudinger pointed out the disadvantages very accurately under five heads; but the fourth must be taken exception to, as it is by no means true that an insect on a long pin with a thick body travels safer than on a short pin; the second is scarcely correct, for we have no need to elevate Lepidoptera two inches to keep them beyond the reach of mites, for we in England never see mites *larger* than half an inch; besides our pins are quite large enough; the insect should be pierced further through,—an inch is quite sufficiently clear of the bottom of the drawer; and with this elevation our cabinets will be quite deep enough. A good number of recent Lepidopterists place their insects about an inch from the bottom of the drawer, and the writer of this has half of his Lepidoptera high and half low, and at every opportunity displaces the low-set for the higher.

Next comes the mode of setting the wings, and here again we differ from the Continentals, for they set horizontally, whilst we set all manner of ways, some of which cannot be defended. The shape of the modern-set insects is a slight curve downwards, but there are a few who set their insects nearly flat, having only the natural amount of curvature out of the horizontal: this mode is the very paragon of setting the wings of Lepidoptera, and I hope it will become generally adopted in England.

Yours, &c.,

Plymouth, Jan. 21. J. J. READING.

DIARIES.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—The recommendation of Diaries with eleven columns is good for the learned, but I fear too complex for the incipient. I would advise a more simple commencement, one that will pay well for the first five years of a beginners' practice in Entomology. The whole question of collecting lies in a nut-shell: it is the old game of "How, when and where?" Answer these three questions with reference to any one insect, and then the right man in the right place, at the right time, is sure to realize,—viz. let Mr. Samuel Stephens go down to West Wickham the first fortnight in May. The result is self-evident: *Carmelita* is taken; eggs; larvæ obtained; our cabinets supplied. It is what at school we used to call a "moral (certainty)." Now how does this apply to Diaries? Thus, let the beginner collect daily and perseveringly, and catch everything, until he knows it well; daily let him note down in his pocket-book, or diary, where he went, the name of the capture, and whether by sugar, light, flight or their capture as larva or pupa,—initial letters will answer,—the condition of the wind, weather, whether cold or warm, dry or wet. This is but little to add daily, but it must be daily. Now for the result; many insects appear true to time, from year to year, even on the same day. Now here we have at once the *when* and the *where*, and the following year the harder query, the *how*, may be satisfactorily established,—viz. the natural appearance at rest and at flight, the habits, food-plant, &c.

Such a record will occupy but little time, little space, is very simple, but extremely useful. The commonest species will be first caught, examined, done with; next will follow rarer species, perhaps novelties. This is the course I pursued

at Bembridge during the three years of my stay there. I began with all the commoner species; I ended with *C. Alchymista*. Why, because I economized my time, from my daily working of the different localities, and from the daily record of captures in the Diary, I knew at once, each day, where to go to find the best thing.

Thus a Diary will supply the *when* and *where*; the *how* is only to be learned from close observation—sometimes chance; practice makes perfect.

Yours truly,

A. WALLACE.

5, Green Terrace, Clerkenwell, E.C.
Feb. 2.

our brother entomologists (very many of whom have assisted us, and others only delay until we make this announcement) that we are very happy to pay postage if our friends will only send larvæ, clearly stating the food-plant, and also attaching to the box a fly-label with my name, to be stamped; for if this be not done the box is sure to be smashed in and its contents destroyed. Our list, as far we have gone, accompanies this note; we have copied about sixty which we do not know the names of.

Yours, &c.,

C. J. COX.

Fordwich House, Fordwich;
February 7.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARIES.

1856. June 19. Raining: *H. Genistæ* on palings. Bred *A. Villica*, *P. Bucephala*, *C. Lichenaria*. At sugar in wood, *C. Nigra*, *G. Bilinca*, *L. Pallens*, *X. Hepatica*, *X. Rurea*, *A. Exclamationis*, &c., *Segetum*.

1857. June 26. At light, *Angustalis*, *Saponariæ*, *Syringaria*, *Lupulinalis*. At sugar, *T. Pastinum*, *Saponariæ*, *N. Strigulalis*, *Fimbria*.

1858. At light, *Lupulinalis*, *Gemmaria*, *Margaritalis*, *Curpophaga*, *Sticticalis*, *Cinerea*, *Lancealis*. On Downs, *C. Edusa*, *Cingulalis*, *Galiaria*.

LEPIDOPTEROUS LARVÆ.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—You will be pleased to hear that Mrs. Cox and I have resumed our charming and most interesting task of portraying the British larvæ, and we should feel particularly obliged to you if you would, through the medium of the 'Intelligencer,' make it known among

FOUND, CHARLES TURNER.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—Will you oblige me by saying, through the medium of your paper, that I have now received from Mr. Charles Turner the amount of my subscription, as it is necessary that all should know this through the same source as I made the inquiry.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN SCOTT.

Southfield Villas, Middlesbro';
February 9.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 126.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1859.

[PRICE 1d.]

PRACTICABILITY.

“BUT I want now to propose that which meets the existing requirements of public opinion, taking into consideration the timidity that exists on the one hand, and the earnestness and ardour which prevail on the other. Unless you do that, your Bill will not be practical. The most ardent cannot carry all they wish. We must have something which meets as much of public opinion as will enable it to be carried.”

Thus spoke John Bright at Bradford on the 18th of January.

The essence of the above sentences is that something less than we desire is propounded, because something less *may be achieved*, whilst the whole we are anxious to see carried out, cannot in fact be accomplished.

In short we ask for part of what we want, because we feel confident that if we asked for the whole we should not get it.

The readers of the ‘Accentuated List of British Lepidoptera,’ which the advertisements inform us follows the arrangement of Mr. Doubleday’s forthcoming Catalogue, must have been surprised, on first turning over its pages, to find the new location assigned to

the Geometræ, the interposition of the whole group between the Bombyces and the Notodontæ striking one directly as with a cold shudder. What, the Kentish Glory separated from the Puss by all the Pugs! The arrangement may commend itself to the philosopher, but will it answer in practice?

It is now some time back since we remarked on the juxtaposition of the Pyralidæ and Noctuæ, that, if their affinities justified such a step, one might as well place the Geometræ next to the Bombyces, but even in our most racy moments we never proposed that, sandwich-like, they should be placed *in the midst* of the Bombyces.

Besides what may be the next step? This movement cannot be a final one; the division of the Bombyces must so affect the cohesion of the separate parts that possibly some further splittings up may ensue, and each of the other groups will be clamouring for a share of the about-to-be-distributed Bombyces, like Austria, Prussia and Russia debating over the fairest division of Poland.

Fancy a Coleopterist splitting up the Carabidæ, and inserting the whole of the Brachelytra between them, and yet there might be sound philosophy

for the step, only it would be *impracticable*. A complete *bouleversement* of existing arrangements is never a wise move; changes should be gradual, and the ground should be carefully felt, so that it may be seen whether the change is called for. A change which no one wants is useless, and, however philosophically and abstractedly speaking it may be an improvement, it will not be found so, unless it commends itself by its practicability. Mr. Doubleday's Catalogue is not yet published, but if it adopts the arrangement here mentioned we can only express our regret at the circumstance.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The pressure of matter is still so great that we must in future charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
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Correspondents therefore will please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

Mr. STANTON will be "at home" on Wednesday next, March 2, at 6 P. M., as usual.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Being no longer at Perth, my address is now—F. B. W. WHITE, *St. Mary's Parsonage, Kirriemuir, Forfarshire.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. B. W. W.—The forms of eggs of Lepidoptera are generally little observed, but wait till you have a good series of observations before you print them.

T. G.—Mr. Wailes' 'Catalogue of the Lepidoptera of Northumberland and Durham' can be obtained, as far as published, by sending 2s. in postage-stamps to Mr. H. T. Mennell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who is the Secretary of the Tyne-side Naturalists' Club.

CAPTURES.

DIPTERA.

Ogcodes gibbosus.—I wish to record the capture by me, at Wimbledon Common, on the 4th of July, 1858, of three examples of this very rare species.—E. C. RYE, 284, *King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.*; Feb. 11.

LEPIDOPTERA.

The forward Season.—Whilst looking for Coleoptera last Wednesday, the 16th inst., at the roots of alder trees, I took on one of the stumps, to my great surprise, a beautiful specimen of *Tephrosia laticaria*, evidently just emerged from the pupa. Is not this marvellously early? But we must expect to take many insects now, if this mild weather continues: I saw salallows in bloom more than a week

ago, and many shrubs are coming into leaf rapidly.—G. F. MATHEWS, *Raleigh House, near Barnstaple; Feb. 18.*

INSECTS REMOVED FROM MY SETTING-BOARDS IN 1858.

(Continued from p. 164.)

55. *Elachista Paludum* (*Caricis*). I find that I have made the egregious blunder of sending this insect to Professor Frey under the name of *E. Paludum*, by which name he has described it in the 13th volume of the 'Linnæa Entomologica;' subsequently, oblivious that I had imparted the species with this name, I described it myself, in the 'Entomologist's Annual' for 1859, under the name of *E. Caricis*. As I believe the publication of the 'Linnæa' preceded by a few days that of the 'Annual,' the name of *Paludum* must be retained for this species, the history of which is as follows:—Early last April Mr. Winter, of Ranworth, sent me some *Elachista* larvæ mining the leaves of *Carex paniculata*; that the Fens should produce peculiar species of *Elachista* was highly probable, and I assumed these larvæ to be new, and came to the resolution to go and explore the locality myself. I went, and visited Ranworth on the 27th of April, in company with Mr. Winter, and collected freely the *Elachista* larvæ he had previously sent me (which eventually proved to be only *E. Gleichenella*), and also obtained some of another *Elachista* larva: both larvæ were mining indifferently in *Carex paniculata* and *C. paludosa*; from the new larvæ thus obtained I bred seven specimens of a species, which, though closely allied to *Rhynchospora*, appears to me distinct: it will probably be found widely distributed in marshy localities.

56. *E. Rhynchospora*. I bred a specimen of this from larvæ mining in a

Carex, sent me from Scarborough, by Mr. Wilkinson.

57. *E. Eleochariella*. I bred several specimens of this from larvæ in *Eriophorum*, sent me, early in May, by Mr. Wilkinson, of Scarborough. Mr. Wilkinson has come to the conclusion that *Eleochariella* and *Rhynchospora* are one species, he having bred both from *Carex* and both from *Eriophorum*. I cannot yet concede this point, and would observe that I have bred *Gleichenella* and *Paludum* both from *C. paludosa* and *C. paniculata*, yet it never occurred to me that the moths were only forms of one species, and that, though Mr. Scott found, some years back, larvæ mining in six different grasses, and that each of the six grasses produced both *E. albifrontella* and *E. cygnipennella*, those are still generally reputed to be distinct species.

58. *E. Pollinariella*. I received from Professor Frey larvæ of this species mining the leaves of *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, at the end of May, and bred therefrom two specimens. Professor Frey now proposes to retain for this species the name of *Disertella*, restricting the name *Pollinariella* to a closely-allied species. The subject requires further investigation.

59. *Tischeria Dodonæa*. I had collected the larvæ of this species abundantly in September, 1857, at Abbey Wood and West Wickham, but I only bred a single specimen. It is very decidedly smaller than *T. complanella*, but I should feel much obliged to any one who could point out to me any other distinguishing character in the perfect insect.

60. *Lithocolletis quinqueguttella*. From some leaves of the dwarf willow, sent me from Scarborough, by Mr. Wilkinson, the previous autumn, I bred last April a fine series of this little species.

62. *L. cavella*. I bred one specimen of this from a birch-leaf, picked at West

Wickham in September, 1857; I suspected at the time it would prove to be this species, as the mine was *so very much larger* than that of *L. ulmifoliella*.

63. *L. Cydoniella*. I ought to have bred this,—perhaps I have done so, but I cannot believe it; all the specimens which I bred appear to me only *Pomifoliella*; three of them came from Excter, and one from Lyons, but all differ from the true *Cydoniella* in wanting its reddish tinge, and in the third dorsal spot *not* being opposite to the costal spot.

65. *L. Nicella*. I bred three specimens, one from a nut-leaf picked at West Wickham, and two from nut-leaves received from Mr. Scott.

67. *Cemiostoma Wailesella*. I bred one specimen of this insect from the larvæ on *Genista tinctoria*, sent me in August, 1857, by Mr. Wailes.

68. *Opostega Salaciella*. I collected this insect rather freely in a sandy field near Guildford, on the evening of the 17th of June. I had never seen the insect in any plenty before.

69. *Bucculatrix Artemisiella*. I bred several of this species from larvæ received from Herr Hofmann at the end of April. Its food-plant is *Artemisia campestris*.

70. *B. maritima*. Thanks to the perseverance and industry of Mr. Vaughan, who sent me the larvæ of this species from the banks of the Avon, I bred a considerable number: the perfect insect is very variable; the mine of the larva is very Dipterous-looking, and might easily be passed unnoticed by a Lepidopterist, but, bearing this in mind, it is very conspicuous, and should be easily found by those who have access to its food-plant, *Aster Tripolium*. The larvæ were full-fed at the end of May.

71. *B. cristatella*. I bred a few specimens of this from larvæ collected near Scarborough by Mr. Wilkinson.

72. *Nepticula Septembrella*. I bred a few of this species from pupæ collected at West Wickham last spring; I shall

probably again meet with the pupæ in the next two months. Does any one want them?

73. *N. Betulicola*. I bred a few specimens of what appeared to me to be this species from larvæ collected at West Wickham, in September, 1857.

75. *N. Freyella*. Of this species I bred two or three specimens from larvæ in *Convolvulus* leaves, received from Herr Hofmann, of Ratisbon, in October, 1857.

76. *N. Agrimonie*. Of this species I bred several from larvæ on *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, received along with the preceding. This is the insect which makes its cocoon *inside* the mine. (See Intel. iv. p. 43.)

77. *Trifurcula pulverosella*. Of this species I bred a nice series from the blotch-mines in apple-leaves: the larvæ may be collected between the 20th and 30th of June, but must not be expected in the perfect state till *the following May*. Hence they *must* be kept out of doors, or they infallibly dry up.—H. T. STAINTON; Jan. 15.

PROPOSED CO-OPERATIVE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I have read with pleasure Mr. Merrin's letter in the 'Intelligencer' of the 5th of February, in which he suggests the formation of a Society for the exchange of entomological specimens,—an idea which I have myself entertained, though I never publicly brought it forward.

From my experience in connection with the Botanical Societies of Edinburgh and London, which did for Botany what Mr. Merrin's proposed Society would do for Entomology, I have no doubt that the greatest difficulty would be a financial one: this was the rock on which the London Botanical Society

split, and the Edinburgh Society has had its exchanging operations greatly curtailed by the same cause—deficiency of funds.

Rent of rooms, cost of boxes in which to arrange the duplicates, of shelves to put the boxes upon, and of printing annually the list of the wants of the Society, would quite absorb all that could be expected in the way of subscriptions; there would certainly not be sufficient to pay for the skilled labour of such a Secretary as proposed, and the only way in which the plan could be carried out would be by a Committee of Entomologists, who have time to spare, combining their labours, each one taking a group of a few hundred species: in this I should be willing to take a part, and I dare say others would, without difficulty, be found.

Entomologists with good collections already could scarcely be expected to join, as they would get no adequate return: the great rarities would never find their way into the stores of such a Society.

At present Lepidoptera is the only class of insects which could be taken up, but others could be added afterwards, if the first was successful: it is bad policy to *commence* on too extensive a scale. Some of the details of Mr. Merrin's plan would not work well, I think, but perhaps I mistake his meaning; as, for instance, returning specimens of what are sent, which looks like sending coals to Newcastle; of course if they were unnamed or misnamed this would be necessary.

To demand a certain number of species to be sent by each member is unadvisable; twenty specimens of a rare insect in fine condition are far better than one hundred bad examples of fifty species; and the return should be proportionate to the contribution, or there is no stimulus to make each member do his best. I suppose by an "equal" division Mr.

Merrin means "equitable," for a numerically equal one is impossible.

In arranging the names of the members in the order in which their lists of desiderata shall be filled up, the principle to be followed is, first the value of their contributions, rarity and fine condition of specimens being of more account than numbers; and, secondly, to give precedence, in some measure, to those who have fewest wants. I never found much difficulty in making the distribution of specimens at the London Botanical Society on these principles: now and then an unreasonable man would grumble a little (usually one of the worst contributors), but generally I found the recipients well satisfied.

A serious difficulty would be to know where to stop in rejecting bad specimens sent, and those of the rarer species which looked suspicious, and a good deal of impertinence must be expected by the committee if they do their duty. The scheme of periodically selling specimens is open to objection: the Society should not take on itself the dealer's province.

I have written these observations to point out the parts of the scheme which require full consideration, as I approve the general plan and believe it practicable and beneficial.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. SYME.

*New College, Edinburgh;
February 10.*

THE ARISTOCRACY OF THE HUMBLE BEE.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Millfield Lane, Highgate,
Oct. 20, 1858.

Sir,—Whilst amusing myself the other morning amongst some roses which creep around a parlour-window at the above

locality, I overheard a gentleman exclaim, "That's a remarkable fact!" He then left the room, and a little book which he had been reading lay open upon the table: my curiosity induced me to look into it; at the top of the page I read "Bees of Great Britain;" it is written by a person of the name of Smith,—perhaps you know him: at p. 209 he says he has been twenty years endeavouring to acquire a knowledge of us; if he were twenty more he would still have something to learn. "That's a remarkable fact!" the words induced me to try, if possible, to ascertain what wonderful discovery he had made. I found it was a humble-bee had taken possession of a robin's nest, and adapted it to her own purposes.

Now, sir, I'll tell him a similar fact. A neighbour of mine, *Mrs. Pratorum*, noticed a beautifully-made nest hanging from a straw thatch at Mortlake, in Surrey, last summer; it was the nest of a jenny wren, exactly suited to *Mrs. Pratorum's* requirements; so she took possession of it immediately. Now, that's a fact quite as remarkable as Mr. Smith's.

I've noticed many omissions of names of friends of mine in his book; but I don't intend touching upon more than one inaccuracy at a time, particularly as I am about to lay up for the winter. At p. 210 Mr. Smith says, "The *Bombi* have a parasitic genus of bees which inhabit their nests, the *Apathi*." Have they, Mr. Smith? and because they differ from us in not being fitted for labour out of doors or in, they're parasites! I deny it; they are our nobility—our aristocracy. "No government can be well governed and permanently prosperous without an aristocracy:" that's my maxim. Look at the state of things in those colonies which have no aristocracy,—the *Sylvarums*, *Schrimshiranus* and some others,—what a feeble race! See the difference in those colonies which possess one. Let Mr. Smith poke his

nose into the premises of my neighbour *Mrs. Lapidarius*, and he'll soon be converted to my opinion. The *Apathi* are our nobility; gladly and willingly we support them in their elevated station, as it is our bounden duty to do: there are no labourers amongst them. Learn then from a humble bee the distinction between the parasites and the aristocracy of our race. Our parasites are a set of fellows who dress themselves up in the livery of our working population,—you know the gentry I allude to; one is called *Volucella bombylans*, another *Volucella plumata*; there are two or three others of the same set,—these are our parasites,—these are the monsters who deceive us, who live upon us, and who impoverish our communities by destroying our young brood.

Now, sir, that's placing things in a right light, by a simple statement of facts, but the *Apathi*—our parasites! don't repeat that, Mr. Smith.

It's not very likely that you will hear from me for some time to come: I begin to feel a little drowsy; the last two or three nights have been very cold, and I'm looking out for winter quarters: I saw some yesterday at the foot of Highgate Hill, and nearly fell off into a doze whilst surveying them, and you know that if I once do so nothing will wake me up again but the sun, when it shines warm and comfortable, and tells me that spring is come, and is scattering flowers over the fresh green fields, and that the birds are singing a joyful chorus with all their hearts to bid her welcome.

BOMBUS TERRESTRIS.

THE WINTER MOTH.

What! alive and so bold, O Moth?
Art thou not over bold?
Why earnest thou forth in the cold?
Dost thou know that the winter doth

The feeble of earth with a grasp enfold
 So tight that at once they are old,
 And 'ere the lamp well burns the light is
 fled,
 And scarce you live before that you are
 dead?

How! art thou not numb with cold?
 How camest thou now to thy birth?
 For Summer the death-knell toll'd,
 And bitter blasts sweep o'er the earth;
 The fair form of Nature is roll'd
 In a garment without a fold,—
 A corse from which the spirit forth has fled,
 Whose beauty will depart now she is dead.

"Who has known aught of me?" said
 the moth,
 "Or who has my story told?
 It is thou who art over-bold,
 And art wanting in knowledge, both
 Of my nature, that feels not the cold,
 And my joy, that ne'er groweth old;
 Go, learn my living motions all are fed
 By a power inuete till I am dead.

"Still alive and still bold," sung the moth,
 "I grow bolder and still more bold.
 This blast fills me ten thousand fold
 Fuller of speed, dispelling the sloth
 That enwrap'd me till winterly cold
 Had my pupa-cover unrolled,
 Call'd me to life when other moths were
 dead,
 And set me free when other lives were fled.

"Be quick then and bold," sung the
 moth,
 And let not thy mind be sold
 To business, the world and gold,
 To pleasure of sense or a soul-killing
 sloth:
 Leave the millions who heed not to mould
 Their life thus, but do thou enfold
 This truth to thy heart to guide thy
 head—
 Fear not to follow where thy duty led."

Note.—The irregularity of the lines
 and the final repetitions are adopted from

the "Lines written on hearing of the
 death of Napoleon," by Shelley, on which
 this poem is modelled.

THE HUMMING-BIRD SPHINX.

Beautiful creature, flashing like the
 lightning
 Into my garden, darting unexpected,
 Poising in sunbeams, hov'ring round the
 phloxes,
 Sipping their nectar!

Art thou of mind the latest thought im-
 mortal,
 Fervent and glowing, dower'd with emo-
 tion,
 Essence condens'd to substance; thus
 assuming
 Visible being?

Art thou a soul or spirit made incarnate,
 Veiling thy beauties, dazzling else to
 mortals,
 Toning effulgence, bringing glory down to
 Finite perception?

Stay here a moment, fain I would detain
 thee!
 Breathless I gaze, for fear I should dis-
 turb thy
 Movements cecstatic, keeping truest time
 to
 Delicate music.

Where is thy home? and what can thus
 have tempted
 Thee to descend to viands earth can offer?
 Even in flowers is there aught befitting
 Exquisite senses?

Gone as thou camest! how or where I
 know not,
 Like to a thought departing undevelop'd,
 Leaving a rapture words can ne'er be
 found for,
 Mocking expression.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 127.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1859

[PRICE 1d.]

EUPHONY.

OUR readers are by this time, no doubt, tolerably familiar with the 'Accentuated List of British Lepidoptera,' published by the Entomological Societies of Oxford and Cambridge.

The authors of that useful and interesting work have, however, totally ignored the existence of such a thing as *Euphony*.

Names have no doubt been knowingly formed, not according to the most perfect rules of construction, but tolerably correct, and also pleasant to pronounce; thus *Oliviella* is a sweeter sound than *Olivierella*. But when the classic student stands forth for rigid purity, then comes the tug of war. The name *Oliviella* had already attracted the attention of a Zeller, who brought to bear on it such a weight of subtle criticism as is perfectly startling to any one unacquainted with the profound erudition and acute reasoning powers possessed generally by the German philosophers, "Since the name of the naturalist after whom this species was called was Olivier, the Fabrician name of the moth requires to be corrected. According to the usual Latinity of naturalists, it should

become *Olivierella*. However, the termination *arius* in French becomes *aire*, *erius* becomes *ière*, *orius* becomes *oire*, as, for example, Voltaire, Cimétière, Grégoire; consequently, if we change Olivier (Olivière) back again, it becomes Oliverius, and consequently the above-mentioned name will become *Oliveriella*, or *Oliverii*."

Now Oxford and Cambridge combined typify only the "usual latinity of naturalists," since they only suggest *Olivierella*, whilst the purer classic proposes *Oliveriella*; the difference is not much, but is perplexing, and when doctors differ ———. For our own part, we think *Oliviella* sounds much better, and for the sake of Euphony we shall retain that name.

But, alas for poor Christiernin! never was a poor man's name so tortured: it might have been thought bad enough that the insect named after him, being of a peculiar form, and being placed first amongst the Tortrices and then among the Tineæ, found its name varied from *Christiernana* to *Christiernella*. Professor Zeller discovered that both were wrong, and that the unfortunate captor having been called *Christiernin*, the name of the moth should therefore be henceforth *Christiernini*. Now the Oxford Puritans will

have none of these names; they say, "You name an insect, supposing it to be a Tortrix, after Christiernin; if it were a Tortrix, it ought to be called *Christierninana*; but as it is not a Tortrix? —"

Ninnies may laugh, and wise men shake their heads, and say, "Nay! nay!" but why shouldn't we call the insect

CHRISTIERNINANELLA

at once? What a history would be involved in the word! first, that it was named after Christiernin; secondly, that it was first reputed a Tortrix; thirdly, that it is now a Tinea. But what if it be the *Citrinalis* of Scopoli? that name is older than the Linnean appellation!!!

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having left Bernard Street, my address will in future be—J. H. TILLY, 9, Judd Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.; February 22.

COLEOPTERA.

SEASONABLE NOTES.

Rubbish-heaps.—I know an entomologist, who, whenever, in the summer, he goes on a visit to a friend living in the country, asks always where the garden refuse is put; and there, in the evening, he stations himself, net in hand, to catch the beetles that come flying about the attractive mass. But we need not go out of the London smoke district to find such delicious compounds; they are common in the lanes of the suburbs, and in the market-gardens. Rubbish-heap, the gardener calls it, but to a Coleopterist it is El Dorado, where riches beyond conception abound. Not only in summer may this better-than-golden country be explored, but now, even while it is yet called winter, during such open weather as we have lately had, there is no better place for a beetle-lover to occupy himself for an hour or two, and there is the advantage of absence of the oleraceous scent that in summer prevails in such a locality. At this season a net is useless, but take a large sheet of strong white cartridge paper, shake some of the loose material over it, throw off the larger pieces, and then kneel down on a mat or oil-cloth, and see. *Tachypori* run off in swarms, *Philonthi* and *Quedii* make for the margin, or bury themselves among the *débris*. Throw away some more of the super-incumbent matter, shaking it first, and then a *Stenus*, a *Homalota* or two, a *Lithocharis*, &c., come into view. Having cleared the field of these, you will see a lot of black atoms running wildly about; these belong to the genera

Trichopteryx, *Ptilium* and *Ephistemus*; there are also testaceous minims—*Serico-derus testaceus*. By this time you will probably see a *Hister* looking from beneath his thorax to see if his way is clear, and *Onthophilus*, *Cercyon*, *Micropeplus* and *Corticaria* follow his example. In ten minutes you will have cleared off all these, and begin to think there is nothing more; but wait awhile: first here and then there the granules seem to move, and *Latridius nudifer* steps out, and, last of all, a *Monotoma* leisurely unfolds his legs. After a prolonged inspection, you may clear your paper, and the examination of another bunch of rubbish will probably not only give you most of the species you obtained the first time, but also some others, such as *Seydmeni*, *Falagria*, &c., and it will be long ere you exhaust the wealth of the neglected rubbish-heap.—J. W. DOUGLAS, *Lee*; February 23.

OBSERVATIONS.

LIST OF LEPIDOPTERA TAKEN IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BARNSTAPLE.

(Continued from p. 100.)

- Geometra Papilionaria*. Rare.
- Hemithea Cythisaria*. Scarce.
- Chlorochroma Æruginaria*. Common.
- C. Æstivata*. Do.
- Metrocampa Margaritata*. Do.
- Ourapteryx Sambucaria*. By no means common.
- Rumia Cratægata*. Larva and perfect insect most abundant.
- Pericallia Syringaria*. Rare.
- Epione Apiciaria*. Very abundant at Ilfracombe; once bred from a larva feeding between united leaves of *Salix caprea*.
- Ennomos Illunaria*. Summer brood most abundant of the two.
- E. Angularia*. Common.

E. Erosaria. Rare.

E. Fuscantaria. Do.

Odontopera Bidentaria. Common ; larva fond of ivy.

Croceallis Elinguaria. By no means common.

Himera Pennaria. A female bred from a pupa found in a cocoon under elm ; a lovely insect.

Angerona Prunata. Common ; varies exceedingly.

Halia Wavaria. The pretty larvæ of this species are very common on the leaves of the red and white currant.

Aspilates Citraria. Scarce ; Braunton Burrows.

A. Gilvaria. Do.

Fidonia Atomaria. Abundant.

Eupisteria Hepararia. Rare.

Anisopteryx Æscularia. Abundant.

Hibernia Leucophæaria. Do.

H. Rupicaprararia. Do.

H. Progemmaria. Do.

H. Aurantaria. Do.

Phigalia Pilosaria. Pupæ not uncommon at the roots of elm.

Biston Hirtaria. Pupæ common.

B. Prodromaria. Do.

B. Betularia. Scarce ; larvæ off ivy.

Boarmia Repandaria. Larvæ and perfect insects both abundant.

B. Rhomboidaria. Common.

Cleora Glabraria. Common at Clovelly, and also, I believe, at Lynton.

C. Lichenaria. Abundant.

Gnophos Obscuraria. Common.

Phasianæ Plumbaria. Do.

Lozogramma Petraria. Very abundant.

Anaitis Plagiata. Common.

Eubolia Cervinaria. Scarce.

E. Mensuraria. Very abundant.

Coremia Didymaria. Do.

C. Ferrugaria. Do.

C. Unidentaria. Do.

C. Olivaria. Scarce.

C. Pectinitaria. Common.

C. Montanaria. Very common.

C. Fluetuaria. Very abundant.

C. Propugnaria. Do.

Thera Simularia. Common.

Anticlea Derivaria. Common at sal-low bloom.

A. Badiaria. Do.

Steganolophia Ribesaria. Larvæ off red currant ; not very plentiful ; a beautiful insect when bred.

Harpalyce Suffumata. The spring far more abundant than the summer brood. Does any one know the food-plant of the larva of this species ? I should fancy it ought to feed on any of the genus *Epilobium*, probably *E. montanum*.

H. Silaeata. Not very common.

H. Ruptaria. Scarce.

H. Picata. Not uncommon.

H. Ocellaria. Abundant.

H. Galiaria. Do.

H. Fulvaria. Do.

H. Pyraliaria. Do.

H. Popularia. Scarce.

H. Achatinaria. Common.

H. Russaria. Do.

H. Immanaria. Do.

Ypsipetes Elutaria. Most abundant.

Phæsyse Psittacaria. Not uncommon at ivy-bloom, also at willows in March and April.

P. Miaria. Rare.

Cheimatobia Dilutaria. Abundant.

C. Brumata. Dug about sixty pupæ at the roots of one elm last November.

Phibalapteryx Gemmaria (the male, *P. Fluviata*). One at Croyde.

Campptogramma Bilinearia. Abundant.

Venilia Macularia. Do.

Melanippe Alchemillaria. Do.

M. Amnicularia. Do.

Emmelesia Rivularia. Common.

E. Hydraria. Do.

E. Decoloraria. Do.

E. Albularia. Do.

Zerene Adustata. Very common ; I have about fifty pupæ of this insect ; I reared them from the egg ; the larva fed on dogwood.

Z. Albicillaria. Not common.

Z. Rubiginaria. Common.
 Abraxas Grossularia. Very abundant.

A. Ulmaria. Rare.

Bapta Taminaria. Scarce.

B. Temeraria. Do.

Cabera Putaria. Common.

C. Exanthemaria. Scarce.

Eupithecia Pulchellata. Not very scarce.

E. Linariata. Common.

E. Rectangulata. Abundant.

E. Coronata. Rare.

E. Plumbeolata. Abundant.

E. Pygmæata. Rare.

E. Nanata. Scarce.

E. Constrictaria. Do.

E. Vulgata. Abundant.

E. Absinthiata. Common.

E. Assimilata. Scarce.

E. Centaureata. Do.

E. Subfulvata. Common.

E. Venosatæ. Larva common in the seeds of *Silene inflata*.

E. Pimpinellata. Rare.

E. Pumilata. Common.

Dosithea Virgularia. Do.

D. Immutaria. Do.

D. Scutularia. Do.

D. Reversaria. Do.

Acidalia Lutearia. Do.

A. Candidaria. Do.

A. Remutaria. Do.

D. Aversaria. Do.

Pœcilophasia Marginata. Abundant.

Timandra Imitaria. Do.

Ania Emarginata. Scarce.

Bradyepetes Amataria. Common.

Odezia Chærophyllaria. Do.

—G. F. MATHEWS, *Raleigh House, near Barnstaple*.

Cirrædia Xerampelina bred.—I bred this insect from larvæ, which I found in July, hiding in the cracks of the bark of an ash tree, after the manner of *Oxyacanthæ* on oak trees; they fed upon the leaves. So far as I can recollect, they were light grey, and marbled with black and white; a similar larva, in appearance,

to *Oxyacanthæ*, but paler.—JOHN SANG, *Darlington; Feb. 28*.

ENTOMOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—Would you kindly inform me if anything has been settled on the subject of the Entomological Examinations. I am desirous to know, before the commencement of the season, whether or not they are likely to take place next Christmas.

In the present state of Entomology in this country, something in the way of Examinations would certainly be most desirable; it would separate the chaff from the wheat,—it would separate those who *collect* insects from *entomologists*.

I think no plan of Examination would succeed better than one proposed by a correspondent in the 'Intelligencer,' some months back,—namely, that of having first an Examination in Entomology in general, which must, in every case, be passed before the candidate is allowed to pass his Examination in any of the Orders.

J. B. C.

[Nothing has yet been decided on.]

A CALENDAR OF LEPIDOPTERA.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—One of the first things I did, after obtaining your excellent little 'Manual,' was to make from it a list of such butterflies, moths and larvæ as were to appear each month; and, during the year 1858, I found I had very materially facilitated my labours, both in searching for and discovering the names of the several species.

If you think this list would be serviceable to any of your younger readers I

shall be happy to supply each month the names (in numbers from the 'Manual') of such as are to be expected during the ensuing month.

My plan has only, as yet, extended to the first volume.

I would also recommend all who can draw to figure with accuracy every caterpillar they find. I look back upon this part of my labours with much satisfaction. In addition to the caterpillar, I have made a magnified drawing of one segment when the markings appeared indistinct.

Yours truly,

EDWIN TEARLE.

Gainsborough, Feb. 18.

LARVÆ TO BE LOOKED FOR IN MARCH.

213, 214, 232, 233, 236, 238, 239, 243, 258, 266, 274, 280, 283, 286, 290, 301, 304, 326, 330, 331, 332, 414, 420, besides the hibernating *Chelonidæ*.

IMAGO FOR MARCH.

2, 180, 211, 352, 554, 355, 356, 357, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 436.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

An Accentuated List of the British Lepidoptera, with Hints on the Derivation of the Names. Published by the Entomological Societies of Oxford and Cambridge. London: Van Voorst, 1858. 8vo, pp. 118.

WITHIN the last few years a very great impulse has been given to the pursuit of entomological Science throughout the country, and many local Societies have been formed for promoting its cultivation. About two years ago both at Oxford and Cambridge such Societies were established, and we have now before us a work which they have jointly undertaken, with the view of affording the true pro-

nunciation and derivation of the names of all the species of butterflies and moths found in these islands, which generally form the earliest subjects of the young amateur's pursuit, of which the number is now ascertained to be nearly two thousand.

The nomenclature of Natural History forms an important branch of the Science. The necessity for a fixed series of intelligible names for the myriads of created beings which have already become the objects of study must be at once evident. "Nomina si nescis perit et cognitio rerum" is the first Linnean canon. That a person may observe the habits and describe the structure of a creature or plant of the name of which he is ignorant there can be no doubt, of which the incomparable memoirs of Réaumur are sufficient evidence, but many of the most excellent observations of Réaumur have become a dead letter to the modern enquirer, because they were unaccompanied by the name of the object, which was not sufficiently and technically described. It is true the early naturalists adopted a mode of distinguishing such of their species of plants and animals as were not of common occurrence by a sentence indicating their characters and distinctions, but the powerful mind of Linnæus at once perceived the cumbrousness of such a system of identification. "Horrenda," he exclaims, "sunt nomina specifica veterum sesquipedalia, quæ descriptiones loco differentiarum sistunt;" and it is to this famous man that we are indebted for the binomial system of nomenclature, which has, for nearly a century, been almost exclusively employed by naturalists, and by which the relation of the object to its congeners, as well as its distinction from them, is at once apparent. Thus the common Red Admiral butterfly, instead of being named as by Pétiver, "*Papilio major nigrescens tricolor circulo fere sanguineo ornatus*," was by Linnæus designated *Papilio Atalanta*, the first of these

names being that of the genus, and indicating the relationship of the creature with other butterflies, whilst the latter was employed to distinguish it from every other known species or kind of butterfly, and thus became its *specific* name, which, in this, as in many other cases, was, by an elegant fiction of Linnæus, of classic origin, the butterfly, in allusion to its strong powers of flight, being designated by the name of a celebrated beauty of Ovid, who made all her lovers race with her, on the penalty of death if they did not catch her.

We have said that this binomial system of names has become of almost universal adoption among naturalists. Recently, however, an attempt has been made in France to introduce a mononymic system, by using only the Linnean specific name and omitting the generic one; and indeed, in many instances, it is useless to employ more than the former, where, for instance, the object is thoroughly well known, and there is no fear of confounding it with other closely-allied species; for example, until lately no one in England would have thought it necessary, in speaking of the common partridge, to use more than the single name of partridge; but now that another species, the red-legged partridge, has been introduced, it becomes necessary, to avoid all doubt, to employ a second name for the more common bird; so that the word "partridge" is no longer a specific one, as it was before, but becomes a generic one, whilst the additional names, "common" and "red-legged," indicate the two species. In objects, however, but little known, as, for instance, in ninety-nine out of every hundred of the Lepidopterous insects of Great Britain, the employment of single names would be only a source of perpetual doubt and uncertainty. Moreover, the analogy afforded by the system of names of families and individuals among men is of some weight in the matter; thus, to speak of David, every one of

course concludes that the Psalmist is intended, but if, talking of celebrated Englishmen, we were to speak of David, people would not know whether it was to David Hume or David Garrick that allusion was made; here Hume and Garrick become as it were the generic names, and David the specific or special one.

We have alluded above to the remarkable impulse given to the pursuit of Natural History, and especially of Entomology, during the last few years, and it has been worthy both of remark and congratulation that this taste has shown itself among the lower orders to a very great extent. The Spitalfield weavers, the Sheffield cutlers and the Manchester cotton-spinners are amongst the most successful collectors of insects, as well as great amateurs of birds and flowers. To these men, as well as to the majority of the young of the middle classes, who are attracted to this pursuit, it is not surprising that the classical names of plants and insects should at first be great sources of trouble, and that they should be constantly mispronounced and falsely accented. That, *e. g.* *Psyche*, the name employed for a genus of moths, should be an especial stumbling-block, and pronounced in all sorts of ways, is of course to be expected. Even much simpler names are difficult enough to such persons, of which an instance came under our especial notice, in the garden of a nobleman famous for his love of roses. The gardener was expatiating on the especial merits of a new kind, which he called the *unnikey*, and it was not until we asked for and saw the label that we were enabled to determine that it was the "Rose unique" which was intended. It is to supply the true derivation as well as the accentuation of these names, as applied to English butterflies and moths, that the Entomological Societies of Oxford and Cambridge have jointly published an accented and derivative catalogue of British Lepidoptera.

THE BUGS.

I go forth with thoughts of them
From morning until night,
When the trees are gaily clothed,
And the sun shines warm and bright.
I go forth with thoughts of them,
But no mortal can I find
To love them. Who knows why?
Are they hated of mankind?

The wandering swallows flit
O'er the sweetly murmur'ing stream;
The restless bat wheels past
In twilight's dusky gleam;
The stock dove's plaintive coo
Gives pleasure to us all,—
Unheeded still *they* pass,
Like shadows on the wall.

Oh, lift them from the flowers!
They die, and faint, and fail!
Let your love to them extend,
For they also tell a tale,
Like spiders, beetles, moths and bees,
And birds, and worms, and slugs:
Then who will be their champion?—
Who will bid for the bugs?

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 128.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1859

[PRICE 1d.]

THE SALLOWS.

—

OWING to the mildness of the season the sallows are in so forward a state that many are now in full bloom.

Some of our readers think less lovingly of the sallows than formerly, because the common things, which *once* were prizes, they no longer want; and somehow or other the rarer things, *Leucographa* and *Rubiginea*, they cannot meet with.

Our object on the present occasion is to call attention to the number of species of *Depressaria*, or Flat-bodies, which are to be found, on mild spring evenings, amongst the blooming sallows.

Many persons resolve at the beginning of a 'new year, to devote more attention to the Tineina, and such are no doubt anxious to obtain rapidly as many new species as possible. In the 'Entomologist's Companion,' second edition, we have enumerated several species of *Depressaria*, viz. *Arenella*, *Alstræmeriana*, *purpurea*, *ocellana*, *applanata* and *Heracliana*, as "flying along hedges at dusk, and sitting on them after dark; also at sugar and on *sallow-blossoms*." But no doubt in different localities many other species of *Depressaria* might now

be found after hibernation, and as game is apt not to be too plentiful just now, few who are commencing the Micro-Lepidoptera will be disposed to turn up their noses at hibernated specimens of a Flat-body in March, because there is a prospect of their rearing the same species from the larva in July. But many species are not rare in the perfect state, such as *Purpurea* and *Ocellana*, of which the larvæ are scarcely known to us. The first-named species has indeed been bred by Dr. Colquhoun, but the latter insect has, we believe, never been bred in this country, and though we have several times received larvæ which were intended to produce *Depressaria Ocellana*, they always produced something else!

If our readers throughout the country will just notice how many species of *Depressaria* they meet with this spring, we entertain no doubt that they might enable us to display a far more attractive bill of fare next year, and there is one species, *Yeatiana*, which we never saw alive, but which seems to occur in considerable plenty in some localities, the habits of which ought to be the object of especial study, with the view of discovering the larva. Where the insect abounds no doubt the food of the larva occurs, and if it be searched

for in June or July where *Yeatiana* is now flying about by dozens surely a careful seeker *ought* to find it.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B.—If you wish your advertisement inserted, please forward 4s. in postage-stamps.

W. C. T.—On Insect Anatomy, read the third and fourth volumes of Kirby and Spence (these are not included in the cheap edition) and Shuckard's translation of Burmeister's 'Manual of Entomology.'

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Captures in the New Forest, Isle of Wight, Isle of Portland, &c., in 1858.—I send a list of some of the species of insects captured by myself during the past season, chiefly in the localities above named, together with the dates of the first capture of the species, in hope that your readers may derive more information

from it than a mere list would afford. To show that these localities are not unproductive, I may state that I procured for my subscribers above 320 species (or about 4000 specimens) of Lepidoptera, also a considerable number of Coleoptera, and a few of other orders.

DIURNI.

Leucophasia Sinapis. Common. May 8, and in August; New Forest.

Pieris Cratægi. Common. June 7; do.

Colias Edusa (*var. Helice*). July 30; Isle of Wight.

Argynnis Paphia. Common. June; New Forest.

A. Aglaia. Rare. June; do.

A. Adippe. Common. June; do.

A. Euphrosyne. Common. May; do.

A. Selene. Common. June; do.

Melitæa Cinxia. Abundant. June 1; Isle of Wight; the larvæ and pupæ taken May 6.

Limenitis Sibylla. Abundant. June 24; New Forest.

Thecla Rubi. Scarce. June 7; do.

Lycæna Egon. Common. June 25; do.

L. Agestis (with *white* central spot). June 12; do.

Nemeobius Lucina. Common. May 17; do.

NOCTURNI.

Macroglossa Fuciformis. Rare. May 25; New Forest.

M. Bombyliformis. Rare. May 28; do.

Sesia Ichneumoniformis. One specimen. July 21; Isle of Wight.

Limacodes Asellus. One specimen. June 28; New Forest.

Nola Strigula. Scarce. May 15; do.

Lithosia Mesomella. Common. June 11; do. Larvæ taken among roots of heath, May 10, near Ringwood.

Einydia Cribrum. Very rare last season. June 25; near Ringwood.

GEOMETRÆ.

Cleora Viduaria. One specimen. June 17; New Forest.

C. Glabraria. One specimen. Aug. 11; do. *Boarmia Repandaria*. Common. June 18; by beating and at sugar; do.

B. Cinctaria. Common. May 8; do.

Pseudoterpna Cytisaria. June 22; common; do.

Nemoria Viridata. Scarce. June; heath; do.

Phorodesma Bajularia. Scarce. June; oaks; do.

Empisteria Heparatæ. Two specimens. June; oaks; do.

Melanthia Albicillata. One specimen. June; do.

Melanippe Galiata. Sept. Portland.

NOCTUÆ.

Diphthera Orion. At sugar, June 10; rare. New Forest.

Leucania Conigera. Common. At sugar, July 17; Isle of Wight.

L. Turca. Common. At sugar, June 11; New Forest.

Dipterygia Pinastris. Rare. At sugar, June 9; do.

Aporophyla Australis. Plentiful. At light, Sept. 11; Portland.

Laphygma Exigua. One specimen. At sugar, July 30; Isle of Wight.

Heliophobus Popularis. Three specimens. At light, Sept. 10; Portland.

H. Hispidus. Abundant. At light, on the ground, Sept. 10; Portland.

Luperina Testacea. Common. Sept.; do.

L. Cæspitis. Rare. Sept.; Portland, and one in the New Forest.

Grammesia Trilinea. Common; *var. Bilinea* (three specimens). At sugar, June; New Forest.

Acosmetia Caliginosa. Local. May 28; do.

Agrotis Saucia. Sugar and ivy, Sept.; Isle of Wight and New Forest.

A. Lunigera. Sugar, July 17; Isle of Wight.

A. Tritici. Sugar, July 17; do.

A. Lucerneæ. Sugar, July 17; do.

Noctua Neglecta. Rare. Heather bloom. August 30; New Forest.

Dasyampa Rubiginea. Three specimens. Ivy. Oct. 20; do.

Dicycla Oo. Rare. Sugar, June 28; do.

Epunda Lichenea. Rare. Sept. 13; Portland.

Heliothis Peltigera. One specimen. At sugar, Aug. 3; Isle of Wight.

H. Dipsacea. July 2; over heath; New Forest.

Acontia Luctuosa. One specimen. On clover, Aug. 4. Isle of Wight.

Erastria Fuscula. At sugar, June 19; New Forest.

PYRALIDES.

Botys Lancealis. By beating, June 18. Rare. New Forest.

B. Asinalis. At light, Sept. 11. Portland.

Spilodes Palealis. On clover, August 4. Two specimens. Isle of Wight.

CRAMBI.

Platytes Cerussellus. New Forest.

Crambus Dumetellus. June; do.

C. Uliginosellus. July; do.

C. Selasellus. August; do.

TORTRICES.

Sarothrips Revayana. New Forest.

Roxana Areuana. Do.

Stiginonota Perlepidana. Do.

Choreutes Seintillulana. Do.

Lobesia Reliquana. Do.

TINEÆ.

Ochsenheimeria Bisontella. New Forest.

Tinea Ferruginella. Do.

Hyponomeuta Vigintipunctatus. Two specimens. Do.

Psoricoptera Gibbosella. Do.

Gelechia Aleella. Do.

Argyresthia Andereggiella. Do.

Coleophora Wockcella. Isle of Wight.

C. Pyrrhulipennella (larvæ). New Forest.

C. Currucipennella (larvæ). Isle of Wight.

Adactyla Benettii. July. Do.

Pterophorus Spilodactylus. Do.

The arrangement is after the list published by the Oxford and Cambridge Entomological Societies.—W. FARREN, *Cambridge*.

Brephos Parthenias.—I have paid my first visit to West Wickham this season, and have captured five specimens of *Brephos Parthenias*, and seen several others. *Cynatophora flavicornis* is also out. — J. BRYANT, 8, *Church Street, Arlington Square; March 7*.

COLEOPTERA.

Geodephaga taken in *January and February*.—The following list will show how many species may be taken in what are generally considered the unprofitable months of January and February. Where no month is indicated the species was taken or observed in both months.

Dromius linearis. Feb.

„ *agilis*. Jan.

„ *4-maculatus*.

„ *4-notatus*. Jan.

Lebia chlorocephala (3). Jan.

Carabus violaceus. Feb.

Leistus fulvibarbis.

„ *ferrugineus*. Feb.

Nebria brevicollis.

„ *livida*. Larvæ abundant in Gristhorpe Bay in January.

Notiophilus palustris. Jan.

„ *semipunctatus*. Jan.

Loricera pilicornis. Feb.

Badister bipustulatus.

Patrobis excavatus (2). Feb.

Pristonychus terricola. Jan.

Calathus Cisteloides.

„ *melanocephalus*

Anchomenus juncus (4). Feb.

„ *dorsalis*.

„ *pallipes*.

„ *marginatus*. Jan.

„ *lævis*. Feb.

„ *viduus* (1). Jan.

„ *mæstus*.

„ *fuliginosus*.

„ *micans* (14). Feb.

„ *pelidius* (5). Feb.

- Pterostichus niger*.
 „ *nigrita*.
 „ *minor* (10).
 „ *erythropus* (20).
 „ *strenuus* (10). Feb.
Amara trivialis. Feb.
 „ *vulgaris*. Jan.
 „ *familiaris*.
 „ *tibialis*. Feb.
 „ *plebeia*. Feb.
 „ *apricaria*.
Anisodactylus binotatus. Jan.
Harpalus æneus. Feb.
Bradycellus fulvus.
 „ *similis*. Feb.
Trachus minutus.
Bembidium æneum. Jan.
 „ *guttula*.
 „ *femoratum*. Jan.
 „ *Bruxellense* (17). Jan.
 „ *concinnum* (1). Jan.
 „ *littorale*.
 „ *saxatile* (7). Jan.
 „ *tibiale* (3).
 „ *lampros*.

All the species were taken in the immediate neighbourhood of Scarborough. —W. K. BISSILL, 6, Brunswick Terrace, Scarborough; Feb. 28.

OBSERVATIONS.

Cucullia Chamomillæ.—I have bred four fine specimens of this insect, one on the 18th of January, and the others at different times since. It is a curious time to breed them, as they have not been under shelter.—G. COURTENAY, Mount Nod Cottage, Orchard Hill, Greenwich.

NEUROPTERA.

On Coniopteryx.—I received not long ago, from Professor Zeller, four specimens of *Coniopteryx*, which he had taken at the same time on one oak bush. The

short hind wings of two of the specimens struck him with surprise, so he sent the specimens to me, with the conjecture that they were the sexes of one species. Two are *C. tineiformis* and two *C. psociformis*, Curt. In confirmation of Professor Zeller's conjecture, I may observe that Curtis and Stephens always assign the same localities for both species, and the same times of appearance. On examining the specimens in my collection, I find always the same localities for both; both fly together in this neighbourhood, only, as Curtis has remarked, *C. psociformis* is the rarer of the two. I confess that Zeller's proposition appears to me probably correct, but the examination of fresh-caught specimens should easily show whether, as I expect, *C. tineiformis* are always females and *C. psociformis* males. An analogy occurs in *Hemerobius dipterus*, in which species it is only one sex that shows the abbreviated hind wings. What Stephens' third species, *C. aleyrodiformis*, should be I cannot undertake to say. Probably the above-named conjecture will soon lead to its verification, as the insect is not scarce, and I have frequently seen it amongst the small fir trees in the garden at Mountsfield.—DR. HAGEN, Königsberg; Feb. 10, 1859.

EXCHANGE.

Who wants Silkworms?—Having been supplied, some time since (through the medium of the 'Intelligencer'), with some silkworm's eggs, and having now more than an abundant supply, I should be glad to furnish those desirous of obtaining some, if they will kindly send their address (post paid) and two postage-stamps for box and return postage to—E. W. SMITH, Wilcott Green, near Pewsey, Wilts.

COLEOPTERA.

SEASONABLE NOTES.

Reeds.—The other day, at Hammer-smith Marshes, I turned my attention for half an hour to the reeds, or rather that portion of the stems remaining after the tops were cut off in the autumn. The dwellings of men are fast encroaching on this favourite domain of insects, but still there is a considerable space covered with reeds, which are usually cut down in the autumn, but last year the bulk of the crop was left standing, and only here and there have the stems been cut, so that the field of operation was restricted. A *lapsus calami* is usually regretted, and has to be explained, apologized for or atoned for, but in this case no such consequences follow, and the fall of a reed is productive of happiness to many. Although the root of the reed is in the water, the portion of cut stem projecting above it affords to certain beetles a hybernaculum, that is, where an inch or two has been left above a knot; into the retreat so formed one, two or more beetles betake themselves. But they are not always secure, for a kind of spider thinks that he has as much right to winter there as any beetle, and woe betide the unlucky hexapod that endeavours to seek hospitality in the dwelling of this occupant. *Bête noir* I was going to call him, but however appropriate the name may be to his character, it would not be fitting to his colour,—he is a *dirty* rascal nevertheless. The proverb that “there is a skeleton in every house” is true even here, only that in this instance it is not articulated, the resident professor of anatomy having dislocated the joints of his victim, and left them so. However synthetical his works may be out of doors, he does but little in that way here beyond making himself as comfortable as he can with a bit of flossy upholstery, his

operations now being chiefly critical and analytical. I say now, but in fact his deeds are of the past; he has long slumbered, and only wakes up as the knife of the Coleopterist splits the reed, when, coward that he is, he accepts the shock as a writ of ejectment, and, as if conscience-stricken, he bundles out without tarrying an instant to see if any harm was intended to be done to him. Let him go, and let the reed go too, for you will find nothing more in it. But take another stump of reed, and you will probably discover two or three torpid individuals of *Coccinella 19-punctata* or *Galeruca Lythri* and *G. Sagittariae*, or all three species together. More rarely you will see *Coccidula scutellata* and *C. rufa*. Sometimes there is *Anchomenus Thoreyi* in possession; water-bailiff he might be called, but he is of that nature that he will admit no rival, and so he dwells alone. After the tenement is empty, but below the joint, I sometimes found a larva of *Nonagria* squeezed into the cavity, and fortunate for him it was his bed was of the Procrustean kind, for he could stretch himself lengthwise, or it rather seemed he had been stretched by force of lateral pressure, for when turned out he was not nearly so long as when under the coverlid. Such was the produce of my short search; any one who could devote more time than I had may probably add to the list of species, and it would be well if the reeds in the fens of Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire could be explored now. Visions of *Demetrias imperialis*, *Dromius longiceps*, *Odacantha melanura*, and other fine things, so “rarely seen by mortal eye,” rise up before me, and it may be the beetles are only waiting for some one to go and prove that it is not a mere dream I have had. — J. W. DOUGLAS, *Lee*; March 3.

MACCLESFIELD ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Annual General Meeting

of this Society was held at the Society's rooms, on the evening of Monday, the 7th of February, when the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year:—the Rev. S. L. Wilson, M.A., as Honorary President; Mr. W. Broom, Vice-President; a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen, Messrs. E. Bates, J. Steel, J. Ball, W. Oldham, S. Barlow, J. Beresford, J. Down, G. Broadhurst; James Swinerton, Esq., Treasurer; and Daniel Gibbon Goodall, Secretary. There was a tremendous feeling in the Society that we should possess the new work on the British Tortrices, by S. J. Wilkinson. — DANIEL GIBBON GOODALL; *Feb.* 14.

CO-OPERATIVE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—As with the first railway, so is the starting of any new project; at its onset pooh-poohed by the majority, smiled at incredulously by many, and advocated only by a few apparently insane individuals, but by far the wisest (considering the age in which we live) are the incredulous batch who shake their heads, and cry, "We shall see," for when the result appears, they answer, "Did I not say so from the first?" or if the plan fail, "Did you not see me shake my head?" Just as marble when heated will, though *very* hot, soon cool again, so are these incredulous people the non-conductors of Society, who, if left to themselves, would never carry out any plan or idea, however much they may take the credit for foresight as to the result.

But a Co-operative Entomological Society has been proposed. Will it answer? Were such a Society formed in humble rooms, were one zealous individual to be

elected Honorary Secretary (with greater privileges of course), were the members of such a Society to meet, write, exchange lists, supply wants, or even advertise for each others' desiderata,—were they to talk or write to one another telling the *how*, the *when* and the *where* of insects,—were the refuse stock annually to be distributed to indigent beginners (with the hopes of interest in better times perhaps),—how much might be gained and how little lost! Many, very many, I hope, would willingly assist such an undertaking without hope of return. As regards a precise number of specimens for each member to remit, that, as Professor Syme says, is impossible,—*quality* as well as *quantity* must be regarded. I would say, let each one do his best; only let a Council be formed, meet, know one another (in a garret, if you please), and the rest is easy,—namely, to form a Society, at once inexpensive and profitable to its members.

Again, as Professor Syme remarks, it is assuredly better not to attempt too much at first, and as it is also to be desired that we should not quarrel, at any rate at the commencement, it will manifestly be advisable, for the present, to exclude Coleoptera. Let us always bear in mind the substance of the last pages of 'Practical Hints,' which every entomologist, and especially the tyro, ought to read, re-read and read again. "Let us consider how far sweeter it is to give than to receive—always provided it to be a worthy object" (C. Sims, Esq., *e.g.*), and, above all, let every member conscientiously devote his energies to the welfare of the institute.

With every hope that should such a Society be formed, it will be carried on in an honourable and peaceable manner,

I am, &c.,

O. WESHALSEA.

CONTINENTAL SETTING OF
LEPIDOPTERA.*To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'*

Sir,—Dr. Staudinger is, I am glad to find, making converts. There is no comparison between flat-setting and the old English style, the former being so much preferable in every way. Although verging upon the time of life considered by some authors "too old," I commenced re-setting my collection nearly twelve months ago, and am now more than half through. Many a wretched bad specimen looks quite smart. I do not go the "whole animal," but use ordinary insect-pins, tolerably strong (fine ones I hate, for many a body and antennæ have I jerked off through them), and allow the point of the pin to project a good half-inch through the insect. My objections to the excessively long Continental pins, are,—first, they require correspondingly deep drawers, which I have not got; and, secondly, the longer the pin the stronger it must be (thus you get skewers from some Continental Lepidopterists), or bodies and antennæ are in danger as aforesaid. I should be glad if collectors would attend to the antennæ, and not allow these useful members to twist into all shapes: if set close to and parallel to the costa, they are not in danger in removing insects, and our cabinets will hold one or two specimens in each row. Our foreign friends want calling to account about this.

Yours truly;

FREDERICK KENDERDINE.

2, Abercrombie Place,
Stretford New Road, Manchester;
Feb. 14, 1859.

Price 3s. 6d.,

THE WORLD OF INSECTS:
A Guide to its Wonders. By
J. W. DOUGLAS.

London: John Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

CATALOGUE OF EUROPEAN
COLEOPTERA. — Having received a supply of the STETTIN CATALOGUE, I shall be glad to forward it to any applicant on the receipt of seven postage-stamps. Those who want two copies must send fourteen postage-stamps.—H. T. STAINTON, *Mountsfield, Lewisham, S.E.*; March 8.

MR. SQUIRE begs to inform intended Subscribers that many of his friends having advised him to go to RIO JANEIRO, instead of the CAPE, he intends to adopt that plan; he has also the pleasure of stating that he does not now require Subscriptions, as he intends to go on his own account.

31, Sandwich Street,
Burton Crescent, W.C.; March 4.

In the Press,

THE BRITISH TORTRICES.

BY S. J. WILKINSON.

This work will form one 8vo volume uniform with the series of the 'Insecta Britannica,' and will contain descriptions of all the British species of Tortricina, with observations on their habits and localities.

*Just published, price 2s., the Second
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HENRY DOUBLEDAY'S
SYNONYMIC LIST of
BRITISH BUTTERFLIES AND
MOTHS. Gentlemen sending me
twenty-four Penny Postage-Stamps will
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EDWARD NEWMAN.

9, Devonshire Street,
Bishopsgate, N.E.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN,
Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, March 12, 1859.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 129.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1859

[PRICE 1d.]

THE FENS.

A correspondent lately enquired, "Will no one try to see what the marshes will produce in the way of new Micro-Lepidoptera?"

We called attention last year to the great extent of undrained marsh land bordering the rivers in Norfolk, but yet we fear that our appeal has not been sufficiently attended to. It is true, when we announced a "Large Copper" as having occurred, agents were at once despatched from one or two London dealers to secure a few gross, but these are not the style of entomologists that the fen proprietors like to see on their lands, and hence it was that we had to insert a notice "that most of the fens in the neighbourhood of Ranworth are carefully preserved, and that no stranger is allowed to trespass there without an order from Mr. Kerrison."

Mr. Kerrison, we learn, gave our Ranworth correspondent, Mr. Winter, permission to ask any persons he pleased to the fens, but did not give a free pass to all coming there without asking leave, some of whom were abusive when

spoken to, and did mischief wantonly or carelessly.

Any experienced collector who could spare a few weeks in the season to visit the Norfolk fen districts would no doubt be amply repaid. It is true Mr. Winter is no longer located at Ranworth, being now posted on the banks of the Waveney, at Aldeby, near Beccles; but here also there is much undrained fen land, though scarcely so promising in appearance as that at Ranworth.

We beg to inform our readers that we have made very particular enquiries as to the probability of any one going down from London, expressly with the view of exploring these fens scientifically, being disturbed or molested, and we are assured by Mr. Winter, who showed our letter to one of the largest proprietors near Aldeby, that if any collector visits Aldeby or Ranworth, *introduced by Mr. Winter*, he will not be sent away without going on the marshes, and will not be molested; but if they go there without any introduction their errand is likely to be fruitless.

Mr. Winter observes that there seems

to be a considerable demand for marsh insects, as "his last offer of duplicates produced 324 applications."

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham.

At Beverley, of John Ward, News Agent, &c., 'Recorder' Office.

At Birmingham, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street.

At Brighton, of John Taylor, News Agent, &c., 86, North Lane.

At Cheltenham, of C. Andrew, 129, High Street.

At Darlington, of M. Simonson, News Agent, Bondgate.

At Hemel Hempstead, of H. Salter, Bookseller, &c., High Street.

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At Oldham, of John Holt, Bookseller, 6, George Street.

At Rotherham, of H. Carr, Bookseller, Bridge Street.

At Sheffield, of C. K. Jarvis, News Agent, Post Office, Barker's Pool.

At Worcester, of G. Morgan, Bookseller and News Agent, Little Angel St.

At York, of R. Sunter, 23, Stonegate.

N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The pressure of matter is still so great that we must in future charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents therefore will please enclose stamps for these amounts when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. G. R.—The larvæ of the Chelonidæ feed by day. *N. plantaginis* likes open places in woods.

J. D. P.—Sugar and beer and a spoonful of rum will suffice.

D. P. M.—For the present we suspend our judgment on your capture; take it with you to Newcastle.

G. W. H. R.—Your mysterious larva would be *Cossus ligniperda*.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Captures near Worcester.—The following is a list of captures, &c., that I made during the last season, with the exception of a few of them made in the preceding one.

March 15. *E. lanestris* (44). Emerged from the pupæ in my breeding-cage, all the same day.

- April 15. *E. Cervinata*. Larvæ emerged from the eggs.
- June 2. *H. W.-latinum* (4). At sugar; rare here.
- June 1 and 4. *S. Bombiliformis* (7).
 „ *S. Clathrata* (13).
 „ *M. Arteinis* (18).
- June 9. *T. Extersaria* (1). Beating; rare here.
 „ *E. Adversaria* (1). Do.
- June 10. *L. Siuapis* (2).
 „ *C. Silacea* (4). Beating.
- June 11. *B. Hyalinialis* (6). Do. The only specimens, I believe, that were ever captured in this county; they were all smaller than the more southern ones.
- June 11 & 15. *C. Porcellus* (3). At rest, apparently just emerged from the pupæ.
- June 9. *E. Heparata* (4). The last I took upon the 12th of July, but quite perfect.
- June 9 & 12. *Z. Albicillata* (6). All very fine and perfect.
- June 18. *C. Quadrifasciaria* (3). Beating; rare here.
- June 18 & 21. *E. Uudularia* (2). Do.
- June 21. *B. Lancealis* (1). From all that I can ascertain this is the only specimen of this species that has ever been taken in this county, thus adding another locality (Shrawley Wood) for this local species.
- June 21. *A. Ulmata* (7). Beating.
 „ *G. Papilionaria* (1). Bred from the larva.
 „ *C. Elpenor* (1). At rest.
- June 22. *A. Blomeri* (1). On the wing at night.
- June 24. *C. Ocularis* (1). At sugar.
- June 24 to 30. *T. Batis* (15). Do.
 „ *T. Derasa* (17). Do.
 „ *A. Lutcata* (5). Beating.
- June 26. *L. Testudo* (1). Do.
- June 26 & 28. *P. Bajularia* (25). Do. At the edge of night, at the Trench Woods. Mr. E. Smith was with me, and captured more than I did. Unfortunately

we were too late; they were rather worn, yet we obtained a few tolerably good ones. We had been beating the wood over nearly all day, but not one *P. Bajularia* was started out by either of us; but when night drew on, out they came, and we had some active work before us; they flew rather high, so that we had often to spring up heavenward after them, from a road particularly rough and full of deep wheel-ruts. Mr. Smith contrived to step into one that was rather bountifully supplied with water, but as the day had been hot the effect was merely a cooling sensation, and the annexation of a little "clear grit" to the nether garments. Genuine entomologists think nothing of a sousing occasionally, especially when such prime things as *P. Bajularia* are dashing along high over head. After capturing other species until half-past 10 o'clock, we started off for Worcester and our homes, rather more than six miles distant, quite satisfied with our success, after so many hours' fagging and fighting at the bushes. However, on our way we resolved to have another attack at the *Bajulariæ*, and after the lapse of one day, returned to the wood and the wheel-ruts with undiminished ardour. The day was hot, and so were we, but our energies were hotter still. We poked and fought our way through bush and brake nearly the whole of the day, and obtained little else excepting *P. Tumidana*. Not a single *P. Bajularia* could we induce to take wing, and therefore we were the more determined to punish them a little in the cool of the evening, which we did, in spite of wheel-ruts, water and wet legs, and then made the best of our journey to the "faithful city." Mr. Smith, not being fully satisfied with his adventures by land and water, took a third trip the following day alone, and thus secured a few more. Only

one female was captured during these excursions.

June 26 & 28. *P. Tumidana* (20).

„ *M. Miniata* (4).

June 29 & 30. *H. Marginata* (4). At sugar; good specimens.

June 29. *A. Flexula* (1). Beating.

„ *A. Ligustri* (1). At sugar.

„ *C. Duplaris* (2). Do.

„ *C. Quercana* (3). Nothing; rare here.

„ *C. Prasinana* (4). Nothing.

July 2. *A. Emarginata* (2). Do.

„ *A. Holosericeata* (2). Beating.

July 2 to 10. *L. Conigera* (7). At sugar.

July 3 to 10. *P. Tersata* (45). Nothing.

„ *I. Vernaria* (25). Do.; rarely taken here.

„ *M. Procellata* (18). Nothing.

„ *P. Syringaria* (5). Do.

„ *L. Adustata* (2). Do.

„ *P. Cytisaria* (3). Beating.

July 12. *P. Stramentalis* (38). Do.

„ *G. C-album* (82). Imago, larvæ and pupæ from the 12th July until the end of the season.

July 12 to 20. *A. Corticea* (7). At sugar.

July 10 to 20. *S. Bembeciformis* (7).

Bred; I took the larvæ in April, in the wood of sawlow.

„ *A. Galathea*. Plentiful.

July 19 to 30. *A. Polychloros* (10).

„ *A. Pyramidea* (28). At sugar.

„ *C. Cytherea* (30). Do.

„ *L. Sinapis* (3). Second brood.

„ *T. Quercus*. Plentiful.

July 23 to 30. *C. Pnetellus* (3). Beating.

July 27. *C. Edusa* (a few); saw the first.

July 27 to Aug. 5. *E. Centaureata* (8). Beating and nothing.

July 30. *C. Diffinis*. Two emerged in my breeding-cage.

July 31. *V. Cardui*. Saw the first.

July 28 to Oct. 13. *C. Nupta* (35). I captured the last at the sugar on the 13th of October. The appearance of

this species has extended to nearly a quarter of a year! several of them were remarkably fine.

Aug. 5. *N. Depuncta* (1). At sugar; the only specimen of this species, I believe, that has ever been captured in this neighbourhood.

Aug. 7 to 12. *H. Nictitans* (7). At sugar.

„ *C. Affinis* (7). Do.

Aug. 11. *C. Falsellus*. One by beating and one in my house.

Aug. 20. *S. Ferrugalis*. One by beating, and one on the 10th of September, do.

Aug. 20 to Sept. 7. *T. Betulæ* (14), but few of them were perfect, the weather being very windy and rainy nearly the whole of the time of its appearance. It seldom, if ever, flies unless the sun shines, and then only at intervals. There was but little sun for many days. I visited the Trench Woods frequently after it, fully determined to capture some good specimens, if possible: with all the beating, searching and hunting I was capable of, I could never get more than one or two in a day; and yet I did manage to get something else, and that was a good, sound soaking with rain no less than half-a-dozen times, often being compelled to trudge home (a six-mile journey), the rain pouring down the whole of the way. I cared much less for the rain than I did for my ill success; the weather thoroughly damped my attire, but failed to damp my energies. Upon one occasion, deploring my sad fate and humid condition, though in a mirthful mood, I was upon the point of quitting the saturated wood when a sudden and welcome gust of wind deposited a perfect female *T. Betulæ* upon one of my shoes. I am certain it was not the brilliancy of the polish that allured it; however, I fully approved of the *footing* it had effected, and I at once introduced it into my box, since we both had come to a *cool understanding* about the *settlement*: it appeared to have but recently

emerged from the pupa, as its wings were soft; however, they were soon hardened under my tender care. This was my only reward for that day, except the homœopathic treatment I had so copiously and most ungratefully received.

Aug. 27. *S. Revayana* (1). Beating.

Aug. 7 to 27. *E. Omieronaria* (14). Do.

Sept. 4 to 10. *E. Apiciaria* (5). Mothing.

Sept. 4 to 30. *E. Cervinata* (68). Bred from eggs.

Sept. 23 to 30. *X. Aurago* (3). At sugar.

Sept. 27. *X. Semibrunnea* (1). Do.

Sept. 28. *C. Exoleta* (1). Bred; rather rare here.

Sept. 29. *X. Petrificata* (1). At sugar.

„ *C. Furella* (1 larva).

Sept. 1 to 30. *S. Lignstri* (45 larvæ).

„ *S. Ocellatus* (4 larvæ).

„ *S. Tiliæ* (18 pupæ).

Oct. 2. *A. Aprilina* (8). At sugar.

Oct. 4. *X. Petrificata* (1). Do.

Oct. 8. *A. Leporina* (1 larva on willow).

Nov. 10. *H. Pennaria* (2). At light.

Residing in the country, where the shrubbery of my garden almost joined a chain of coppices, I resolved to “sugar” throughout the winter of 1857-58. I did so almost every night. I stuck to the treacle, and the treacle stuck to the trees until the early part of February, when it became so cold, and continued so through part of March, that I could stick to the sweet occupation no longer to advantage. I certainly gained nothing scarcely from this experiment excepting information, and which was, that *S. satellitia* and *C. spadicea* made their supper at my expense every mild night throughout the winter. Assuredly my rum was good; they were my constant guests, and as some of them had defective markings upon their wings I readily recognised them; and indeed it was very interesting to witness how regularly they attended meals every mild evening, with others of their kindred; but as certainly as there

was even but a very slight frost, not one of them ventured abroad to partake of my hospitality. It is evident from this that *S. satellitia* and *C. spadicea* regularly fly abroad throughout the winter, whenever the weather is sufficiently mild.—ABRAHAM EDMUNDS, *The Tything, Worcester*; March 5, 1859.

Captures near Sheffield.—On walking through Ecclesall Wood yesterday morning, I had the good fortune to find a pair of *Biston Prodomaria* in eop.; the insect has not been found here for the last twelve years. Several specimens of *N. Hispidaria* (which has been very scarce for several years past) have also been found in this neighbourhood. — W. BAKER, *Sheffield*; March 7.

Nyssia Hispidaria.—While out hunting, on the 26th of February, for *P. Pilo-saria*, I had the pleasure of boxing five males of *N. Hispidaria* and one female; since then I have taken four more males, all in fine condition. One of the males paid a friendly visit to the female the same evening, the fruits of which was that upwards of 200 eggs were deposited on the 27th ult., and hatched on the 8th inst. — WM. TALBOT, *Mount Pleasant, Wakefield*; March 9.

COLEOPTERA.

Early Season.—The unusually mild weather of the season was indicated by the appearance of *Cicindela campestris* on the 25th of February, and of *Meloë proscarabæus* on the 28th, near Brighton. — F. WALKER, *Highgate*; March 5.

DIPTERA.

Acroceræ albipes, Meigen.—E. C. Rye, Esq., took three specimens of this fly on Wimbledon Common, on the 4th of July, 1858, and kindly gave me one of them, presented another to the British Museum. — F. WALKER, *Highgate*; March 5.

NEUROPTERA.

Phryganidæ in the Norfolk Fens.—I now send you a list of the *Phryganidæ*

taken in the fens at Ranworth, as far as I can make them out from Dr. Hagen's Monograph. I have taken numbers of these when out collecting, and some of the smaller fry have received plenty of abuse from me, being far more numerous in the fens than moths.

Phryganea grandis. Abundant.

P. striata. A few.

P. varia. Abundant.

Limnophilus pellucidus. Abundant, May 16 to June 24.

L. atomarius. Abundant.

L. rhombicus. Rare.

L. marmoratus. Abundant. I have frequently beat this from salallows; it keeps out a long time.

L. flavicornis. Common on salallows.

L. affinis. Two specimens in May and June.

L. elegans. Very abundant from the 20th of May to the 15th of July.

L. bipunctatus. Common among *Spiræa ulmaria*, on the sides of ditches.

L. auricula. Common throughout the summer.

L. costalis. Common.

L. sparsus. From May to the middle of August, this is quite a nuisance.

Chætopteryx tuberculosa. Very abundant in June and July, on salallows.

Agraylea multipunctata. This swarms by myriads on the banks of the river Bure, and on the sides of the peat ditches, along with a nearly white, minute species, with long antennæ (much longer than those of *Nemophora Pilella*).

Hydroptila Vectis. Very abundant amongst devil's-bit scabious, on the sides of ditches.

I shall be happy to help any one in want of these insects. — W. WINTER, *Aldeby, near Beccles; March 5.*

OBSERVATIONS.

perla that interests me vastly. As the little fellows have fixed their quarters on the house-side I have not got far to go to observe their operations. During the day they carefully secrete themselves in their *sand nests*; as they take care to make up the door-way on entering their retreats, there is no chance of catching a glimpse of them then. The early morning is their time of feeding; then old and young are out, but soon after nine they retire for the day. The plant that takes their fancy is the *Lecidea confluens*, a crustaceous lichen that dots over old walls with its cracked and weather-beaten patches. The shields or tubercles of this lichen are the chief attraction; these they gnaw, removing the black crusts and exposing the white under-surface to view. Their depredations are thus readily seen in the morning, as the white tops are very conspicuous in the sunshine. The *Lecideas*, it is well known, abound in tartar, none probably more than *L. confluens*. Soon after 9 o'clock the larvæ withdraw to their nests for the day. It is stated by Westwood that the larva of *B. perla* feeds on the lichens, but as there are upwards of sixty *Lecideas*, not to speak of other genera, and many of these affect rocks and old walls, I think you will be interested to learn the species that feeds the caterpillar with us. The stone of which the house is built is granite. I would just add a few words on the larva itself: it is, indeed, as you term it, "gaily-coloured;" the dark livery is relieved by the orange-coloured stripe down the back; this stripe is interrupted with dark spots, so as to give it the appearance of a chain-work of little hearts. The tubercles have each a single hair, and are black, glistening like the head. The sides of the little creature are beautifully mottled with slate-colour. — PETER INCHBALD, *Storthes Hall, Huddersfield; March 9.*

The Early Season. — *Biston Hirtaria* can now be observed in the metropolitan and suburban squares and gardens; this

Food-plant of Bryophila perla. — We have a colony of the larvæ of *Bryophila*

is a month earlier than they usually appear, and if this warm weather continues I should advise the incipient to look for things now that are due a month hence. —HERBERT F. GIBBS, 27, *Upper Manor Street, Chelsea, S.W.*; March 5.

Tortrix Larvæ. — In No. 26 of the 'Manual' I was rather surprised to see that so few larvæ of the genus *Eupæcilia* are known. I am inclined to think they will all be seed-feeders. I bred last season *Eupæcilia angustana* freely from the seed-heads of *Plantago major*, *lanceolata* and *maritima*; the larva is of a deep pink tinge, and remains in the seed-heads through the winter, changing to pupa in March and April. The larva of *Calosetia nigromaculana* feeds in the seed-heads of the ragwort (*Senecio Jacobæa*). —T. WILKINSON, 6, *Cliff-Bridge Terrace, Scarborough*; March 7.

with the greatest exactness. It so happened that in all the species (Lepidoptera) which I had chosen, the difference of intensity in the colour of the markings was very great, so that when I came to take species in which the reverse occurred, the result showed one uniform shade all over the wings, without any of the markings showing themselves, although in the original they may have been very conspicuous.

The process which I adopted was one on glass: if, however, it was thought desirable to have them on paper, they might either be taken by the calotype-process or by the negative-collodion and printing processes, and afterwards coloured.

This is an age of improvement. Why should we not improve in this as well as in other things?

J. B. CRAWFURD.

Southampton, Feb. 14.

A LIST OF THE BRITISH PLUMES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS OF
INSECTS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir, — As a "Babe in the Wood" lately suggested something to the effect that Photography might be made very useful in securing fidelity in representations of insects, it may not be intruding too much on the space of your valuable paper for me to state that, last July, as I was looking over a copy of Humphreys and Westwood's 'British Moths,' trying to find a resemblance between a *Noctua* before me and what was meant for a representation of it in the volume, the thought struck me, Why should not Photography be called upon to provide us with illustrations for our entomological works. Everybody is having their likenesses taken. Why should not insects?

I had, a short time before, commenced taking portraits by the collodion-positive process, I therefore determined at once to try what I could do towards taking likenesses of insects, selecting some half-dozen large species for the purpose.

After a few failures I managed to obtain a very good representation of the group, showing all the markings, &c.,

1. *Adactyla Bennetii*
2. *Pterophorus rhododactylus*
3. " *ochrodactylus*
4. " *isodactylus*
5. " *trigonodactylus*
6. " *Zetterstedtii*
7. " *acanthodactylus*
8. " *punctidactylus*
9. " *parvidactylus*
10. " *Hieracii*
11. " *Pilosellæ*
12. " *phæodactylus*
13. " *bipunctidactylus*
14. " *Loewii*
15. " *plagiodactylus*
16. " *fuscus*
17. " *lithodactylus*
18. " *pterodactylus*
19. " *Lienigianus*
20. " *tephradactylus*
21. " *osteodactylus*
22. " *microdactylus*
23. " *brachydactylus*
24. " *galactodactylus*
25. " *spilodactylus*
26. " *Baliodactylus*
27. " *tetradactylus*
28. " *pentadactylus*
29. " *paludum*
30. *Alucita polydactyla*.

—H. T. STANTON; *March 7.*

An Improvement in Pins.—I have just heard from Messrs. Edelsten & Williams, 7, Crown Court, Cheapside, that "No. 8 will in future be supplied with a smaller head." No. 8 being the pin more extensively used than any other, except for *Micros*, this announcement will be hailed as a great boon by the mass of entomologists, as hitherto No. 8 has had a head larger in proportion than any other entomological pin. — REV. F. O. MORRIS, *Nunburnholme Rectory, Hayton, York; March 11.*

MR. STAINTON has received instructions to sell, on behalf of Dr. STAUDINGER, 1000 specimens of COLEOPTERA from Iceland and the South of Spain (about 300 species), £5; and three lots of 280 specimens from Greece, at £1 10s. each lot.

CATALOGUE of BRITISH COLEOPTERA.—The third sheet of a Catalogue of British Coleoptera, containing the *Silphidae*, *Histeridae*, *Nitidulidae*, *Cryptophagidae*, *Heteroceridae*, *Parnidae*, *Hydrophilidae*, and part of the *Lamellicornes*, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained on application to Mr. WATERHOUSE, of the British Museum.

Price 1s.

„ 1s. 3d., if printed on one side only for labelling Cabinets. By post 1d. extra.

CATALOGUE OF EUROPEAN COLEOPTERA.—Having received a supply of the STETTIN CATALOGUE, I shall be glad to forward it to any applicant on the receipt of seven postage-stamps. Those who want two copies must send fourteen postage-stamps.—H. T. STAINTON, *Mountsfield, Lewisham, S.E.; March 8.*

Second Edition, price 3s.,

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S COMPANION. By H. T. STAINTON.

London: Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

In the Press,

THE BRITISH TORTRICES.

BY S. J. WILKINSON.

This work will form one 8vo volume, uniform with the series of the 'Insecta Britannica,' and will contain descriptions of all the British species of Tortricina, with observations on their habits and localities.

On Saturday, April 2, 1859, will be published No. 131 (THE FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW VOLUME) of

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

This Summer Volume of the 'Intelligencer' will terminate at the end of September.

Those who make any discoveries or captures of importance are requested to communicate at once with the Editor (MR. H. T. STAINTON).

Those who wish the 'Intelligencer' forwarded by post are requested to transmit 4s. 6d. in postage stamps to E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, N.E., on or before March 30, 1859.

Will be published every Saturday, by E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate St., and by W. KENT & Co., 51, 52, Paternoster Row; and may be had of all Booksellers and Newsmen.

NOTICE.—Subscribers are respectfully informed that the 'Intelligencer' cannot be posted unless their subscriptions be prepaid. Each subscriber will please to consider the receipt of No. 131 an acknowledgment that his subscription has been received. When more copies than one are posted to the same address one penny for postage only is required: thus the subscription for two copies is 6s. 9d., for three copies 9s., for four copies 11s. 3d., and so on, adding 2s. 3d. for each additional copy subscribed for.—EDWARD NEWMAN.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, March 19, 1859.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 130.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1859.

[PRICE 1d.]

THE 'MANUAL.'

SOME of our readers do not take in the 'Manual' in numbers; they are waiting till the volume is completed. These persons will not have seen the statement which we gave to the world on the wrapper of the last number of the 'Manual.' Therefore for their especial enlightenment, we repeat what we there said about the "Completion of the 'Manual.'"

"Our readers will be anxious to know when the 'Manual' is to reach its termination. In the present number the TORTRICINA are completed and the TINEINA commenced. The latter group comprises 650 British species. This is upwards of 150 species more than were treated of in the first volume of the 'Manual,' and is nearly as many as the species already introduced in the preceding eleven numbers of the second volume. Exerting our utmost powers of compression, we find that it will take seven more numbers to complete the Tineina and the Plumes, with the Appendix, &c. Now $26 + 7 = 33$; so that the work will reach its completion with the thirty-third number. Our first announcement was 'To be completed in about thirty monthly numbers,' and considering the difficulties attendant on making an approximate calculation so long before

hand, we trust our readers will not be annoyed at the prospect of *three numbers* beyond the promised thirty. Delay will not thereby be occasioned, as it is now intended to commence an issue of double numbers, and accordingly Nos. 27 and 28 will be published together on the 1st of next month, price 6d., and Nos. 29 and 30 will follow on the 1st of May."

We trust no one will take alarm at the idea of our "exerting our utmost powers of compression," for our object is of course to combine brevity with intelligibility, and we have no intention to imitate the celebrated entomologist who squashed a black-beetle in the hinge of a door, and then described it as a new species of flea.

Length of description frequently helps an author to conceal his own defects, just as it is possible to use very learned diction, and yet to have no clear notion of what one is really meaning.

In treating of the larvæ of the TINEINA, we have aimed at giving short descriptions of all those numerous species which we have at different times described for the voluminous 'Natural History of the Tineina.'

The descriptions are now all written, —even the Plumes have been described,—so that the work will be com-

cluded as fast as the sheets can issue from the press.

It is now just three years since the rapid sale of No. 1 caused us to reprint it before the first month of publication was ended; but nearly four years have elapsed since we first seriously turned our attention to the production of the 'Manual.'

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

All communications to be addressed to Mr. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having left Guisboro', my address is now — W. P. JEFFREY, 22, Newborough Street, Scarborough.

CAPTURES.

COLEOPTERA.

Under the Willow-bark.—The extraordinary forwardness of plants and animals is a very noticeable feature of the present remarkable season. In the pursuit of insects, I have met with more than usual success at so early a period of the year, and annex a list of captures, the result of three days' work in the early part of the present month, under the bark of old pollard willows, which abound in the lowlands bordering the Severn in this district.

Carabus granulatus
Demetrius atricapillus
Chlænium nigricornis
Oodes helopioides (1 ♀)
Anelomenus mæstus
 „ *juncus*
Pterostichus vernalis
 „ *anthracinus*
Bembidium lampros
Dyschirius globosus
Nitidula grisea
Cacicula pectoralis
Philonthus æneus
Pæderus littoralis
Procas picipes
Phytonomus polygami
Anthonomus ulmi
Sitones sulcifrons
Haltica nitidula
 „ *brassicæ*
Crioceris cyanella
Phædon marginella
Chrysomela polita
Coccinella variabilis
Anobium pertinax !! (3)
Cis boleti
Salpingus viridipennis

Oodes helopioides and *Anobium pertinax* are good captures. There is no doubt about the latter, which agrees in every particular with the figure and description in Curtis. It may not be out of place here to add, that I took the pretty little bee *Anthophora retusa*, on the 2nd of this month, a full month earlier than I have ever met with it here before.—W. V. GUISE, *Elmore Court, Gloucester*; March 12.

OBSERVATIONS.

Acherontia Atropos bred this Spring.—About two months ago I took a few pupæ of *A. Atropos* near Leicester, and also a few of *S. Populi*, *S. Tiliæ* and *S. Pavonia-minor* about my own neighbourhood. Having kept them very warm

two specimens of *A. Atropos*, two of *S. Populi*, four of *S. Tiliæ*, and two of *S. Pavonia-minor* have, within the last eight days, made their appearance.—W. E. HEAP, *Sandbach, Cheshire; March 15.*

Swammerdamia apicella.—The other day I bred a specimen of this insect from pupæ which I had expected would produce *S. Pruni*; at least the larvæ appeared to me to be all alike, excepting that some were larger than others, the colouring being just the same in all; and to-day I bred another *Apicella* from the same batch of pupæ, but no *Pruni* have appeared as yet. It was recorded two years ago, in the 'Intelligencer,' that *Apicella* had been bred from plum, but the larva was not described. What if *Pruni* should be only a summer form of *Apicella*?—E. PARFITT, 4, *Weirfield Place, St. Leonard's, Exeter; March 14.*

COLEOPTERA.

SEASONABLE NOTES.

Under Bark.—This term, which often occurs in Stephens' 'Manual,' has sadly puzzled young collectors, who have not known that bark more or less loose was intended. Now is a capital season to search under bark; indeed, later in the year, when the wood beneath has become dry, you may look in vain for the beetles now abundant. One of the grand things that used to be taken under the bark of oaks in Hainault Forest and the New Forest was *Pediacus dermestoides*; the great harvest was just after the oaks were felled, in April and May, when the beetles were under the loosened bark on the stump and under the bits of bark that were occasionally left on the tree during the operation of barking, but they were also met with in the winter under loose pieces of bark; now I never hear of the species being taken. We used

also, at the same time, to get at Hainault *Silvanus unidentatus*, *Bitoma crenata* and *Cerylon histeroides*. Under the bark of a decayed hornbeam at Hainault *Litargus bifasciatus* was not rare, in company with *Salpingus roboris* and *S. ruficollis*. It is long since I had an opportunity of ascertaining if, in the clearing that has since taken place, the woodman has spared that tree, but the beetles occur in other localities. Sometimes, though rarely, you find an old gnarled oak that has been cut down and not stripped of its bark; there you will be likely to get *Bostrichus villosus*, *Omalium coptcrum* and other good things. Under the loose pieces of bark which occur on very old oaks you will now see the larvæ of *Tiresias serra* in their last skin, and as you tumble these remarkably clean-looking creatures into your box, observe how they wag their curious bushy tails. If you put them into close jars, such as are used for the larvæ of Micro-Lepidoptera, with pieces of the bark from the tree, you may rear the perfect insects in a couple of months, and you will note the singular circumstance in their economy that the pupa-state is assumed within the skin of the larva, which opens on the back. With these larvæ I have lately found some small larvæ, which I take to be those of the rare *Trinodes hirtus*; they are about a line and a half long, are covered with long black hairs, and look very like poreupines in miniature. These larvæ are always in the company of a spider, and I am curious to know what is the bond of sympathy between them. There are many larvæ and pupæ of *Longicornes* and other Coleoptera now to be found under the bark of stumps of oak trees that have been felled, but they will be none the worse for being left for awhile, for they are apt to dry up if taken in doors. The same may be said of the larva of *Pyrochroa coccinea*, a brown, flat creature which reminds one of a centipede, and

which now inhabits under the bark of birch stumps in Darenth Wood and elsewhere. Under the bark of decayed elms *Hypophlaeus bicolor* now revels in the tracks of the *Scolyti*, accompanied by *Homalota plana*, *H. cuspidata* and *Prognatha quadricornis*. Under the bark of felled ash trees the pupæ of *Hylesinus varius* are plentiful, but they had better remain for another month. Under the bark of willows you may discover *Phlaopora reptans*, and when you are at these trees do not forget to examine carefully in a sheet of paper the frass exuding from the burrows of *Cossus ligniperda*, for thus I lately found the rare *Euryusa laticollis*. *Lamophlaeus ater* was once found at Coombe Wood, under the bark of broom; it may occur elsewhere where the broom grows large. *Lamophlaeus Clematidis* occurs under the bark of *Clematis vitalba*, and so also does *Bostri-chus bispinus*. Lastly, do not omit to take home some of the dead ivy stems you occasionally see; they will probably produce *Ochina Hederæ*. There are many other Coleoptera now to be found under bark; I have merely noted down a few of the species that occur to me, in order to put the young collectors on the alert.—J. W. DOUGLAS, *Lee*; March 15.

A CALENDAR OF LEPIDOPTERA.

FINDABLE IN APRIL.

Larvæ.—14, 40, 56, 58, 60, 92, 97, 101, 103, 104, 105, 109, 167, 168, 177, 211, 212, 231, 237, 248, 256, 261, 262, 269, 271, 272, 273, 285, 289, 297, 300, 302, 303, 310, 312, 314, 324, 325, 328, 329, 333, 336, 337, 338, 340, 367, 371, 405, 408, 413, 416, 417, 479, 481, 487.

Imagos.—128, 131, 188, 212, 444, 470, 471, 483.

Almost all the larvæ and imagos which are to be looked for in one month will

continue to be found during the following. *Lanestrís* is still continuing to appear in my breeding-cage.

When, in the 'Manual,' two or three months are mentioned I have chosen the second; when more than three I have taken the first and last.

I have usually found the larvæ of *T. Cratægi* in May, when they were nearly full-grown, but some are now just hatched; they are very difficult to find while small, as they sit immediately under the little buds of the hawthorn. They vary exceedingly; I never saw one that answered to the description given in the 'Manual' (though *E. Lanestrís* is most accurately described). I very minutely sketched six varieties, thinking I had something new, but they all turned out alike.—EDWIN TEARLE, *Gainsboro'*; March 14.

SCIENCE IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

SCENE.—A GAME PLANTATION.

Countryman. Fine day, sir. Have you lost something?

Entomologist. No; I am looking for larvæ.

C. Indeed, sir; I never heard as there was any in this plantation: there's wood-cocks sometimes.

E. Ah! but I mean caterpillars.

C. Oh! I ax yer pardon. There's a many of them in my garden last summer; I killed above a dozen great 'uns I found on the 'tators.

E. Killed them did you!

C. Yes, sir. If I had n't ha' killed 'em they'd ha' all come into maggon gullets!

E. Into what, my friend?

C. Maggon gullets, sir; great ugly varmint as big as "bat bats," and they'd sure to make my sow kill some of her pigs!—*E. T.*

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